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International Book Procurement; or, Farmington Extended

By ROBERT VOSPER

Philosophically the Farmington Plan (FP) reaches back several decades in the history of American research libraries, for concern with specialization in collection building, with cooperation in procurement, with the inadequacy of our stockpile of basic European research materials, and with coordinated effort in general, is not new to us. Actually, the FP was born from our disconcerting experiences during and immediately following the second World War. A sharply increasing interest in foreign books and journals, at least those of European origin, for the needs both of government and of university research, met with frustration when we were suddenly cut off from the European book markets. The Library of Congress Post-War Mission to Europe, a dramatic episode in American library history that has not been adequately described, helped pick up the slack of European books that had been missed during the war years; at the same time it was a kind of proving ground for the Farmington Plan, which was then under discussion.

As a matter of fact one of the striking, perhaps disconcerting, hallmarks of the FP is the amount of discussion bearing upon it. Five years of discussion went into its making, from the time of the October 1942 meeting at Farmington, Connecticut, of the Executive Committee of the Librarian's Council of the Library of Congress, until the special two-day session of the Association of Research Libraries in March 1947 at which "it was decided to launch the plan with coverage of 1948 publications." Once underway, the plan was the subject of recurrent, often vigorous, discussion at each semiannual ARL session. Along the way a considerable amount of this discussion, together with other comment, got into print. The history and bibliography of this experience is neatly presented in The Farmington Plan Handbook (Cambridge, 1953) prepared by Edwin E. Williams, together with his series of Farmington Plan Letters, No. 13 of which appeared early this June.

A decade went by, and then at the January 1957 meeting of ARL it was formally voted that "the Farmington Plan Committee, in the light of its ten years of experience, re-examine the purposes, scope and results of the Farmington Plan and report to ARL." Thus another flood of discussion was let loose and your feet are being wetted by it even today. I sometimes think, in my more guilt-stricken moments, that the amount of literature about itself that the FP has produced may be greater than the amount of foreign literature that the plan has brought into this country. This is a sobering thought, but not sufficiently so to restrain me from preparing this paper, which I should entitle "Farmington ad nauseam."

In reality the FP has not produced a large amount of material. In its first ten years of activity it brought in only about 150,000 volumes at a purchase cost of $275,000, this being shared among sixty libraries. My own library spends this
much, or more, in one year for new books and journals. Obviously one of the severe critics of the plan had some basis for his observation that it is "a large, costly, and rather clumsy sledge-hammer to crack so small a nut."

For the FP has indeed had its sharp and persistent critics, and many of the most vocal have been unhappy about either principle or practice. This is the reason for the recent survey, but the surveyors, although their report and recommendations were accepted almost verbatim, are under no illusion that dissatisfaction is now at an end. They are inclined to believe that sheer weight, of bulk if not of argument, was in their favor. For the finished product presented about three hundred mimeographed pages weighing almost four pounds.

The survey, with the support of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., was begun in the late fall of 1957; the final report was presented at a January 1959 meeting in Chicago of representatives from all participating libraries, in conjunction with the midwinter session of ARL. During the intervening months the problem was attacked in the following manner: An exploratory questionnaire elicited some specific information and revealed some clear points of tension; personal visits to a large number of participating libraries provided an opportunity for more thorough discussion, not just of Farmington operations but also, and more importantly, of foreign procurement programs in general; several analyses of European book production and of Farmington receipts 1948-1958 provided specific information on the success of the FP effort; and finally a series of special working papers commented on the procurement needs of American libraries in parts of the world little touched by the existing Farmington activity—Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Far East, and Africa. The questionnaire and the visitations were described by my associate Robert L. Talmadge in an interim report in the September 1958 issue of CRL.

In an attempt to secure better information, in addition to opinion, about the effectiveness of the FP operation and its existing procedures, a series of analytical studies was instituted. The first was based on a random sample group of 205 items pulled from the total records of Farmington receipts during the ten years of operation. Complete bibliographical information was supplied by the forty-six recipient libraries involved, and the 205 items were then checked thoroughly against the National Union Catalog (NUC). Most importantly, this revealed that 79 of the 205 items, or 38.5 per cent, were apparently held uniquely by the FP recipient libraries. An additional 30 items (14.5 per cent of the sample) were held only by the FP recipient and the Library of Congress. This suggested immediately that FP was producing large amounts of uncommon material.

The next step was an attempt to find out whether these 79 unique items were important enough to justify the procurement effort. The recipient libraries were asked to provide qualitative judgments which indicated, in summation, that of 205 items delivered under FP, 26 (12.5 per cent) were unique and desirable items that might otherwise have been missed by interested American libraries. On the other hand, 18 items (almost 9 per cent) of no apparent value to anyone were delivered. On balance, we concluded that FP is producing a good return on the investment, and especially so if by refinement of method we can reduce the 9 per cent of totally unimportant books. The full study of course went into much more detail than can be reported here.

Beyond this general random sample study we tried to analyze receipts from several points of view. We looked at a science (physics), at a social science (French economics and, less specifically,
Scandinavian history), and at two literatures (Spanish and Scandinavian). We looked at Scandinavia where the book trade and the bibliography are first rate, and we looked at Spain where these factors are less satisfactory. We looked at a country and a subject widely studied in American universities (French economics); and we looked at Danish literature which is less frequently studied and taught in this country. We looked at countries where the FP agent is a book dealer, as well as at France where the national library acts as agent. We looked at France which has a large book production, as well as at countries relatively smaller in output of books.

In one study two major French journals in economics were culled for reviews of, or citations to, economics books published in France 1950-1954, and these 378 items were compared with the actual FP receipts and checked on a sampling basis against NUC. In another study Bibliotheca Hispana of 1954 was reviewed by a specialist for all books that appeared, from the listing, to be worth acquiring and keeping for research purposes. These 191 desirable books were then compared with actual FP deliveries and checked against NUC.

From these and from the several other analyses of a decade of FP procurement in Western Europe we concluded that the FP experience has indeed been valuable. It has apparently strengthened our stockpile of desirable books more than many of us had realized. We concluded also that this demonstrated the value of "blanket orders" under certain circumstances, a conclusion contrary to the opinion of most librarians with whom we had talked earlier. At the same time it was clear that our total foreign procurement effort has been short of success, and that an intensified and refined effort is required in the future if the expressed needs of American research libraries are to be met. In order to achieve a greater measure of success through the FP operation, we recommended a greater degree of discrimination—from country to country, from subject to subject, and from time to time—in the selection pattern. We felt that the procurement effort must be monitored more steadily by the interested libraries, and that they must act with greater intelligence and selectivity in order to secure more of the important books that we now miss and in order to forego some of the dross that we have been receiving. We saw the need for a less monolithic FP operation, the need for an operation that demands the application of more individual intelligence and effort.

But the overweening conclusion we came to was that there is continued, in fact, heightened, need for a nationally planned procurement program for foreign books, and, further, that such a coordinated procurement program cannot overlook any part of the world, not even Western Europe.

There had been some strong opinion that perhaps FP had served its purpose, and served it well, in Western Europe, but that the time had come when it could be abandoned in that part of the world. This opinion was based on the assumption that in the intervening ten years American libraries have become more vigorous and effective in their acquisitions program, while at the same time the Western European book market has become much more efficient. Our studies seem to suggest, however, that on the one hand we are still not procuring all of the important books we think we want, and that on the other hand a great many American libraries still feel that they are being served well by the kind of operation represented thus far by FP.

This is perhaps the point at which to discuss very briefly a semantic problem that has been with us for a good long time. There has been a ready tendency to identify FP only with a particular procurement procedure whereby as-

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signed dealers select books for all recipient libraries. It is important, however, to keep in mind the fact that FP is not merely a particular acquisitions procedure. It is in fact a broad concept that is world-wide in scope. This concept was stated in the earliest days of FP development: "Its objective is to make sure that at least one copy of each new foreign book and pamphlet that might reasonably be expected to interest a research worker in the United States will be acquired by an American library, promptly listed in the Union Catalog at the Library of Congress, and made available by inter-library loan or photographic reproduction." Much of the unhappiness over FP has been unhappiness, often not thoroughly justified, with the particular operational pattern employed for Europe rather than with this basic concept. It was the conclusion of the surveyors that the operational pattern established in Western Europe is basically sound but that it requires definite modification in the interests of greater discrimination and efficiency.

Much of the difficulty over FP selection developed during the earliest days when there was some confusion as to whether FP was serving the needs of university research or the needs of governmental intelligence. The latter factor had probably loomed large in the early days during and just after the war. In the intervening years, however, it is quite clear that the federal government has become much more sophisticated in its intelligence effort and that other organizations, with enormous funds and skill, are taking care of the basic intelligence needs insofar as the procurement of printed material is concerned. Thus it becomes quite clear that FP as it now proceeds must be concerned specifically with the needs of university-centered research, as seen by the participating libraries. Another point of confusion that was discussed, if not fully resolved, related to the belief that FP is an experiment in subject specialization among libraries on a national scale. The facts do not appear to bear this out. We are perhaps wiser to think of FP only as an effort to systematize foreign procurement looking toward adequate coverage on a national basis.

The very fact that so many librarians had begun to feel that normal procurement efforts were probably acquiring all of the necessary books from Western Europe led us to inquire about foreign procurement programs of American libraries. Our findings were not particularly optimistic. In most cases—even in some of the largest, wealthiest, and most distinguished institutions—book selection, as we saw it, is a harrying and intermittent task, based dominantly on faculty recommendations that are in fact little coordinated and seldom monitored. In a few cases, to be counted on the fingers of one hand, there are book selection staffs within the library. But these staffs are not large numerically, and often there is but one brilliant polymath involved. Occasionally reference people or other members of the library staff make recommendations for purchases as a part-time aspect of some other regular and demanding assignment. The detailed checking of national bibliographies by subject fields is quite uncommon; among faculty book selectors the national bibliography is almost unknown. In general, book selection at the university level appears to be far from precise. It is further confused, as far as the FP concept is concerned, by the fact that faculty members as book selectors are very seldom consistent or even thoughtful about the importance of thorough coverage of currently published foreign books.

This general impression strengthened our feeling that there continues to be need even in Western Europe for an organized national procurement effort. At the same time, we certainly hope that the need will eventually pass.
Once we step outside Western Europe, however, the whole question of the need for a nationally planned procurement effort becomes far less debatable. This would have been clear without any special study. It is interesting to note that at the time FP was being restudied a number of groups quite outside the library field, or only peripheral to it, were making vigorous efforts to expand the library procurement effort to the more difficult parts of the world. The American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, and the Association for Asian Studies have established committees or joint committees within the past few years in order to foster library acquisitions from the Far East, from South Asia, from the Middle East, and from Eastern Europe. For three years the homeless but well organized and well-informed Latin American Acquisitions Seminars have been pressing for a nationally planned procurement effort for Latin America. At the same time the federal government, through Public Law 480, has begun to set up machinery and funds for the procurement of library materials from certain difficult parts of the world. You will recall that for a number of understandable reasons the FP effort had made little impression outside Western Europe.

Therefore, it seemed to the surveyors, it is incumbent upon organized American research libraries to coordinate and rationalize this whole expanding need for foreign books and journals. We proposed that recognition be given to the fact that FP was supposed to become world-wide in scope; we urged that immediate steps be taken to move in this direction. The result is that the FP committee structure has now been strengthened and extended by area subcommittees which are charged specifically with working with other interested scholarly groups. In March, just after a session at Princeton at which this organization was formally established, members of the newly expanded committee went on to Washington for meetings with existing committees concerned with Far Eastern and South Asian library resources. One ARL participant who had been somewhat skeptical of an expanded FP program indicated subsequently that these Washington meetings "gave ample evidence of the intent of many people to increase and systematize the acquisitions of American university libraries from areas hitherto dealt with only accidentally."

As a portion of the survey, a group of extremely informative area working papers helped bring into focus this significant change in the foreign procurement needs of American libraries. In 1948 our horizon was bounded by Europe; in 1958 it was clearly world-wide, and this shift had developed so rapidly and on so many fronts that American research libraries were on the verge of losing the initiative through sheer inertia. These several area working papers should be read carefully by a wider audience than the initial publication could reach. They analyzed publishing output and costs as well as the extent to which this is relevant to the needs of American research; and they discussed procurement procedures and problems. It was quite clear that these several factors varied widely from area to area. The percentage of the extensive Japanese annual book production that is useful to American research and the number of libraries deeply interested therein is one thing; the depth of our interest in Latin American books and the number of libraries interested is another. The organization of the Russian book trade and the consequent procurement problem is markedly different from the Indian or Middle Eastern situation, to say nothing of that in Central Africa. Nor can the language problem be overlooked in this expanding international effort.

It was amply clear from these several
studies not only that we need a Farming-ington effort throughout the world but that it must be a flexible effort, adjusting to these various factors of publishing output, procurement possibilities, and the extent and depth of current American interests. The assigned dealer technique has apparent validity still for Western Europe, but different techniques must be applied elsewhere. These same factors called for an organizational structure that will permit librarians to work closely with specialists, both within libraries and throughout the scholarly community.

These were the primary implications of the ten-year survey. It was also noted that United States libraries are not alone in attempting to coordinate the national foreign procurement effort. In differing ways, the British libraries, the research libraries of West Germany, and those of the Scandinavian countries individually as well as collectively, have been developing their own programs concurrently. Recent information on the German and Scandinavian experiences was reported in the FP survey.

Two questions were not fully resolved. The surveyors were unable fully to come to grips with the question of serial literature. We proposed to tighten up existing procedure for reviewing new periodical titles and recommended further study of this whole vexing question developed during the course of the survey itself. It seemed apparent from some of the sampling studies of European procurement that there is probably inadequate duplication in this country of the more important current foreign books. We were concerned about this not for reasons of security; we were concerned because several of the largest research libraries in the country appear to be increasingly, although perhaps unduly, restive under the heavy interlibrary loan business they must service, while at the same time we are witnessing the rise of a large number of newly chartered university centers all across the country. This expansion of American higher education will surely only increase the pressure on existing strong collections. It is the urgent opinion, at least of the writer of this paper, that steps should be taken to encourage more university libraries to do a fair job of foreign procurement, at least insofar as the most important books and journals are concerned. Incidentally, this writer also believes firmly that collectively we must dedicate ourselves afresh and with new heart to the interlibrary loan business, even on an international basis, because the ready sharing of books, or copies thereof, is basic to any national effort to systematize foreign procurement. Some of the recent grumbling about the cost and burden of interlibrary lending is in bad taste, to say the least.

On the question, however, of this possible need for a greater duplication of certain foreign books, one peculiar misunderstanding needs to be cleared up. Many libraries, both FP participants and others outside the scheme, have felt they could not share in the FP procurement effort unless specifically assigned to a subject. This is not true. In fact, libraries are welcome and even urged unilaterally to share in the benefits of the organized procurement pattern. Just because geology happens now to be assigned to UCLA does not mean that other libraries must refrain from using the FP dealer to secure equal coverage in geology. Other libraries are welcome to do so; they need not even seek permission. Any library, whether or not presently involved in FP, may write to any or all FP-assigned dealers and arrange to receive a complete duplicate FP shipment in any number of subjects. Billing and shipping are direct, with the one exception of France where a change is soon due, so there is no reason for confusion. The official subject assignments then do not preclude comparable unofficial assignments. A case in point,
and a successful one, involves Spanish literature, where Illinois is the official FP library; Wisconsin some years ago asked the FP agent in Spain to send Wisconsin duplicate shipments and found this very much to their advantage. More of this type of arrangement is in order. Although permission is not required, the pertinent subcommittee would like to know of such developments, which might well be listed centrally for general information.

This then was the FP survey. Its basic findings were summarized in a series of recommendations that were adopted with only minor changes by the participating libraries at the January 1959 meeting and recommended to ARL as the operating agency; ARL thereupon agreed to them and proceeded, in a special administrative session at Princeton in March, to set up committee machinery. The basic resolutions and the new committee structure are appended herewith for general information.

Recommendations Adopted on 26 January 1959

1. "Leadership in the development and coordination of major scholarly acquisitions programs of national scope and importance should be accepted as a major and continuing ARL responsibility.

2. "The coordinated effort to assure adequate coverage of currently published foreign library materials of scholarly importance should be extended and strengthened, on a world-wide basis.

3. "The Farmington Plan Committee should be chartered and supported as the responsible, central committee for ARL in this whole field. Toward this end, the Committee should be adequately staffed, and should be authorized to proceed as may be necessary through subcommittees and co-opted members. It should be responsible for continuous liaison with all appropriate library, scholarly, educational, and governmental bodies, as well as with appropriate joint committees. The Committee's activities should encompass continuous study and assessment of needs, operation of programs, and review and analysis of programs in action.

4. "ARL should continue to seek, or itself provide, funds for secretarial and research assistance for the Committee and its office. If possible the Committee chairman and the office should continue to be located together.

5. "Certain operating patterns of the Farmington Plan, as they have developed particularly in Western Europe, should be modified along lines mentioned by the survey report: looking toward a more flexible and decentralized selection and procurement pattern, while still assuring that adequate records are maintained for purposes of study and review. In accomplishing this, a subcommittee on procurement from Western Europe may be in order.

6. "The strengthened Farmington Plan Committee should give high priority to fostering and experiment with flexible, coordinated procurement efforts in other parts of the world, along lines recommended in the area working papers; in pursuing this task the Committee will need to develop effective relationships, as noted in (3) above, with the appropriate working committees in the several areas, in order to be certain of receiving adequate specialized advice.

7. "Prior to the development of a systematic procurement program for better coverage of foreign periodicals, the Farmington Plan Committee should institute some sample studies, along lines proposed in working paper III, to ascertain the adequacy of our holdings, especially in the humanities and social sciences, as well as in engineering. In the meantime, steps should be taken to tighten up procedure for securing, selecting, and recording sample issues of new periodicals.

8. "Attention should be given to the need for more extensive duplication.
among American libraries of the important, currently published foreign books. Multiple use of assigned Farmington Plan agents, in important fields, offers one ready-made procedure toward this end.

9. “ARL should continue to bring forcefully to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies, educational bodies, and foundations that the national pool of research books and journals is of high national importance, that an effectively coordinated national program for world-wide coverage is an expensive but urgent undertaking, and that adequate assistance through direct, long-term financing and through staff aid is in the national interest.”

* * *

**COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AS OF JUNE 1959**

1. The reconstituted and reorganized Farmington Plan Committee is to have general responsibility for the development and implementation of the Farmington Plan, but will delegate responsibility for specific areas of the world to a series of subcommittees. It consists of a chairman (Robert B. Downs), two members-at-large (Lewis Branscomb and Rutherford Rogers), ARL chairmen of the area committees (as listed below), and the ARL Executive Secretary ex-officio (William S. Dix).

2. Membership of the area subcommittees:
   - Committee on Slavic Resources: Douglas Bryant, Harvard University, Chairman.
   - Committee on Near Eastern Materials: Frederick Wagman, University of Michigan, Chairman; Richard Logsdon, John Cronin, Douglas Bryant (or Philip McNiff, alternate).
   - Committee on Far Eastern Resources: Philip McNiff, Harvard University, Chairman.
   - Committee on African Resources: Jens Nyholm, Northwestern University, Chairman; James W. Henderson, David Jolly, Robert D. Baum (representing the African Studies Association).
   - Committee on Latin American Resources: Stanley West, University of Florida, Chairman.
   - Committee on South Asian Resources: Donald Coney, University of California, Chairman; Herman Fussler, Frederick Wagman.
   - Committee on Western European Resources: Robert Vosper, University of Kansas, Chairman; Harald Ostvold, Helen M. Welch.

**Midwest Librarians Conference**

The fifth annual Midwest Academic Librarians Conference will be held at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, on Friday and Saturday, April 29-30. As in past Conferences, the program will consist principally of discussions of various topics relating to academic librarianship by small groups of conferees. There will in addition be two programmed speeches. Grinnell’s President Howard Bowen will speak on “Sending Dollars to College” at the Friday evening dinner meeting, and a speaker is to be selected for the luncheon meeting on Saturday. Russell Dozer, MALC chairman, and his staff at Grinnell College Library will be hosts at the Conference.
International Conference for Standards on a Common Language for Machine Searching and Translation

By ROBERT E. MAIZEZL

THE CONFERENCE, sponsored jointly by Western Reserve University and the Rand Development Corporation, was held in Cleveland, September 7-12, 1959. The seven-day meeting brought together leading information processing systems specialists and designers from all over the world. Beside the seventy-five people from ten countries who submitted papers, more than one hundred and fifty observers attended.

Incidentally, and perhaps unfortunately, there were very few librarians present.

The principal purpose for holding the meeting was the lack of interconvertibility of the various information retrieval and mechanical translation systems. At present, there is such a variety of equipment, coding systems, and programs that none of the investigators can profit as much as would be expected by the work of the others. The hope was that the conference would develop a basis for standards for a common language in both information retrieval and mechanical translation systems. At the same time, it provided an opportunity for workers in the field to exchange information about the progress of their research.

Although most work in information retrieval and mechanical translation described in this conference related to science and technology there were at least two instances when this was not the case. One was a discussion of possible mechanization of the Human Relations Area Files. The other was a description of a scheme for predicting sociological behavior of groups of human beings.

The conference participants generally agreed that formal standardization at this time would probably not be feasible. At the conclusion of the conference the participants decided to establish an ad hoc committee composed of fifteen representatives from various countries, the principal purposes of which were: (1) to draw up a report summarizing discussions and recommendations made at the conference; and (2) to assign membership of three subcommittees which would discuss possible areas of cooperation in the following fields: (a) terminology and nomenclature; (b) research; and (c) exchange of programs, personnel, and facilities. This committee will approach professional bodies to determine their degree of interest in supporting these activities. It will also plan to hold another conference to show what work has been accomplished in the next one-to-two years. The president of this committee is Dr. B. C. Vickery of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Great Britain. The secretary is Dr. Allen Kent, Western Reserve University, and the temporary location of the secretariat is at Dr. Kent’s offices.

March 1960
As far as information retrieval is concerned, the principal news was that information retrieval specialists are continuing to refine their techniques and that the next step may be the establishment of a model centralized information center cutting across various branches of science. Such a center has already been set up in the field of metallurgy by the American Society of Metals at Western Reserve University. The implications are that the scientists whom university and research libraries serve may have a number of such facilities at their disposal. It should be noted that the National Research Council has under way a project which attempts to list and coordinate operating data compilation centers whether these centers be mechanized or not. This project is under the direction of Dr. Guy Waddington. Another point of interest with respect to information retrieval is that for the first time the machines being used are not merely accounting machines adapted to information retrieval, but rather are now being specifically developed so as to be suitable for information searching.

As far as mechanical translation is concerned, the development of this technique to the point where it would be both technically and economically feasible is several years in the future. In the meantime, scientists will have to rely on the large number of translations prepared by human beings at organizations such as the American Institute of Physics and Consultants Bureau. One of the principal problems is that all copy going into the translation machines must be retyped on punched cards. However, research is going into the development of machines which will recognize typed or printed characters directly or which will recognize speech. Also, monotype tape can be used for direct conversion.

The question can well be raised as to whether college and research librarians, and particularly those engaged in reference work, should not be invited to participate more actively in work on mechanized information retrieval and translation. They are certainly in a good position to point out areas which are susceptible to machine treatment and which would profit from the multidimensional approach offered. They can probably help in the design of such systems. They are very sensitive to the information needs of scientists and to their probable reaction to centralized information centers. The librarians can also help in pointing out where conventional tools may fail and can levy specific questions which might be useful in evaluating the output of mechanized retrieval. There is no doubt that those who design mechanized retrieval systems consider that when such systems are fully developed librarians will continue to play an important role in interpreting and servicing requests for information. It is to be hoped that the next meeting of this conference will provide for greater participation by librarians and greater emphasis on the continually important role to be played by conventional information retrieval tools.

The proceedings of the conference will be published as a book by Inter-science Publishers in the spring of 1960. This volume should prove useful in acquainting library school students with progress in the field and will make important reading for others concerned with information retrieval.

ACADEMIC STATUS—CRL is interested in receiving statements describing provision for academic rank or status for librarians in colleges and universities and accounts of how such provisions were achieved. Librarians are invited to send information on this score to the editor. This request is made on behalf of the Committee on Academic Status of ACRL's University Libraries Section.

126 COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
The Status of the Librarian According to Accrediting Standards of Regional and Professional Associations

By FRITZ VEIT

The college and university librarian has shown through the years a continuing and ever increasing concern with his status. This is not surprising, since not only his compensation but also his academic perquisites vary with his status.

A recent collection of articles edited by Downs¹ provides considerable assistance to librarians and administrators who may be concerned with personnel matters. In his introductory statement and in his own basic contributions to this volume, Downs leaves no doubt that academic status is the goal toward which librarians should strive.²

Downs observes that librarians have not become a part of the academic community until they are fully integrated with the faculty. He writes: "... academic and faculty should carry the same connotation. Anything less than that leaves the librarians in a kind of limbo..."³ Most of the writers included in the volume adopt or at least approach Downs' viewpoint. A few feel strongly that faculty rank should be assigned only to those who are engaged in formal teaching. All agree that the professional academic librarian should be rewarded in pay and in esteem in accordance with his background and experience.

It would seem to be of considerable interest whether the librarians' hopes and strivings have been given support in standards issued by the regional accrediting associations and the professional associations. An analysis of these standards is greatly facilitated since another recent compilation—also in the ACRL Monograph series—has become available.⁴ This compilation—ACRL Monograph No. 20—gathers within one volume the requirements for libraries of institutions of higher education "specified by the twenty-one professional and six regional associations recognized by the National Commission on Accrediting."⁵

For the purposes of our analysis we are concerned only with those portions of the provisions which relate to the library staff. We shall, however, introduce other matters if they are likely to affect the personnel policy. Silence regarding personnel on the part of a professional organization should not necessarily be interpreted as a lack of interest in staff matters. We shall note, for instance, that some professional accrediting groups are satisfied with the approval by the regional associations of the whole college or university library, including that of the professional school.

Standards may deal with library personnel in various ways:⁶ (1) They may

² Ibid., pp. 13-27, 77-85, 161-68.
⁴ Eli M. Oboler, Ruth Walling, and David C. Weber (comps.), College and University Library Accreditation Standards—1957 (ACRL Monograph No. 20; Chicago: ACRL, 1958). In subsequent footnotes this reference will be cited as ACRL Monograph 20.
⁵ Ibid., p. 5.
⁶ This classification is partly patterned after the one contained in Downs, op. cit.
require that the professional library staff be given full faculty status. (2) They may require that the professional library staff be given academic status (for the purposes of this discussion a status which gives only some but not all of the academic perquisites). (3) They may assign the staff to a special category which may be designated academic or professional. (4) They may assign the staff to a civil service or similar classified plan. (5) They may evaluate the staff in terms of desirable personal traits, academic background, professional experience, responsibilities or privileges, without specifying any status. (6) They may be silent with regard to the staff.

It should also be noted that any of these provisions may concern themselves with the whole library staff, the professional staff, or only the head librarian.

The textual presentation is supplemented by two tables. In the tables entry columns are not provided for all six categories but only for those which are represented in the various accrediting standards. Table 1 recapitulates the personnel provisions governing accreditation by the six regional associations. Similarly, Table 2 notes in succinct form personnel standards and practices applied by the twenty-one professional associations. Table 2, in addition, indicates the place the professional school library is assigned within the college or university. This information is given since it is assumed that the professional library's form of organization may have a bearing on its personnel policy. The tables should be helpful in revealing similarities and differences between the accreditation procedures of the various associations.

**REGIONAL ACCREDITING ASSOCIATIONS**

The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recognizes in its standards that for the performance of the various college functions there is a need of qualified and organized personnel—among them librarians. The standards require close cooperation between library staff and faculty in the planning and development of the library resources. But they demand only with regard to the head librarian that "his faculty status should be commensurate with the significance of his task."

The rules governing the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools make a slight distinction between senior colleges and universities on one hand and other institutions of higher education granting the baccalaureate or higher degree on the other hand. Senior colleges and universities are expected to employ one or more full-time professionally trained librarians, "and at least one should have full faculty ranking." With regard to "other institutions" the standards seem more lenient; they note that "it is desirable that one staff member should have full faculty ranking." It would seem that by adding the words "it is desirable" the assignment to faculty rank, while favored by the accrediting association, is left largely to the discretion of the employing institution.

The standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools set forth that the staff should be both competent and under professional direction. They further note that "the librarian will normally hold academic rank as a member of the faculty."

While faculty status for the head librarian is the normal expectation it need not

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*Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, Characteristics of Excellence in Higher Education and Standards for Middle States Accreditation (Document No. 3.00; The Association, 1955), pp. 3-4; Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, Suggestions on the Evaluation of Libraries for the Middle States Association (Document No. 4.80; The Association, 1953), (ACRL Monograph 20, pp. 7-9).  
*New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Minimum Requirements For An Acceptable Senior College, University or Other Institution of Higher Education Granting the Baccalaureate or Higher Degree (The Association, 1951), p. 4. (ACRL Monograph 20, p. 9).  
necessarily be granted by colleges seeking accreditation.

In its provisions the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools does not concern itself specifically with rank and status of the library staff members. The rules pertinent to library accreditation expect this kind of information for each library employee: "Hours worked per week; duties; salary; academic degrees; and, special library training."

The Constitution and Standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools gives to the whole professional library staff full faculty recognition. "In order to insure faculty-library cooperation and a high quality of library service, the librarian and other members of the professional staff should be well qualified academically, professionally, and personally, and they should have faculty rank, comparable salaries, and privileges."

The Statement of Standards of the Committee on Membership and Standards of the Western College Association contains various "library criteria" which are put in the form of questions. With regard to the whole staff, questions such as the following are asked: "Do staff members have adequate vacations? Sabbatical allowance? Retirement plan in effect? Is a regular salary scale in effect?" The question as to faculty rank is raised in this way: "Are the librarian and the professional heads of library departments members of the faculty?" One may deduce from this question that the head librarian and the department heads are expected to be given faculty status. It would seem to this writer that questions are not imperatives. They are guideposts. By asking the question relating to the head librarian and the heads of departments, the association implies that faculty status is desirable for these two categories. But the rules refrain from insisting that this status be provided in all situations.

**Professional Associations**

The section dealing with the professional associations shows very great variations among its library provisions. A number of the associations point to various acceptable forms of organization, usually leaving the choice to local determination—for instance the professional library may be an integral part of the general university or college library, or it may be autonomous. The last column of Table 2 records briefly the several instances in which reference is made to the forms of organization or location of the professional library. It is worth noting such information since frequently the rules governing the general library personnel are extended to that of a professional school library only if the latter is an integral part of the general library system. Also, as has been mentioned before, a professional organization may concern itself in detail with library matters or it may adopt the library provisions contained in the standards of the regional accrediting agencies, either in full or in part.

In its Standards for Membership, the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business makes no reference at all to matters of library personnel. The instruction sheet which the members of the visitation teams use for guidance likewise makes no reference to the staff.

The standards of the American Bar

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11 Western College Association Committee on Membership and Standards, Statement of Standards [1955], pp. 3, 5-6. (ACRL Monograph 20, pp. 16-17).

12 American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, Standards for Membership (St. Louis: 1956), sec. 7. (ACRL Monograph 20, p. 17).

TABLE 1
STATUS AS DETERMINED BY REGIONAL ACCREDITING ASSOCIATION STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSOCIATION</th>
<th>FACULTY STATUS</th>
<th>STAFF CONSIDERED IN TERMS OF DESIRABLE TRAITS, TRAINING, EXPERIENCE, ETC.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle States Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adequacy of staff in numbers, qualification, and personal effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>One or more full-time professionally trained librarians should be employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Senior colleges and universities</td>
<td></td>
<td>One or more full-time professionally trained librarians should be employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other institutions of higher learning granting the baccalaureate or higher degree</td>
<td></td>
<td>Competent and under professional direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>List of all members giving for each duties, academic degrees, and professional training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>Well qualified academically, professionally, and personally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>List of all members, giving for each educational background, professional training, and experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western College Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>SPELL OUT MANY DETAILS REGARDING THE LIBRARY, IT RECOGNIZES THE LIBRARY'S PARAMOUNT ROLE IN LEGAL EDUCATION. REGARDING PERSONNEL, THE BAR ASSOCIATION STANDARDS WEIGH THESE FACTORS: TRAINING, EXPERIENCE, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LIBRARIAN; SIZE AND TRAINING OF THE LIBRARY STAFF. THE STANDARDS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS ARE NOT ONLY MORE DETAILED, BUT IN NEARLY ALL RESPECTS THEY PLACE HIGHER DEMANDS ON SCHOOLS WHICH SEEK ACCREDITATION THAN DO THOSE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. THE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Association of American Law Schools requires that a school have a well trained librarian who preferably is not only familiar with the practical problems of law librarianship but also has a legal education. While faculty membership is not absolutely demanded for the librarian, it is indicated as the preferred status.

Through its Committee on Professional Training the American Chemical Society has issued standards which are characterized by great flexibility. "Adequate library facilities" must be provided if the school attempts to comply with minimum standards. As to personnel, the standards are silent.

In a letter released by the executive secretary of the Accrediting Committee of the American Council on Education for Journalism it is noted that the council does not prescribe certain holdings nor concern itself with other matters of library operations. At visitations the holdings are checked with regard to pertinency to the school's objectives. No mention is made of the role of the library's personnel.

The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education stresses flexibility in the application of its standards. The tendency, therefore, is to state the requirements in rather broad terms. The council gives credit for outstanding characteristics of any aspect of the library organization, including personnel. With regard to staff the standards note only that the library "should be in charge of trained library personnel."

The American Dental Association through its secretary also expresses the conviction that standards and principles should be stated in general terms and should not include "rigid specifications" on such matters as library holdings. The accreditation requirements of this organization recognize certain fundamental bases, such as that the library "should be administered by a professionally trained and experienced librarian."

The standards formulated for ALA by its Board of Education for Librarianship list some of the characteristics the staff members of the library school library should have and some of the library activities in which they should engage. It is clear that the standards and the interpretative statement consider it highly desirable that the library staff and the faculty cooperate and that library staff members have access to, or be members of, faculty committees. However, matters of status are not directly discussed. It should also be noted that the ALA standards assume that the institution of which the library school is a part has been approved beforehand by the respective regional accrediting association which may have imposed additional personnel requirements.

The Manual of Accrediting of the American Optometric Association mentions library personnel only briefly, and mainly in terms of services to be rendered by the staff to faculty members and students. The standards require that library expenditures be sufficient to "secure trained personnel."

21 Letter dated September 27, 1956 to authors of ACRL Monograph No. 20 (ACRL Monograph 20, p. 21).
The executive officer of the Education and Training Board of the American Psychological Association notes that the association never has prepared a statement of standards. Moreover, the association evaluates only doctoral programs in clinical or counseling psychology. On the occasion of such accreditation visits the following question relating to the library is asked: “Comment on adequacy of your library facilities and its availability to graduate students (No. of annual accessions, amount spent yearly, etc.).” The competency of personnel and its status within the school are not specifically listed as items to be investigated.

The American Public Health Association has established Criteria for Institutions to be Accredited for the Degree of Master of Public Health (Diploma of Public Health in Canada) and for the Degree of Doctor of Public Health. Criterion 6, which is devoted to the library, recognizes that library facilities are essential and that book and periodical resources should be provided in certain areas pertinent to the curriculum. Criterion 6 is silent with regard to the staff.

The American Veterinary Medical Association expresses great interest in maintaining high standards in the library area. The secretary of its council emphasizes that the future will bring more specific provisions than those which now govern accreditation. At present it is merely expected that the veterinary medical school library be administered by “a professionally trained or experienced librarian.”

The standards for libraries of the Council on Social Work Education are vague in defining the criteria relating to the staff. “Competent library staff should be available” is the only admonition given the schools.

The Engineers Council for Professional Development has, as stated by the chairman of the Engineering and Accreditation Committee, “carefully avoided any definite standards with respect to any part of its criteria for accreditation of undergraduate engineering curricula.” It relies rather on an over-all appraisal successively undertaken by three groups of “respected members of the profession.” In this overall evaluative process the library is a highly important ingredient. It should, as the letter states, “contribute its share to refusal of accreditation.” Within the framework of this policy it is understandable that the accrediting teams receive only hints as to the factors to be considered but no definitely circumscribed directives.

In the standards governing the accreditation of medical schools and in an interpretative letter from the secretary of the Council on Medical Education, the great variety prevailing among the objectives of the various medical schools is stressed. This variety requires much flexibility in the formulation and application of the standards, as the secretary notes. But, whatever the objectives of the organization, the availability of a “trained librarian” with experience in medical library practice is stipulated.

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29 Letter dated September 18, 1956 to authors of ACRL Monograph No. 20 (ACRL Monograph 20, p. 26).
30 Letter dated October 3, 1956 to authors of ACRL Monograph No. 20 (ACRL Monograph 20, p. 26).
31 Letter dated October 4, 1956, to authors of ACRL Monograph No. 20 (ACRL Monograph 20, pp. 31-32).
33 Letter, dated September 27, 1956, to authors of ACRL Monograph No. 20 (ACRL Monograph 20, pp. 32-34).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSOCIATION</th>
<th>STAFF CONSIDERED IN TERMS OF DESIRABLE TRAITS, TRAINING, ETC.</th>
<th>STAFF NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED</th>
<th>ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am. Assn. of Collegiate Schools of Business</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Either separate or part of main library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Bar Assn.</td>
<td>Training, experience, and effectiveness of librarian. Training of staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Determined by degree of autonomy granted in administering library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Chemical Soc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Location in chemistry building preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Council on Ed. for Journalism</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Council on Pharmaceutical Ed.</td>
<td>Library should be in charge of trained library personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Dental Assn.</td>
<td>Library should be administered by a professionally trained and experienced librarian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Either separate or section of combined library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>In terms of functions performed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Either separate or department of main library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Optometric Assn.</td>
<td>Trained personnel</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Psychological Assn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Public Health Assn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Veterinary Medical Assn.*</td>
<td>Professionally trained or experienced librarian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Usually department of main library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assn. of Am. Law Schools</td>
<td>Law library experience and/or legal education of librarian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Autonomous or part of centralized system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council on Social Work Ed.</td>
<td>Competent library staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Either housed within central library or in school building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers' Committee on Professional Development*</td>
<td>Services of a good librarian desirable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Many variations recognized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaison Committee on Medical Ed.</td>
<td>Trained librarian with experience in medical practice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Architectural Accrediting Board*</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Facilities either in general library or as a separate unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Assn. of Schools of Design*†</td>
<td>Professional personnel coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Assn. of Schools of Music</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Council for Accreditation of Teacher Ed.†</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nat. League for Nursing†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soc. of Am. Foresters</td>
<td>Professional staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates practice. No standards published.
† Indicates that regional accreditation standards are accepted.
The National Architectural Accrediting Board, according to statements contained in letters from the secretary of the board, limits its evaluation to libraries which are “autonomous within the individual architectural schools which it visits.” Schools are urged to experiment, and therefore rigid standards are avoided at all cost. Each school is to be viewed within the framework of its own objectives. Seating capacity and expenditures for library materials are the only two items specifically listed as worthy of the visitors’ attention.

According to a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Standards of the National Association of Schools of Design, this association relies completely on the various regional accrediting agencies. Therefore it has not issued any standards of its own. However, this association underlines the significant role of the library in the educational program and, among other items, it stresses the need for “professional personnel coverage.”

The National Association of Schools of Music, according to its secretary, has shown a continuing concern with the music libraries of its member institutions. The attention has been focused solely on holdings, and for this reason the association has published lists of books which are expected to be held by music schools applying for membership in the association.

The Standards of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education consider adequate facilities for an education library as essential. The council’s particular concern is with the provision of materials of instruction which are indispensable to teacher training. It relies, however, on the regional accrediting associations for the evaluation of all other library matters, including personnel.

The National League for Nursing does not deem it necessary to adopt specific standards. The league accepts the over-all standards of the respective regional associations as they are applied to the institutions of which schools of nursing are integral parts.

The Society of American Foresters offers criteria for evaluation which are intended to serve only as general guides. “Professional staff” is one of the several items to be considered by the visiting committees. Like the other items, it is to be checked as “Adequate,” “Barely Adequate,” or “Inadequate.” Since “professional staff” is not further defined, the judgment of adequacy must be completely left to the discretion of the evaluators.

**CONCLUSIONS**

This analysis has shown that the standards of all regional accrediting associations except those of the Northwest Association specify faculty status for the head librarian. Only the Southern Association insists that the whole professional staff be included in the faculty, and the Western College Association extends faculty status at least to the chief librarian and to the professional heads of the library departments.

Turning to the professional associations, we find that only one, the Association of American Law Schools, expresses clearly a preference for faculty status of the head librarian. None of the stand-
ards of the other professional associations specifically require faculty membership for either the head librarian or for any other member of the library's staff.

It should be kept in mind that the professional associations are primarily concerned with the holdings of the professional school library or the special collection. In several of the standards of the professional associations the connection with the central library of the university or college is noted. If the professional library or collection is under the general direction of the central library the general library personnel policies are expected to prevail. In a few instances, professional associations rely on evaluation of the whole institution, including the library, by regional accrediting associations. In these cases, silence with regard to personnel should therefore not be interpreted as lack of interest, but as a commendable endeavor to avoid duplication of effort.

Professional associations which do not rely on library inspection and library evaluation by regional associations must be especially watchful in the area of personnel. If they wish to insure expert interpretation of the library's resources and full integration of the library with the total educational process, then they should guarantee through proper provisions in their standards that librarians have background and training comparable to that of the teaching faculty.

So far over half of the colleges and universities in the country have given proper academic recognition to their professional library staffs, according to the recently published "Status of College and University Librarians."41 This report adduces most compelling arguments in favor of academic status with corresponding privileges and obligations. It proposes a concept which ranges from full faculty status with academic rank and titles to membership in the academic community with equivalent and corresponding ranks.

On account of its adaptability to differing local situations the status report would be exceptionally useful to the various accrediting agencies as a guide. It is therefore hoped that the agencies will make the arguments of the report their own and transform them into rules to be applied when accrediting institutions of higher learning. Academic recognition for all professional librarians will then be speedily attained.

41 Prepared by the Committee on Academic Status of ACRL's University Libraries Section; adopted by the Section at the 1959 Washington Conference; and subsequently approved for the ALA by the ACRL Board of Directors, CRL XX (1959), 399-400.

Also significant in this connection are the new "ALA Standards For College Libraries," prepared by the ACRL Committee on Standards; adopted by the ACRL Board of Directors at the 1959 Midwinter Meeting; and subsequently approved by the ALA Council at the 1959 Washington Conference. The standards, designed to provide a guide for the evaluation of libraries in American colleges and universities which place their major emphasis on four-year undergraduate instruction, unequivocally insist that the professional librarians have "faculty status, with the benefits enjoyed by the teaching staff." CRL XX (1959), 274-80. See esp. p. 274 and p. 276.

Information, please: Dr. Ralph E. Ellsworth, director of the University of Colorado Library, Boulder, is writing a book on college and university library buildings. One of the aspects of library building planning which Dr. Ellsworth feels is most in need of critical analysis, and one which he hopes to treat in some length in his forthcoming book, is the library building program. To aid him in this analysis he would be grateful if librarians in charge of college and university library buildings that have been erected since World War II would send him a copy of the written program that was compiled during the planning stages.
ACRL and ARL to Sponsor Metcalf Research Project

ACRL and the Association of Research Libraries will co-sponsor a project supported by a grant of $73,365 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for research leading toward the publication of a definitive book on the planning of college and university library buildings. Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian emeritus of Harvard University, will direct the project.

ALA will provide financial administration of the project. An advisory committee for it has been established with the following membership: Ralph Ellsworth, director of libraries, University of Colorado; William H. Jesse, director of libraries, University of Tennessee; Stephen A. McCarthy, director of libraries, Cornell University, and executive secretary of ARL; Frank B. Rogers, director, National Library of Medicine, Eileen Thornton, librarian, Oberlin College; and a representative of faculty interest in library building, to be designated. Richard Harwell will serve as liaison officer for the committee at ALA Headquarters. The committee held its first meeting in Chicago January 28.

In a news release from the Council on Library Resources announcing the project, William S. Dix, librarian of Princeton University and former executive secretary of ARL comments: “Despite the huge sums involved in construction and equipment—a single university library building may cost several to many millions of dollars to build and equip—there is at present no compilation which can provide the planners of library buildings with the vast fund of available information which should be brought to bear but which is now scattered. Each time a library is planned there is duplication of search for information on which planning decisions must be based, and there is no doubt that much relevant, significant information and recorded experience is often overlooked. It is anticipated that the book will significantly contribute to the effective planning of library buildings, to the avoidance of costly mistakes, and to the wiser and more effective use of funds.”

Mr. Metcalf’s manual will collect and synthesize the information available in the extensive but scattered literature of separate studies, records of library building institutes, and other reports. As director of the project, Mr. Metcalf will draw on the considerable amount of expert knowledge gained by certain librarians who have served as consultants for building projects. In addition, he will be aided by a small research staff and by a group of consultants comprised of architects, engineers, and other experts.

The book will begin with a discussion of the objectives of institutions and the manner in which these should influence architectural planning. Considerations of finance, public relations, and possible alternative methods of housing books will be described. Subsequent chapters will discuss selection of a building site, furniture and interior decoration, and other details, including such final problems as moving into a new building and maintenance costs. The book will be fully illustrated by drawings and photographs. Preparation is expected to take four years.

Mr. Metcalf has an outstanding record with respect to the planning of library buildings. He is in large part the deviser of the depository library and the undergraduate library. During his tenure at Harvard the Houghton and the Lamont libraries were erected there. He was active in the Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans, called together by former President Harold W. Dodd of Princeton in 1944. This committee of university administrators, librarians, and architects gave impetus to a new concept of college library architecture. Mr. Metcalf has served as consultant for approximately fifty college library projects, including projects at McGill University, the University of Montreal, and the University of Baghdad, Iraq.
New Periodicals of 1959—Part II

By GERALDINE KAUFMAN

As usual, the concluding list of periodicals whose publication began in 1959 is larger than the initial list. While emphasis seemingly has shifted from atomic energy and automation, for example, to general cultural publications and to a recognition and study of national problems, this shift may be partially due to the annual inclusive scope of the final list. The range is quite wide, indeed even almost in defiance of a classification by groups.

Abstracts. The purpose of Copper Abstracts, issued by the Copper Development Association, is to give current developments in the technology of copper and its alloys, supplementing the association's Technical Survey. More than 120 periodicals, technical and otherwise, and pertinent books are examined; some abstracts reprinted by permission from other abstract journals are included. GeoScience Abstracts, replacing Geological Abstracts which the Geological Society of America discontinued in 1958, will attempt complete coverage of all important North American literature in geology, solid earth geophysics, and related fields. It will contain abstracts in English of Soviet literature, especially from the Referativnyi Zhurnal. There will be monthly author indexes and an annual subject index. Plastic Abstracts contains abstracts of periodical articles and patent specifications on all phases of plastics published in the United Kingdom since the beginning of 1959. The inclusion of abstracts from British patent specifications was authorized by the controller of H. M. Stationery Office.

Miss Kaufman is Head of the Serials Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress.

Automation. The aim of Elektronische Datenverarbeitung is to bridge the gap in Europe between scientific presentation of automation and its practical application in the field of electronic computers. The illustrated articles are in English or German with summaries in both languages.

Biography. The compilers of The Japan Biographical Encyclopedia & Who’s Who are compiling also Who’s Who in Japan, which contains illustrated sketches of contemporary eminent persons. The articles are factual yet interestingly written.

Communication. The Society for International Development was founded to cope with the problem of communication in the international exchange of information and experience, cutting across nationalities and divisive professions. In the International Development Review the society will publish contributions directed toward understanding, cooperation, stimulation, and inspiration of its readers for this objective. The first issue is largely devoted to the first annual conference of the society which met February 27-28, 1959, in Washington, D. C.

Crime and Criminals. Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica aims to present experiences and observations upon the clinical study of the criminal in order to
find remedies for prevention of crime as well as proper treatment for the offender so as to reduce future offenses, and to correlate the work of scholars with the practical experience of penitentiary personnel and judges.

ENGINEERING. Because of the great postwar activity in construction and in civil engineering in Australia there was an obvious need for a magazine dealing with these subjects. The first issue of Australian Civil Engineering and Construction contains illustrated articles, book reviews, illustrated short items on equipment, company news, and a list of "Contracts Placed." The Journal of Mechanical Engineering Science is a highly technical magazine containing results of experiments and studies performed both in Great Britain and the United States; the articles are accompanied by plans and illustrations of the machinery used in the investigations.

GENERAL CULTURE. Arina is a Finnish journal, with some contributions in Swedish. It will cover the fields of music, literature, theater, films, architecture, bildkonst and konstindustri. In trying to bridge the gap between theorists in academic fields and those engaged in practical fields Broadway Times, from Madras, will engage writers from both sides to explain their views, mainly in the fields of "economics, politics, banking, law, history, geography, and closely connected articles of current interest." Folia Orientalia will present diverse studies and notes dealing with the study of languages, literature, political history, and civilization of the Orient in the broadest meaning of the term, paying especial attention to Arabian countries, Turkey, and Iran. It intends to be alert for research about Oriental sources of the history of Eastern Europe, relations between Europe and the Muslim East, and Oriental numismatics. The first issue has articles in English, French, and German and includes signed book reviews. The purpose of The Midwest Quarterly is to publish scholarly articles of current interest, on a wide scope. It will not attempt to compete with more specialized journals but will contain "discussions of an analytical and speculative nature rather than heavily documented research studies." The first issue includes articles such as "The Story of a Russian Worker," "The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857: The New Look," "Are the States Obsolete?" Miscelánea de Estudios a Joaquim de Carvalho, "o grande historiador da Cultura Portuguesa." The articles, by scholars, on philosophy, history, poetry, and mathematics are well documented. No. 1 includes biographical sketches of the authors, emphasizing their educational and scholarly qualifications. Aside from the author of the first article, the contributors to The Ohio University Review are members of the university staff. The first article, "The Element of Privacy in Peace-Making," is by Dag Hammarskjöld. Desiring to make available to the public its members’ experiences and skills in education, science, and the humanities, the Oklahoma Chapter, American Institute of Architects, is publishing Perspective, the first issue of which contains illustrated articles on a popular scale, e.g. "Molasses Time in the Ozarks," "Harnessing the Arkansas" (by Senator John L. McClellan), "Pride of the Cherokees, Education," "The Meaning of Architecture to You." The Revista issued by the Universidad de San Luis Potosi is a general culture magazine containing articles by staff members. The first issue includes articles such as "Una Carta Desconocida del Padre José Rafael Campoy, Ilustre Filósofo Mexicano del Siglo XVII," "El Poeta Enrique González Martínez," "La Evolución del Adolescente en Joyce." Contributors to Texas Studies in Literature and Language are from various university faculties; contributions are accepted in the humanities, the first issue containing articles on Faulkner, Milton, Joyce, Hemingway, Cozzens, etc.
LATIN AMERICAN CULTURES AND RELATIONS. The first part of the Revista de la Universidad Industrial de Santander, "Trabajos," contains illustrated reports of experiments by members of the university, with summaries at least, in English. The review is then divided into sections, one of signed book reviews, one on Colombian industries—the Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos in this issue—one on standards in Colombia, one devoted to news of the university, etc. Dr. Emilio Núñez Portuondo, former president of the Security Council of the United Nations and former permanent representative of Cuba to the United Nations, is the editor of Latin American Events the purpose of which is to create better relations between the nations of this continent through better understanding. The first issue dwells mainly on Cuba. Future issues are to deal in more detail with problems of the other Central and South American countries. Nueva Revista Cubana continues the series of two journals called Revista Cubana, one begun in 1885 and the other in 1935. It is not to be considered an official organ of the state but a publication for Cuban culture issued and distributed by the state. In addition to articles, the first issue contains sections entitled "Imaginación y Poesía," "Problemas Cubanos," "Notas y Comentarios." The editors of Síntese Política, Económica, Social intend to listen to the pulsations of Brazilian life and to interpret them objectively.

SLAVIC LITERATURE AND CULTURE. The larger part of the articles in the first issue of Cahiers du Monde Russe et Soviétique are by the editors and include a variety of articles, e.g., "L'Enfance Délinquante en U.R.S.S.," "Profil de la Critique Littéraire en Russie (1918-1930)," and the first part of a bibliography "Les Sources de Documentation sur la Religion Musulmane en Union Soviétique." The first issue of International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics has articles in English, French, German, Polish, and Russian on detailed subjects, e.g. "The Slavic Static Verbs in -î-" as well as more general articles, e.g. "The Narrative Prose of Brjusov." Signed book reviews are included, plus sections called "New Publications" and "Obituary Notices." Power Express is a "translated report, always in the authors' own words, consisting of several articles, a number of extensively excerpted articles, a great many abstracts, and summarized articles, all selected and edited for the practical working needs of engineers, scientists, professors, and consultants." The Russian periodicals covered by Power Express will number one hundred. The objective of Soviet Highlights is to publish translations of important articles and speeches appearing in Soviet publications, as well as articles by Soviet authors written expressly for this periodical. A special topic will be emphasized in each issue.

CULTURES OF OTHER AREAS. Advent is devoted to the Northwest, its people, and its commercial and cultural products, since it appears that the Northwest is closer than any other section of the United States to establishing a definite culture. Past and present problems of India chiefly will be presented in Enquiry, which is aiming at a quarterly basis if finances and readers respond; it will try to provide a common forum for all engaged in the sciences or the humanities. Res Publica will devote itself to Belgian problems, since the Institut Belge de Science Politique considers Belgium too little known not only by foreigners but also by Belgians. Historians will present former problems and the way they were solved in Belgium; a bibliography of publications both Belgian and foreign, dealing with Belgium and its questions, will be included. Foreign political life will be given attention in proportion to the light it may shed in
solving Belgian difficulties. La Revue Baltique proposes to discuss the measures which should be taken to hasten the date of liberation for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

HEALTH. Based on the concept that good health, in addition to meaning freedom from disease and sickness, includes a mental, physical, and social well being, Deutsche Gesundheitspolitik wants to present an unbiased and open forum to readers from the medical profession and from state, economic, and cultural areas. It also includes signed book reviews. Contributions to Nutritio et Dieta may be in English, French, or German, with summaries in the other two languages. The articles will be concerned with nutrition in man and with alimentary technology.

HELIÇOTERS. UP-Collective is the official publication of the Helicopter Association of America. The first issue has articles on seeding forests, on stringing lines, and on crop spraying by helicopter; it has articles also on helicopters as used by firms and on helicopters per se.

HISTORY. Revista Histórica de la Universidad is issued by the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay. The first issue is divided into sections: artículos; textos y documentos; bibliografía; cronica. Arizona and the West is sponsored by the University of Arizona and edited by John Alexander Carroll, professor of history, for teachers of Western history, for librarians and archivists, for collectors and readers of Western Americana. The journal, which will emphasize the history of Arizona as a typical Western state, includes signed book reviews with an identifying note about the reviewer.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. The Journal of Industrial Relations is the journal of the Industrial Relations Society, which was established in Sydney, May 1958, and which hopes “in its various activities to develop an integrated approach to industrial relations problems that will strike a new note.” This journal, one of the activities, includes in the first issue such articles as “Some Features of the Australian Industrial Relations Scene,” “Conflict and Mutual Misunderstanding: A Survey of Union Leaders’ and Business Executives’ Attitudes.”

JEWISH QUESTION. The purpose of The Jewish Journal of Sociology is to provide an international vehicle for serious writing on Jewish social affairs, “Jewish” referring to content not to the contributors. Papers will not be limited to purely Jewish subjects; they may also be on general sociological questions which may “help incidentally to throw light on Jewish matters (both in Israel and the Diaspora).” The first issue includes “The Position of the Jews in English Society” by Howard Brotz, “the first of a series in which national Jewries will be commented on by writers who are not members of them.” Jews in Eastern Europe supersedes the Jewish Observer Newsletter and will provide “extensive and accurate coverage of affairs concerning Jewish life in the Soviet Union and its East European associates.”

LAW. The Arizona Law Review is published by the College of Law of the University of Arizona, with faculty members, students, and practising lawyers as contributors. In addition to articles, comments, and notes, the first issue contains “Survey of 1958 Arizona Case Law—Part I.” Corporate Practice Commentator aims to bring to lawyers and corporate executives reliable information on developments in corporate law and practice. In addition, it will discuss “antitrust questions, patents and copyrights, executives’ compensation, fair trade legislation, and other matters arising out of business activities.” The Tulane Institute of Comparative Law hopes to promote a greater understanding among those trained under the civil or the com-
mon law, referring especially to this Hemisphere, and therefore is issuing *Inter-American Law Review. Revista Jurídica Interamericana* in the two languages. There will be a balance between contributions from both language areas in an attempt to reflect the present interests of scholars and lawyers.

**LIBRARIES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, BOOKS.** *The Booklovers' Marketplace* purposes to supplement dealers' catalogs economically by being the link between the library or the collector and the book-dealer. The first issue lists dealers chiefly in the East but announces its columns are open to anyone who wishes to advertise; it lists “Books for Sale” and “Books Wanted.” The purpose of *Books from Hungary* is to give information on the literary, artistic, and scientific life in Hungary, on present-day literature and on the classics, on Hungarian graphic art and book printing, on libraries and major cultural institutions. This highly illustrated issue annotates the titles listed under the various publishers. The International Atomic Energy Agency is issuing *List of References on Nuclear Energy*, which is arranged by broad subjects, with items numbered consecutively. The items are scientific and technical material received by the agency, listed by original title, with English translations where they are needed. *Library Research in Progress* is to act as a clearinghouse containing information about new and lesser known current research projects in English in library science, hoping to prevent duplication of studies as well as to encourage them. The first issue outlines research projects in progress in January-August 1959; it is expected that the bulletin will be issued frequently enough to cover shorter periods of time.

**LITERATURE.** *Azor*, from Mendoza, is devoted to poetry. The scope of *Biblion* is indicated by its subtitle, *Rivista di Filologia, Storia e Bibliofilia*. The first issue contains a sketch of Bernardino Ochino, “La Cantarina, Commedia Musicale di Anonimo Napoletano del Settecento, a Cura di Benedetto Croce,” “Cinque Lettere Inedite di Francesco de Sanctis.” *The Dial* will devote itself to fiction by new, but not untried, authors. *Expression* is a medium for the student writers of the University of the East and edited by them. The “maiden issue” contains short stories, poems, and essays. The Bibliographical Society of Ireland intends to make *The Irish Book* more than a vehicle for its papers by including query and controversy on aspects of the history of publishing and printing in Ireland received from students and lovers of Irish books everywhere. It is edited by Alf MacLochlainn. Contributors to *The Massachusetts Review* are not limited to those affiliated with the university of Massachusetts, which publishes this periodical. It contains essays, poetry, short stories, and includes a poem by Robert Frost and the translation by John Ciardi of canto 6 of *Purgatorio*. *Prism* intends to devote itself wholly to imaginative writing, bypassing reviews and articles on literary criticism. As the title indicates, the editors will not confine the magazine “to any one color band in the literary spectrum.”

**MEDICINE.** *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology* which supersedes in part *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry* aims to promote knowledge of clinical neurology and so to advance neurological science. Each article is accompanied by a considerable list of references. *Archives of Oral Biology* will be devoted to investigation of the “oral and dental tissues and bone, their environment and functions.” The articles are preceded by an abstract and followed by extensive references. Contributions may be in English, French, or German. There will be a section listing, under broad subjects, pertinent research papers appearing in world-wide scientific journals.

**MUNICIPAL PLANNING.** Large or small
communities have the same municipal problems, which can be divided into four categories: governmental, engineering, financial, legal. Current Municipal Problems plans to discuss questions in these divisions and also to present solutions which various localities have reached. City Regional Planning, No. 1 of which was called Plans and Projects, is to advance principles and practices of planning not only at local and national but also at international levels and is to be a publication for the planners themselves. It contains profiles of prominent people, reports on legislation and new products, and articles on examples of city planning, e.g., in New York, Trenton, and in Washington.

MUSIC. Music Ministry is designed to serve the music needs of local Methodist churches and church schools. The issues will contain removable supplements of songs with accompaniment, workshop sections directed to organists, pianists, and choir directors. The first issue has a section on children's music and the reviews include music as well as books.

NUCLEAR ENERGY. CERN Courier is issued as an information bulletin for staff members of the European Organization for Nuclear Research. It is distributed also "to scientific correspondents and to anyone interested in problems connected with the construction and operation of particle accelerators or in the progress of nuclear physics in general." Nuclear Safety presents reviews of "topics relevant to the analysis and control of hazards associated with nuclear reactors; operations involving fissionable materials; and the products of nuclear fission." Safety in the use of radioisotopes in industry, medicine, and research is not treated since it is considered to lie in the field of health physics. The reviews, nominally limited to literature received by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, have been written by laboratory employees at that institution. Reactor Technology, issued as Part B of the Journal of Nuclear Energy, was founded "to provide an international medium for publication of papers on technological subjects drawn from all scientific disciplines which contribute to the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

PACKAGING. Since the number of items on the supermarket shelves is likely to double in the foreseeable future, with no more space allotted, packaging will have an even larger role in the industries of food and drugs, which represent 80 per cent of the purchases in the packaging field. Food & Drug Packaging hopes to be the medium for the exchange of ideas and for the dissemination of information in this area.

PHILOLOGY. Iberida will contain philological studies relating to the Iberian Peninsula and to the related areas in the Americas.

PLANT OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT. Machine & Instruments contains several articles upon various Japanese industries, under the general heading "Present and Perspective," from a trade point of view. Other articles are illustrated nontechnical essays on Japanese industries, such as the bearing industry, photographic lenses. There are also columns devoted to illustrated descriptions of new items for market. Sponsored by sixteen leading manufacturers of plant equipment, both operating and maintenance, Modern Plant Operation & Maintenance is to publicize developments which will contribute to more efficient operations and therefore to lower costs.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY. Since it is almost impossible for any except the expert to understand what is happening in physics because of the great complexity and difficulty of the subject, in Contemporary Physics experts will try to give a perspective of the entire field to a wider circle of their scientific colleagues. Most articles are accompanied by summaries
and references; the first issue includes signed "Essay Reviews" and signed "Book Reviews." The main purpose of the Indian Chemical Engineer is to help disseminate information about rapidly growing Indian chemical and allied industries. Papers and articles will be written by experienced chemical engineers or technologists concerning their fields. Regular features will be major developments abroad in equipment and processes in pertinent fields, chemical engineering developments in India, and detailed reports on the operation of Indian industrial plants and on the activities of Indian institutions, both research and educational. Plasma Physics, Accelerators, Thermonuclear Research, issued as Part C of the Journal of Nuclear Energy, is to collect in one place articles on plasma physics now scattered in many journals. It will include translations of many important papers issued in Russia.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. For some time it has been felt that psychiatry has a responsibility toward society in a preventive field comparable to public health in respect to medicine; that effective treatment of the individual cannot be separated from study and amelioration of the social environment which conditions his plight. The American Association for Social Psychiatry purports "to mobilize scientific, lay, institutional, and government support" for programs and facilities to effect these ends, and the Journal is its mouthpiece. A.M.A. Archives of General Psychiatry is established because of the recognition that neuropsychiatry is separated into neurology and psychiatry as distinct clinical specialties. It will contain contributions from all disciplines that relate to the study of man's behavior in health and in illness. Engineering and Industrial Psychology will publish "original investigations and occasional theoretical papers dealing with the adaptation of human tasks and working environment to the psychological and physiological attributes of human beings; and the application of psychological principles and research methods to the solution of personnel management problems." The International Journal of Parapsychology will contain results on the scientific inquiry into the total nature and working of the human mind. Contributions will be chiefly in English or French, with summaries in the other language, German, Italian, and Spanish; thus, geographic frontiers can be hurdled for speedy exchange of view.

RELIGION. The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. believes that news concerning the great movement of cooperation and spiritual unity among the churches—considered as possibly the outstanding religious movement since the Reformation—should be given to the many people who want to be informed. Hence, it is issuing The Interchurch News.

SCIENCE. Since the Akademie der Wissenschaftern, Berlin, has grown into a scientific research center of broad extent, with its work of considerable importance to world science, it felt the need of a new organ, Monatsberichte, to present a true picture of its rich scientific work to Germany and the world. The Arizona Academy of Science is publishing a Journal principally by and for its members. Therefore articles are not restricted to original scientific papers; items on the development of science in Arizona will also be included. The first issue contains papers delivered at a symposium sponsored by the academy on "Species: Modern Concepts." Graphic Science is to present to draftsmen and instructors new opportunities and problems which follow in the wake of technological changes in technical illustration and reproduction. The editorial policy is to include studies on the drafting profession in relation to kindred fields and in respect to teaching. The purpose of the ICSU Re-
view is to keep both the national and scientific members of the International Council of Scientific Unions, as well as anyone interested in international cooperation in science, informed of the activities of the ICSU and of the scientific unions it has sponsored. The review will therefore contain reports on the ICSU administrative units, on the council's special activities, and on the more important symposia of the unions as well as information about future meetings sponsored by the unions. The Journal of Biochemical and Microbiological Technology and Engineering presents illustrated technical articles describing experiments and studies, each article preceded by a summary. The first issue includes such papers as "Foam Fractionation of Proteins: Concentration of Aqueous Solutions of Bovine Serum Albumen," "The Protection of Some Baked Products Against Moulds by Chemical and Irradiation Techniques." Under the guidance of an international board of editors, the Journal of Insect Pathology will draw together in one place the papers in this specialized field which formerly were scattered in numerous journals. The contributors include persons from research institutes from various parts of the world. The Journal of Lipid Research will publish a "representative selection of original work in the chemistry, biochemistry, enzymology, histochromistry, and physiology of the lipids" on an international scope, since a distinguished group of scientists from abroad will cooperate by giving information on advances in lipid research. "Notes on Methodology" will report changes in present lipid methods, and "New Methods" will list references to lipid methods published in other journals. The Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk is publishing Proceedings of Vibration Problems, "devoted to problems of dynamics and vibrations in acoustics, electricity, and mechanics, and to problems of coupled electromagnetic, thermal, and mechanical fields." Only original papers presenting theories or experiments will be published. The first issue includes five illustrated articles in English, each with references and summaries in Polish and Russian. Because literature on the action and effects of psychotropic drugs has been increasing rapidly and since the articles have been scattered among the journals of the basic sciences, it seemed fitting to have a journal for the new science of psychopharmacology, aptly named Psychopharmacologia. It will contain unpublished experimental and clinical scientific contributions in English, French, or German.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. Politica will present politics as a science; the word "politica" is here used in its broader sense of systems which regulate society and of international relations. It will cope with large Venezuelan and American problems which affect social life, science, art, and literature considered as political functions. World Justice intends to enlist the cooperation of university people in applying the ideal of social justice to the present conditions of this world, to evaluate these conditions in the light of the ideal, and to spell out practical methods of realizing this ideal. Non-Catholics may be invited to cooperate although the journal will emphasize the Catholic outlook. Each issue will contain a section "Events and Trends" by specialists, which will survey important events and publications pertaining to international social justice.

STATISTICS. The Australian Journal of Statistics is to contain articles on statistical theory and methods and on their bearing upon all fields of learning and undertakings. Articles in the first issue are of a wide range, e.g., there is one on a study of detecting flaws in gas meters, by the Australian Gas Light Company; another entitled "Generation Life Tables for Australia." The Biometrische Zeit-
schrift "enthält biometrisch-methodische biomathematische Beiträge aus den Gebieten der Anthropologie, Bioklimatologie, Biometeorologie, Botanik, Forstwirtschaft, Genetik, Hygiene Landwirtschaft, Medizin, Mikrobiologie, Pharmakologie, Physiologie, Psychologie, Strahlenbiologie, Veterinärmedizin und Zoologie." Contents are given also in English and Russian. The periodical includes signed reviews and abstracts of pertinent articles from various scientific journals.

VISUAL ARTS. Better Movie Making is a highly illustrated periodical published to fill a need of the ever growing number of home movie devotees for complete and professional help. In addition to articles on present-day methods and forthcoming developments, a panel of experts will conduct regular columns. The aim of Perspective is to give those engaged in photographic and allied industries an easily assimilated survey of the field of image recording as to developments, new products and their use, and the market response, since in photography there are rapid changes in industry, markets, applications, techniques, and even in language. The TV Author and Reviewer purposes to help producers and authors create better television programs by coordinating their efforts, reasoning that the more an author understands complete programming the more readily he can produce a story. The first issue includes articles by Jesse L. Lasky, Jr.; by Ruth Burch, a casting director; by Robert Graham Paris, for many years head drama coach at Goldwyn Studios. The last pages are devoted to a "TV Author's Market List," which lists production agencies and their programs with a note as to method of script submission.

REQUESTED ADDITIONS. Ratio is a magazine on philosophy in both an English and a German version, edited by Julius Kraft of Frankfurt a. M. Index to Periodical Articles Related to Law contains articles selected from journals which have not been included in the Index to Legal Periodicals.

Periodicals

Advent. 213 Belmont Avenue, North, Seattle 2. v. 1, no. 1, June 1959. Monthly. $5.
American Association for Social Psychiatry. Journal. 2025 I Street, N.W., Washington, 6. v. 1, no. 1, Fall 1959. 4 nos. a year. $3.50.
Arina. Kirjatyontekijank, 2b, Helsinki. no. 1, June 1959. 4 nos. a year. 1200 mk.

Arizona and the West. Library 318, University of Arizona, Tucson. v. 1, no. 1, Spring 1959. Quarterly. $5.
Arizona Law Review. College of Law, University of Arizona, Tucson. v. 1, no. 1, Spring 1959. 2 nos. a year. $3.
The Australian Journal of Statistics. Statistical Society of New South Wales, D. W. Maitland, Secretary, Box 796, C.P.O. Sydney. v. 1, no. 1, April 1959. 3 nos. a year. £1.


Broadway Times. 33 Broadway, Madras 1, S. India. v. 1, no. 1, January 1959. Monthly. £1 16s.


Engineering and Industrial Psychology. Lee W. Cozan, Editor, P. O. Box 662, Washington 4. v. 1, no. 1, Spring 1959. Quarterly. $7.

Enquir. Sri Bipan Chandra, Lecturer, Hindu College, 15-C University Road, Delhi-8. no. 1, 1959? Irregular. Rs.2.00 per issue.


Folia Orientalia. Redaction de Folia Orientalia, 32, rue Slawkowska, Kraków, Poland. v. 1, no. 1, 1959. 2 nos. a year. 25zl. per issue.


Iberia. Libraria Sao Jose, Rua Sao Jose, 38, Rio de Janeiro. v. 1, no. 1, April 1959. 3 nos. a year. $2.


Indian Chemical Engineer. Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers, Post Box No. 17001, Calcutta 32. v. 1, no. 1, April 1959. Quarterly. 10s.

Inter-American Law Review. Revista Juridica Interamericana. Tulane Institute of Comparative Law, Tulane University, New Orleans. v. 1, no. 1, January/June 1959. 2 nos. a year. $5.


The Irish Book. Bibliographical Society of Ireland, 25 Upper Mount Street, Dublin. v. 1, no. 1, Spring 1959. 4 nos. a year. $2.

The Jewish Journal of Sociology. William Heine- mann Ltd., 15-16 Queen Street, London 1 W1. v. 1, no. 1, April 1959. Semiannual. £1 1s.
The Journal of Industrial Relations. Mr. P. J. Self, Business Manager, c/o Employers' Federation, Goldsbrough House, Loftus Street, Sydney. v. 1, no. 1, April 1959. 2 nos. a year. £1.
The Journal of Mechanical Engineering Science. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster SW1. v. 1, no. 1; June 1959. 4 nos. a year. £3.
The Midwest Quarterly. Kansas State College, Pittsburg. v. 1, no. 1, October 1959. $2.50.
Miscelânea de Estudos a Joaquim de Carvalho. Publicações Europa-America, Rua das Flores, 45, Lisbon. no. 1, 1959. Frequency not given. Esc.20.00 per issue.
Power Express. International Physical Index, Inc., 1909 Park Avenue, New York 35. v. 1, no. 0, July 1959. 10 issues a year. $57.50.
Revista de la Universidad Industrial de Santander. Departamento de Publicaciones Científicas e Intercambios, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia. v. 1, no. 1, September 1959. Frequency not given. $1. per issue.
La Revue Baltique. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. no. 1, May 1959. 4 nos. a year. Price not given.
Infernal Machines

To denigrators of the future possibilities of any and all information processing machines, the following passage from the *Library Journal* of September 1877 (v.2 no. 1, p. 33-34) might be an appropriate reminder.

"... J. C. Rowell, Librarian at the California University, writes: 'I have been thinking of introducing in our library the type-writing machine, for use in cataloguing. The enclosed card is one which one of our professors took home with him to see "how it would work" (the professor has a type-writer, and did the job himself). Perhaps other librarians have tried this plan. How has it worked?'

"The President (Justin Winsor) stated that he had seen some work done on the type-writer, and he did not approve of it. He thought that the heliotype process would do better work . . .

"Mr. Bowker: 'There was a type-writer exhibited in the Russian Department at the Centennial Exhibition, which was much superior to the American, especially in accuracy, but perhaps not so fast.'

"It was stated that the American type-writer had recently been very much improved, and many difficulties obviated.

"The President: 'I have experimented some with type-writers and electric pens never succeeded in getting any satisfactory work.'

"Mr. Dewey had tried the electric pen, and had been satisfied sufficiently to own one.'

Lest the President be thought remiss in his imagination, it is only fair to that the same issue reports his mentioning a new material for binding books—tobacco. By 1885, the question of using the infernal machines in libraries had changed completely from "whether?" to "which one?:" *Earl Farby, in The Gamut, The Association Bulletin of the University of Kansas Library, V* (August 1959), 7.
Interpersonal Relations in Libraries

By WILLIAM H. JESSE

Is it not logical to assume that the Staff Organizations Round Table, of all the groups in the library profession, represents the one best acquainted with—and the strongest proponent of—the art and science of interpersonal relations in library organization? If it were a general-interest group rather than a special-interest group this assumption could not be made, and a great deal in the way of definition of subject would be in order; for in all philosophies definitions must be stated first, or no one knows what you are tacking your small contribution on to. And interpersonal relations is nothing less than a philosophy; with many it is a theology; and with many more, a belief which has existed so long in their minds that it must appear to them to be inherent. Certainly many of the experts feel it is inherent, being spiritual rather than practical, and, as has been expressed by one author, "...he who goes out to meet a person meets God."1

There are those who feel, and to some extent justifiably, that the exploitation of interpersonal relations for increasing work production is a misuse of management. From an administrative standpoint it can readily be concluded that it is not a misuse, but a convenient justification for proceeding humanistically, or at least individually, with the business of personnel administration. That is, in an institution which recognizes the value of interpersonal relations, it is no longer necessary to justify adopted policies of treating the individual as an individual instead of merely as a member of the group, even though this at times may seem to be a very expensive way of administering a library. But many of us recall the times during the depression when jobs and money were so scarce it was necessary to prove that each step taken with each individual would pay off in a measurable way. Today, however, it can probably safely be said that most of the people to whom librarians are responsible (college and university presidents, public library board members, business and industrial executives) are, by and large, better acquainted than are most of us with the values of staff participation in administration and other creditable interpersonal relation policies.

An earlier paper2 delineated and illustrated my belief, based on twenty years' experience in library administration, in the values of interpersonal relations, with specific application to staff participation in administration. It affirmed that Tennessee has presently and for many years has had a complete policy of stressing interpersonal relations, staff participation, and, as nearly as it can be defined, democracy in action. There are definite limitations to these concepts, but they should not be pointed out until it is understood that we are sold on the principles. This would be unfair to my institution, my associate librarian, department heads,

1 Paul E. Johnson, "The Theology of Interpersonalism," Sociometry, XII (1949), 225-34.
supervisors, and others who have worked, without too many exceptions, rather hard to bring about a condition which is permitting us to operate primarily with a permanent staff and to fill most vacancies, often new positions, with repeaters. By and large, we would rather be judged on a relative rather than a per se basis. No effort is made to have an ideal situation in which every staff member can work, because while one should strive for the ideal, we know perfectly well it will never be attained; but some people are unhappy merely striving for the ideal, and they might as well go elsewhere. They simply are never going to be happy, and we don't want to be blamed for it.

Mr. Edwin Castagna, librarian of the Long Beach Public, in his understanding, perceptive, and intelligent Library Journal article admits to limits to democratic administration while advocating it in general. Using his check list, I shall attempt to point out limitations, as I have experienced them, in terms of specifics.

Planning is an obvious area for staff participation, and staff participation in planning can be done on a broad area in a university library, unless it is assumed that all broad planning must have staff participation. Some can and some cannot. In 1946 when the GI's returned en masse to flood the campus, the staff met the problem practically without the help of those of us in library administration. In the branches and in the main buildings, suggestions were made by people on the firing line, who knew student habits better than we in administration did. A couple of illustrations might serve here, but would nowhere near cover the extent of the staff contribution at that time.

It was noticed in the reading rooms that many students were engaged in non-library pursuits, such as working on their math problems, etc., but they did not all have good dormitories or a student union to go to then. At the suggestion of the staff, a "no smoking" rule was relaxed and the students were permitted to sit on the many, many steps in and outside the library, thus to some extent dividing the library user from the person who merely wanted a place to study. The reserve room people quit trying to keep the books in the reserve room. They put the material on a time loan and let the student go where he would.

Shortly thereafter came the tremendous increase in acquisitions at the University of Tennessee to meet the new Ph.D. program. Even before this started, the stacks were filled. The staff suggested lining the walls of the stacks with wooden shelving (crowding aisles but not making them impassable), thus housing successfully thousands of volumes for which there had apparently been no space.

But at the same time a limitation in planning occurred. The staff was of practically no value in helping the administration of the library and of the university meet the problems of the Ph.D. program, except for checking bibliographies, measuring holdings, etc., and this is not assistance in planning. The planning was done in conferences with deans, directors, administrative officers, and in the Graduate Council, groups of which the director of libraries is a member, where one must express a considered opinion of his own outfit's potential, or else go home and send someone else who can and is willing to do so.

There was some library planning done when the university drew up contracts with Oak Ridge's Institute of Nuclear Studies. This planning took the form of budget estimates, etc., and there was neither time nor opportunity for staff planning. The program was a reality in a matter of minutes, and the library staff's job was to catch up as quickly as possible. This is not participation in plan-
ning, either; it is participation in execution, and that hasn't anything to do with planning.

Another limitation can be pointed out here. At that time the head of one of the major departments came in to see me, feeling so sorry for herself that she wept twice: once because the increased acquisition program was so great the work could not be done with the staff provided; again, all in the same thirty-minute conference, because she was so busy trying to get the work done there simply was not time to train new people. This was not a conference; it was a monologue, and I did the listening. Now it wasn't her fault that she could do neither of these things, and probably not even her fault that she could not see the conflict. The whole thing was just too much for her, so she was dumping her problems on the administration. The fact that she had completely tied the hands of the administration on both counts, one counteracting the other, never occurred to her and probably hasn't since. Her answer to her problem, of course, would have been to tell the administration, Oak Ridge, and especially the Graduate Council, to stop trying to start any graduate and research programs.

Contrary to the beliefs of some administrators, organization is an area in which there can be permitted considerable staff participation. The University of Tennessee Library simply is not organized the way I originally meant it to be, but I am convinced that its organization is much better because of this fact. The result was brought about through the customary procedure of having decisions made at the point where the most knowledge was, and most often this point is not at the administrative level.

The limitations are many, however. Often when the staff is organizing something, it painstakingly (and appropriately) ignores the ability of the individual to do the new work, or it ignores the fact that he is not getting his current job done in the manner expected. It is the function of the hierarchy, not of the staff, to evaluate an individual. Each person is paid to be willing to evaluate the person under him, and he is foolish to evaluate the person to the side of him, thus getting himself in a lot of trouble with no reward. Staff participation in organization should not be attempted in assignment of personnel, but should be limited to function.

The next item is staffing. Mr. Castagna states that this is merely a function of the administration but that there is every reason for consultation with the immediate supervisor before making every appointment or personnel change affecting his department. I do not agree.

First, in my opinion, the function of the administration is to provide candidates for the consideration of staff down the line, with the sole exception of his own secretary and his assistant or associate directors. We never hire a person and then assign him to anybody. We provide candidates, and in most cases insist that there be a personal interview, whatever the expense, before appointing the staff member. In the very, very large library, where personnel must apparently be separated from the hierarchy, this might not be possible. Personnel should not be set up as a separate agency except as a last desperate resort, or possibly because of sheer size of staff. Naturally, personnel records, etc., should be centrally kept and classification, pay, vacations, etc., kept equitable. But it is much better when complaints can go the next step up in the hierarchy, or all the way to the top, for that matter, rather than to a personnel officer. The fact cannot be overstated that this is not being recommended as a policy to be adopted universally. This is another area in which there could be much wider applicability of staff participation than is generally found.

Directing is giving orders, a function
of the supervisor which cannot be shared without inviting confusion: "In order to create a situation which will be conducive to good working relationships, an old rule of thumb of personnel administration must be observed: everyone must be responsible to someone and no one must be responsible to more than one person."

4 Jesse, op. cit., p. 129.

There is no question but that coordinating is par excellence a group activity. Even a full-time coordinator can do no more than get people to do the coordinating, and coordinating is quite a different thing from cooperation. Cooperation can often be assumed. Coordinating must be striven for consciously. There is a limitation, however, even here. Actually the limitation has more to do with communications and reporting than anything else. The staff sometimes feels that the administration does not communicate enough, but from my experience I am convinced that the communication of intended action is done less well and less frequently by the staff to the administration than by the administration to the staff. In other words, where you have a large, fairly loose administrative assignment that reaches, as some do, as far as four hundred miles across the state, you have considerable difficulty keeping up with what even a fine, mature, eminently capable staff is coordinating on. I have felt at times that I could not even report adequately on my own operation, since—in many cases within well defined policies of delegation—the energetic, decentralized librarians have raced far, far ahead. A recent example was with the extension division being housed in permanent quarters in Nashville. There was so much space in the old Methodist Publishing House building which the university purchased that the School of Social Work, Nashville Division, and several other operations were invited to join extension. By the time I got there, plans were well along for an extension library, but it did not include proper provision for the non-extension phases of the university's Nashville programs.

It was only through an annual report that I learned that audio-visual materials and personnel at one distant branch had been paid for in the initial year from the book budget, a fund already too limited. Admittedly, it would have been most unfortunate to have a branch librarian who did not meet most of his own problems, but some communication in time to the administration of the library, and in turn immediately to the university administration, would undoubtedly have brought financial assistance. The branch librarian, an excellent one, had done a better job of shouldering his own burdens under a general policy of delegation and autonomy than he had of reporting. He had in a sense coordinated his operation in connection with the immediate problem of the change in program. Coordinating is a most fertile field, if the communications will just come up as well as they sometimes go down.

Reporting, another area for participation, is not used in the sense of "communications," but rather of report-writing. I personally feel that the annual report of an institution Tennessee's size or larger should not be written by the librarian, but by somebody who is closer to the branch librarians and the department heads. Sometimes annual reports written by a librarian who is pretty far removed from the day-to-day work are reports written in abstract, often dealing heavily with resources or with need, let us say, for a new building. In most large libraries the annual reports seem to do one of two things—either they overwork the reality of the minutiae of accomplishment and need, or they merely transmit the statistical reports, often poorly interpreted, to the superior per-
son or body, who in turn cannot understand them. Many of the research library reports tabulating gifts and stressing desiderata are among the most tiresome reading encountered. I do not believe this is the case when the report is written by someone who knows the operation day by day, but who still is not assigned to a tight schedule of daily work, as are most staff members. A good executive officer somewhere between the department heads and the librarian should be able to do a much better job. I am not familiar enough with public library work or even special library work to say that this idea should have wide application or even consideration. Tennessee is about medium in size of the Group I universities in CRL’s annual statistical report, and that group averages 1.5 assistant or associate librarians or division chiefs per institution.

News or feature stories in connection with newspaper publicity are often misleading. There have been instances at Tennessee when the university community and the public at large were badly misinformed as to total need by having some one phase of our program receive undue attention. Stories in the local undergraduate paper once gave the impression we did not have money enough to keep up with current production of good trade books; actually we had plenty of money for that type of thing. What we were worrying about primarily was strengthening our serial holdings in the sciences and mathematics. That experience and others led to centralizing our publicity as well as reporting.

Mr. Castagna states that budgeting offers a fine opportunity for cooperation and that “all levels should have a hand in making up the budget, since it is actually a program for the library for the next year expressed in terms of money.” I disagree, but, I think, only because of the differences in the nature of libraries which are serving educational institutions and those which are educational institutions: for instance, a public library.

In the public library, the staff must pretty much determine the needs of the community, I imagine, and, with the help of the board and a few other individuals and groups, decide what the educational program is going to be, and therefore what the library program should be. Libraries which serve educational institutions have their programs pretty well made up for them, and the librarians merely have to estimate the library services load which those programs will require. Since the library staff is not the group on the campus primarily responsible for the institution’s educational and research programs, the staff should not develop the library’s program directly from detection of need of the clientele. This is a prerogative and duty of the faculty. In institutions like Tennessee where the professional staff has faculty status and rank, the librarians do participate in determining the programs, but not to a very considerable extent; and this is proper. It seems to me, however, that even in institutions of higher education the staff ought to be expected to state needs which in turn can be reduced to dollars and cents by the administrator. This is particularly true when there is great expansion or drastic change in program.

It has been so long since things in education were at a standstill that we have almost forgotten what a plateau is. But once a plateau is reached, I doubt the necessity of very much staff participation in budget making, since most of the changes are minor and not programmatic.

Democratic administration, as represented by the preceding categories, does not comprise the whole of interpersonal relations, which, while more detailed
than democratic administration, is at the same time broader. The illustrations which follow will demonstrate.

You are no doubt aware that there are times when becoming well acquainted with a staff member more than one step removed in the hierarchy can damage that person and even the library operation itself. We had a young man whose interests made for a very quick friendship between us. It was impossible to avoid talking shop when together outside the library. During the course of the conversations his department head was often criticized by implication when he commented on how the department was operated. Consider for a moment the position in which this placed me. If he were not corrected (and I felt he was mistaken), he would assume agreement, as one is entitled to do. To correct him would have been assuming the duties of his immediate supervisor. This contact, while it led to a friendship which is still lasting, also led to certain intense situations in the department and an atmosphere of strain.

Another type of interpersonal limitation is that of access to anyone up the line for counsel. It must be recognized that some people seek counsel as other people go swimming or play golf: just for the fun of it. This counsel-seeking sometimes takes trumped-up or imagined degrees of intensity. You might as well face the fact that there are some people too lazy to go out and get a date who enjoy nothing more than going over their personal problems, sometimes in the most exhausting fashion, with another human being. My salary is adequate to my position and competency, but is not enough to make me feel that I should pinch-hit for a psychiatrist. For this reason, undoubtedly, staff members sometimes feel that administrators or other people up the line from them are not willing to hear their stories. The story grows tiresome, may not have too much reality, and there are no real solutions anyway, except for the person to face his problems himself, perhaps with the aid of a psychiatrist or, more often, with the aid of his own M.D.

Staff should not be assigned to an immature person, and it can be assumed that he is mature only when he is able to make up his own mind regarding his own behavior in a social and moral world. When he has reached this stage, there is a fair chance that he will be willing to extend this privilege to people under him. There are many ways to determine when a person has reached this point, and it is at times more meaningful than the acquisition of further degrees or the attainment of greater professional competence, where supervision of staff is concerned. In other words, leave the staff alone as individuals and do not try to run their lives, and they may in turn treat their staff that way; if not, they simply shouldn't have any staff any longer.

A shocking limitation is that many people who insist loudest on being left alone as individuals and not having their lives managed are the ones who, ironically, assume that their relative maturity makes it incumbent upon them to mother or boss—and one is as bad as the other—their own staff. It has become widely recognized in management that the person in a position of administration or supervision must not proceed as an amateur psychologist, psychiatrist, or physician. One should merely learn to recognize and refer. This referral to the specialist is coming near enough to the position of practicing outside one's own profession. Sometimes referral calls for tact, strength, and insistence, and creates misunderstanding.

There is probably less need to stress this now than there was ten or fifteen years ago, but some people still seem to feel that the moment they occupy a supervisory or administrative post they are ex-officio endowed with the tools of counsel and even with curative powers. An-
other extremely dangerous practice is to dig too deeply for motivation when your counsel is sought. If a person has good sense and is in good health, he is simply not going to reveal his true motivation. Certainly I would tell no one mine, least of all a superior. A great deal of guessing goes on about motivation, and people supervising other people are always coming up with a reason why the person did this or that or wants to do this or that or won’t do this or that. I am very careful of my use of statistics, but without hesitation I would say that nine times out of ten these reasons are all wrong and would be proved so if we would check through the years and get verification or refutation of our hypotheses concerning the motivation of a given individual. Naturally, when you guess about motivation, then dismiss the whole thing and never check on it, you are apt to become pretty certain of your ability to detect true motivation. This is a presumptuous, asinine, and dangerous position into which one can easily slip.

Further examples of the detail and the scope of interpersonal relations are set down in Twenty-Five Short Cases in Library Personnel Administration, by Kenneth R. Shaffer, in which, it would surely seem, is described every aspect of personnel relations which could conceivably arise, from staff use of phones to forgery and theft. But these are by no means delimitative; the ramifications of interpersonal relations spread in every direction to encompass all phases of employee-employee/employee-employer communications.

It is my hope that the above comments have been of interest to you and may someway or other help further your work toward increasing the amount and quality of interpersonal relations in libraries; for to quote Mr. Castagna, who is rapidly becoming one of my favorite authors, “although there has been relatively little on the subject in professional library literature there is evidence among librarians of increasing interest in democratic administration. The Staff Organizations Round Table and the old ALA Board on Personnel Administration have devoted time to it at conferences. It is especially important for us to be aware of the SORT interest. As administrators we cannot afford to be too far behind the thinking of staff organizations.”

Technical Information Service

The ALA Library Technology Project offers a technical information service to librarians who seek data on materials, machines, equipment, and systems useful in library operations. Such information can be furnished from LTP’s comprehensive collection of equipment and supply catalogs, from its library of technical literature, and from suppliers and manufacturers, testing laboratories and research and development organizations with which it has contact. Requests for information should be addressed to Library Technology Project, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11. The project’s telephone number is DElaware 7-4740.
American Documentation Institute Meeting

By PHYLLIS A. RICHMOND

The annual meeting of the American Documentation Institute was held October 22-24 at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. The registration for the meeting was 195, making it the largest to date. The program, built around the theme "Round-up of documentation experience in small collections—50,000 documents or less," consisted of two sessions of invited papers on various aspects of this theme on the first day. The second day was reserved for volunteer papers. On the last day there was a panel discussion of the feasibility of applying experience gained in small systems to large systems.

Evaluation of documentation experience was made with respect to several pertinent questions: What kinds of systems have been used? What kind of informational material is indexed for storage in these systems? What significance does experience in small systems have in developing larger systems?

To answer the first question, four indexing systems were described: classifications, by Saul Herner; subject headings, by Marjorie R. Hyslop and Alan Rees; descriptors, by Claude W. Brenner; and Uniterms, by John C. Costello, Jr. Some very interesting factors were brought out in the papers and in the discussion that followed. The most interesting, perhaps, was the apparent underlying basic similarity of methods being developed in all four systems, despite great confusion in the terminology used in describing them. Subject headings, descriptors, and Uniterms—all sophisticated variations of alphabetical indexing—are more and more being forced to utilize some kind of classification (inverted headings or "bound terms," if nothing else) in order to make a realistic representation of the subject matter being described, while classification cannot function without a detailed alphabetical index and concise terminology, though the latter does not have to be self-sufficient to the degree necessary in subject headings, descriptors, or Uniterms.

Mr. Herner discussed classification concepts in simple terms, pointing out the significance of the rise of faceted classification, designed for specific user groups, as a "do-it-yourself" response to the failure of major general classifications to supply sufficiently detailed schedules for specialized parts of knowledge. He also reiterated the call for more research on user techniques in libraries, especially emphasizing the necessity for discovering what variations there are in approach among users in different subject fields and also among different groups in the same field.

Mrs. Hyslop and Mr. Rees discussed methods of making subject heading lists, from the simplest, which grow by expediency, to the most complex, where a definite pattern of analysis is established. Experiences in indexing American Society for Metals publications over the past twenty years were used in illustration, and the present project of compiling a subject authority list from the ASM-SLA metallurgical classification was outlined.

Descriptors, as enumerated by Claude
Brenner, are a special indexing form in which the terms used are relatively broad in meaning and use as compared with either subject headings or Uniterms. Currently there are only about 250 descriptors in the dictionary, each very carefully selected and defined by experts in the fields to which they apply. The indexing system using this form recovers a broad spectrum of material relating to a subject, rather than relatively specific items as in other systems.

Mr. Costello gave a very lucid history of Uniterms and their application to mechanical selection. The method described for eliminating false drops or "noise" by binding individual Uniterms to their role indicators (generic terms to indicate function), thus "tagging" individual meanings on a categorical basis (called "syntactical control") was especially striking. The importance of the thesaurus in Uniterms work was stressed. The Du Pont solution to the problem of accession listing or "posting" by using twenty-two-inch IBM cards sounded impressive.

In the discussion of these four papers the point was brought out again and again that it was rather difficult to distinguish among all the different words now being used for roughly the same idea: subject headings, descriptors, key words, Uniterms, Kros-Terms, etc. The audience was amused at one point by a plaintive query concerning "the pure Uniterms as they used to be or the cleaned-up Uniterms." The need for a common vocabulary was felt strongly.

The afternoon session on the evaluation of searching methods featured Eugene Garfield speaking on document card systems, Fred R. Whaley on index card systems, and Claire K. Schultz on the limits of mechanization in small systems. Both Mr. Garfield and Dr. Whaley compared document (direct) card systems, where every card in the file is scanned by machine in each search for specific information, with index term (inverted file) systems, where information is obtained by matching cards stored under pertinent subject terms to find common accession numbers, using only a part of the file in each search. Mr. Garfield used Shannon's formula for information content to outline his theoretical qualifications for an ideal document card system, while Dr. Whaley emphasized the deep indexing advantages to be found in the index term card system.

Mrs. Schultz, in dealing with the capabilities and limitations of information systems, pointed out that "the system with high input\(^1\) costs is likely to have low output\(^2\) costs and vice versa." This truism, amply illustrated by her excellent analysis of the basic problems of information storage and retrieval, and her delineation of the type of thing which now can be done by machine, shows that there is still no substitute for an intelligent cataloger (by whatever name he be called) at the input end; and further, that with the machines as servants the range of opportunity open to this cataloger for improving input quality, at least on the subject side, is going to increase greatly.

The thirteen volunteer papers dealt largely with topics related to the main theme of the conference. Space does not permit description of them, but the paper of Anne McCann and Mary Ellen Padin, "Conversion to Machine Punched Card Systems for Library Processing Operations: The Need for Analytical and Comparative Study," was probably most likely to interest librarians. The authors reported on IBM-machine-based methods of handling book acquisition, serials bibliography, and the routing of periodical literature to interested readers. The value of the mechanical methods was stressed as worthy of further investigation, and suggestions were made for increasing cooperative exchange of information on the use of these methods.

\(^1\) Cataloging is an input operation.
\(^2\) Using a catalog to locate desired material is an output operation.
The panel on the last day, led by John W. Mauchly, consisted of Robert A. Fairthorne, C. Dake Gull, Calvin N. Mooers, Herman Skolnik, and I. A. Warheit. The panel’s topic was “What extrapolation can be made to larger systems from experience with small collections?” The answer: “Not much.” Mr. Gull gave a general review of the needs of larger systems for information storage and retrieval, while the other members of the panel each brought up special problems requiring solutions. Their views may be summed up in Mr. Fairthorne’s observation that subjects change when they get larger and systems have to change with them. This means either major adaptation of a small system to the changes caused by growth, or a complete switch to a new system after a certain point—a “sound-barrier” point in information retrieval. The experiences described suggested that the more rugged course was almost unavoidable. With a little system, one has little problems; with a big system, one has big problems; and apparently the two sets of problems are not related closely enough for there to be any significant carry-over from the solution of one to the solution of the other.

The setting for the meeting in Bethlehem was a beautiful one. The facilities of Lehigh University are practically perfect for a group of this size. The hard work of the committee, Lea M. Bohnert, Claire Schultz, Robert S. Taylor, and Isaac D. Welt, in arranging the program and other activities made possible a highly successful meeting. Mr. Taylor, local chairman, not only kept things going smoothly but, when called upon to take over in the emergency caused by the absence of the banquet speaker, turned in a performance as toastmaster worthy of an Oscar or Emmy. The pinch-hit program by the ADI officers at the banquet was highly entertaining. The possibility of holding next year’s meeting in California is being explored. If the next is as good a conference as this one the organization should gain a strong West Coast representation, perhaps enough for a second local chapter.

Oberly Memorial Award

Entries are being accepted for the Oberly Memorial Award made every two years by ALA for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or related sciences. The current award, to be made at the 1961 ALA Annual Conference in Cleveland, is for a bibliography by a U. S. citizen issued in 1959 or 1960. Final entry date is March 15, 1961.

Seven copies of the bibliography, together with a letter stating that the author is a U. S. citizen, should be sent to Francis P. Allen, Oberly Memorial Award Chairman, University of Rhode Island Library, Kingston. Copies will be returned after the competition if so requested at time of submission.

The award, which consists of income from a fund of about $1,200 interest for two years, was established in 1923 by colleagues of Eunice Rockwell Oberly, late librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The winning bibliography in 1959 was Literature of Agricultural Research by J. Richard Blanchard and Harald Ostvald, published by the University of California Press, Berkeley, in 1958.
News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

The Pappas Law Library will be established in the new Legal Center of Boston University. This is made possible by a gift of $350,000 from the Pappas brothers: Judge John C. Pappas of Milton, Ambassador Thomas A. Pappas of Belmont, and Arthur C. Pappas of Arlington, Mass., all former students at the university. The Legal Center will be constructed as soon as feasible and should be ready for occupancy in the academic year, 1962/63. The library will provide space for 200,000 volumes.

Jacksonville University Library, Jacksonville, Fla., received a gift of $25,000 from the Charles E. Merrill Trust for the purchase of books. This gift will enable the library to purchase a portion of the number of volumes needed for accreditation.

The Library of Congress has received important additions to the papers of Daniel Scott Lamont, Secretary of War during President Cleveland's second administration. The manuscripts include notes and memoranda relating to Lamont's cabinet participation and his correspondence with leading political figures of his time.

The University of Miami Library has received 3,500 rare books and pamphlets, most of them first editions, from Mrs. O. J. Tanner, Jr. The volumes, collected during the lifetime of the late O. J. Tanner are valued in excess of $10,000. They cover a variety of subjects, including geography, art, religion, literature, and history, predominantly Americana.

The Nebraska State Historical Society has recently received the following: papers of C. A. Sorenson, former Attorney General of the state and prominent in public power development and in state politics; correspondence and reports of the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District relating to its formative period; scrapbooks and papers of Oren S. Copeland, former Congressman and mayor of Lincoln, Neb.; papers of W. H. H. Pilcher pertaining to the Omaha Indians; and papers of former Governor Adam McMullen.

The University of North Dakota Library has acquired the papers of the late Senator William Langer. These include personal and official papers from the time, early in the century, when he was a practicing lawyer and a state's attorney at Mandan, N. D. These papers will become a part of the Libby Collection of manuscripts on the state and its outstanding public figures.

The Free Library of Philadelphia has received nearly one hundred playbills for works produced from the novels of Charles Dickens. Presented by Mrs. D. Jacques Benoliel in memory of her husband, they will be added to the Dickens collection built over the years from gifts by Mrs. Benoliel.

Southern Illinois University Library has received a gift of $5,000 from Phillip Sang of Chicago for a collection of autographed letters of Presidents of the United States, and of signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the United States Constitution. An exhibit of the materials is planned for this year. An exhibit catalog is being prepared.

The University of Washington has received a gift of more than 1500 unusual Chinese books from the Ministry of Education of the Republic of China. Most of these books are in the Chinese language and represent a broad cross-section of Chinese culture. They include more than 300 reproductions of Oriental painting masterpieces from the Palace Museum of Peking and histories of twenty-five Chinese dynasties. They will be kept in the Far Eastern Library.

West Virginia State College Library has issued a bibliography of Lincoln books available in its library at the present time. This collection has recently been enriched through purchase of materials and books made possible by contributions from the treasury of the now disbanded Abraham Lincoln Fellowship of West Virginia, Inc., and from additional funds solicited by two former members of the fellowship. The materials have been purchased in memory of D. L. Salisbury.

The University of Wyoming Library, Western History and Archives Department,
has recently received a collection of correspondence, legal briefs, speeches, articles, and publicity releases from 1935 to 1952, from Thurman Arnold, former U. S. assistant attorney-general and U. S. circuit judge.

Yale University's Elizabethan Club has been presented with a virtually unknown book dealing with the life of William Shakespeare, published in London in 1743. The book is *The Life of Mr. William Shakespeare*, a pirated version of Alexander Pope's account of Shakespeare, based on the first biography of Shakespeare written by Nicholas Rowe and published in 1709. Only two copies of the 1743 book are known to exist, the other being in the great Shakespeare collection at the Birmingham (England) Library. The donor, James M. Osborn, who is this year's president of the Elizabethan Club, presented the volume in memory of the late Carl H. Pforzheimer.

**Buildings**

Colorado College has received from the El Pomar Foundation of Colorado Springs a grant of $1,250,000 for a new library building. The money will be used to construct a library to house its 170,000-volume collection, with space for an eventual collection of 300,000 volumes. The new building will have reading room and reference areas with optimum lighting and ventilation for students; ample stack space for the collection, which is growing at the rate of 5,000 volumes a year; and quarters to safeguard prized special collections. The site of the new building is on the academic quadrangle of the college, next to Palmer Hall. Coburn Library, the present building, will be converted to other use.

The University of Notre Dame is planning to build a $6,000,000 campus library, the largest single construction project in the school's history. The Rev. Philip S. Moore has been named chairman of the committee of thirteen members of the faculty and administration. The university is asking its alumni to pay half the cost of the building, with the remainder expected to come from non-alumni benefactors. Construction of the building, part of a ten-year $66,600,000 development program, is planned to start by the end of this year. The library will have space for two million volumes.

A new library building on the campus at Rocky Mountain College in Billings, Mont., formally dedicated last fall, is now in use. This new $275,000 building will have a capacity of almost one hundred thousand volumes when special stack facilities can be obtained. Located in the heart of the campus across the street from the administration building, it will serve as a hub for academic activities and as a general information center. Its special features include an audio-visual room, a browsing lounge, and even a small chapel in a quiet corner of the lower level of the building.

The Library of the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago has been re-dedicated as the A. G. Bush Library of Management, Organization, and Industrial Relations. The three-story contemporary style building itself was dedicated only last June. The new name honors Archibald G. Bush, chairman of the Executive Committee and director, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul.

The library was established in 1945 when the Industrial Relations Center was founded. Besides serving the staff of the center, the library provides a variety of services for member companies. At present, fifty firms hold memberships in the Industrial Relations Center, and another ten are engaged in research and education programs.

The United Nations has been given $6,200,000 by the Ford Foundation to construct a new library building adjacent to the Secretariat Building in New York City. The new structure will consist of three stories below ground and three above plus a penthouse. The dimensions will be 100'X200.' It is designed for a collection of 400,000 volumes. The plans were drawn by the firm of Harrison and Abramovitz in consultation with four librarians selected by the Ford Foundation. The consultants were Douglas W. Bryant, associate director, Harvard University Library; Verner W. Clapp, president, Council on Library Resources, Inc.; Frank B. Rogers, director, National Library of Medicine; and Frederick H. Wagman, director of libraries, University of Michigan.

**Grants**

The Library of Congress has received a grant of $200,000 from the Carnegie Corpo-
RATION OF NEW YORK TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE FOR FIVE YEARS AN AFRICANA SECTION IN THE GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION. THE PROGRAM WILL BE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF AFRICAN MATERIALS IN AMERICAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES, TO PROMOTE THE ACQUISITION OF AFRICAN MATERIALS, AND TO PROVIDE SPECIALIZED REFERENCE SERVICES USING LC COLLECTIONS. THE LIBRARY’S UNUSUAL HOLDINGS OF AFRICANA RESULT FROM AN ACQUISITIONS PROGRAM DATING BACK TO 1800. CURRENTLY, IT RECEIVES SOME TWELVE THOUSAND AFRICAN ITEMS ANNUALLY FROM COMMERCIAL DEALERS AND THOUSANDS MORE THROUGH EXCHANGES WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN AFRICA.

THE FOUNDATION LIBRARY CENTER (588 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.) HAS RECEIVED A CARNEGIE GRANT OF $250,000 TOWARDS ITS SUPPORT OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD. THE CENTER WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1956 WITH CARNEGIE FUNDS, AND SERVES AS A REPOSITORY OF INFORMATION RELEVANT TO AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES. IN ADDITION, IT IS PREPARING A DIRECTORY OF FOUNDATIONS AND THEIR FIELDS OF OPERATION.

A GRANT OF $159,200 FOR A TEST PROGRAM TO EVALUATE PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF LITERATURE OF INTEREST TO METALLURGISTS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY BY THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. THE WORK WILL BE CARRIED ON AT THE CENTER FOR DOCUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATION RESEARCH, OF WHICH JAMES W. PERRY IS THE DIRECTOR. ALLEN KENT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE RESPONSIBLE INVESTIGATOR. THE GRANT WILL ENABLE THE CENTER TO EXTEND ITS OPERATIONS INTO MANY SCIENTIFIC FIELDS AS THEY PERTAIN TO METALLURGY.

TWO GRANTS TO ALA HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, INC. ONE, IN THE AMOUNT OF $20,000, WILL BE USED TO DEVELOP A MECHANICAL BOOK-MARKING DEVICE TO REPLACE PRESENT HAND METHODS. BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, WILL CONDUCT THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON THIS MACHINE. THE INVESTIGATORS HOPE TO DEVELOP A DEVICE SIMILAR IN SIZE AND EASE OF OPERATION TO A SMALL ADDING MACHINE. THE PRESENT GRANT COVERS THE FIRST PHASE, LASTING ABOUT SIX MONTHS, WHICH IS DESIGNED TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF THE SYSTEM. IF THE FIRST PHASE IS SUCCESSFUL, A COMPLETE PROTOTYPE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AND WILL BE TESTED IN A LIBRARY; COST COMPARISONS WILL BE MADE BETWEEN PRESENT METHODS OF MARKING AND THE MACHINE METHOD. THE OTHER GRANT OF $2,600 COVERS TESTING PROGRAMS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE CHICAGO PAPER TESTING LABORATORY, INC.

MEETINGS

AN INSTITUTE ON CATALOG CODE REVISION WILL BE HELD AT McGINN UNIVERSITY IN MONTREAL JUNE 13-17, 1960. IT WILL BE CO SPONSORED BY THE CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION OF ALA AND THE CATALOGING SECTION OF THE CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. THIS SECOND INSTITUTE ON CATALOG CODE REVISION, IN ADDITION TO BRINGING UP TO DATE THE MATERIAL PRESENTED AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY IN 1958, WILL PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF THE PREMISES, OBJECTIVES, PROCEDURES, AND PRESENT RESULTS OF THE REVISION OF THE ALA CATALOG RULES AS CARRIED OUT BY THE CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION’S CATALOG CODE REVISION COMMITTEE. THE McGINN UNIVERSITY DORMITORY AND MEAL ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO REGISTRANTS. INFORMATION ON FEES AND REGISTRATION WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS.


AN INSTITUTE IN LIBRARY ADULT EDUCATION WILL BE HELD IN BLOOMINGTON, IND., JUNE 10-15, 1960. THIS IS FOR ALL LIBRARY PERSONNEL AND TRUSTEES IN ALL SIZES AND ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES. PARTICIPANTS MAY ENROLL FOR GRADUATE CREDIT. THE INSTITUTE WILL DEAL WITH THE LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, ADULT LEARNING CONDITIONS, IMPROVING DISCUSSION LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION SKILLS, PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION, AND MAKING THE BEST USE OF RESOURCES. ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO ROBERT M. SMITH, BUREAU OF STUDIES IN
THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARY SCHOOL, in cooperation with the Minnesota Library Association, will hold a book arts institute, April 8-9, 1960, at the University of Minnesota. Subjects include type design, book design and printing, book illustration, the deterioration and preservation of paper, bookbinding, and the care of books. For additional information, write the director of the institute, Raymond H. Shove, Library School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, with the co-sponsorship of the department of history of Harvard University, will offer the seventh annual Institute on Historical and Archival Management from June 27 through August 5, 1960. Lester J. Cappon, director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Va., archival consultant of Colonial Williamsburg, and lecturer in history at the College of William and Mary, will direct the course. Designed for college graduates who are interested in a career in archival, museum, and historical society work, the course is open also to employees of institutions in these related fields. Two full-tuition scholarships of $200 each are available. Inquiries should be addressed to the Archival Institute, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

PUBLICATIONS

A total of 9,099 professional librarians were employed in 1,940 colleges and universities during 1957, according to a U. S. Office of Education survey. Of these, 2,741 were men and 6,358 were women. The total represents an increase of nearly 7 per cent over the number reported in 1955. The figures are included in Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education: First Term, 1957-58, by Wayne E. Tolliver and Hazel C. Poole (OE-53000).

The American Library and Book Trade Annual, 1960 has been issued by the R. R. Bowker Co. (New York, 1959, $5). This, the fifth annual volume of the series, has a slightly changed title; earlier editions were called American Library Annual. The editors, Wyllis E. Wright and Phyllis B. Steckler, cite many added features of the new edition: a detailed chart on building costs of public and college and university libraries in 1959; salary information for large academic libraries; standards for college libraries, and standards for indexing. The statistical material has been revised and brought up to date; there are other new articles. Part II of the book presents a comprehensive directory of library associations, their officers and committee members, and a library buying guide. Included also in this year's volume is a five-year cumulative index, giving an analytical index of material in the current volume as well as references to all important articles and charts in previous volumes.

The first issue of an occasional newsletter, Library Cooperation in New York, made its appearance in January. It aims to convey news about interlibrary cooperative projects to metropolitan area libraries serving research or college-level teaching programs. It will serve as a clearinghouse for information about such projects and similar operations. This issue describes the library research program of the Council of Higher Educational Institutions in New York. Warren J. Haas, consultant for the CHEI project, is editor of the newsletter. His address is Room 1504, 41 Park Row, New York 38.

The findings of a survey of library hours in seventy-eight liberal arts colleges with enrollments between 500 and 1,000 students have been released by the investigator, Robert M. Agard, librarian, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. The median number of hours open each week was seventy-six. More than half of the libraries were open Sunday afternoon and evening. The most common closing time was 10:00 P.M. on weekdays and between 3:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. on Saturdays. Copies of the one-page report are available from Mr. Agard on request.

The third annual report of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., covers grants and contracts totaling $1,275,822 for thirty-five projects. The report contains a section on "The Problem of Size" with respect to library collections. It notes that the world publication rate has doubled every forty-five years since Gutenberg printed the first book and that it has doubled every twenty-two years in the United States during the past century and a half. Charts showing the
The growth of academic libraries since 1831 are included.

Subscriptions to the Union List of Serials in New Jersey are still being accepted. This project is an undertaking of the New Jersey Chapter of Special Libraries. The group hopes to issue revisions on a continuing basis. One letter of the alphabet is mailed monthly so that the more than one hundred subscribers, at the end of two years, will have a complete list of local holdings. The cost is $15.50 per year. Address orders to Dr. F. E. McKenna, Air Reduction Co., Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.

The Louisiana Library Association is considering printing another edition of the Louisiana Union Catalog, since many libraries outside the state have shown interest in purchasing copies. The catalog is bound in hard covers, is over nine hundred pages in length, and the page format is similar to that used in the National Union Catalog, with eighteen entries to the page. A review of the catalog is found in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin for October 19, 1959. The price will not be more than $30, the exact cost being determined by the extent of the demand. Pre-publication subscriptions are being received by Norma Durand, Stephens Memorial Library, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.

Building Library Collections, by Mary Duncan Carter and Wallace John Bonk (New York: Scarecrow Press, 1959, 259p., $6.00) is directed primarily to public library service, but junior college, college, and university librarians will find various portions of it applicable to their work. There are sections devoted to principles of book selection, censorship, and surveying and weeding collections, as well as material about trade and national bibliography and operations in order work.


The May and June 1959 issues of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects contain an article on "The Library Building" by Clinton H. Cowgill and George E. Pettengill. Among the more unusual items of discussion in the text are such matters as library table arrangements, possible arrangements of rooms, division of space controlled from a single point, and details of different types of library buildings.

The Cornell University Library has issued A Manual of Procedures of the Catalog Department, edited by Robert D. Slocum (Ithaca, 1959, 234p. plus appendix). This is one of the most comprehensive catalog-department manuals compiled to date. Librarians and heads of catalog departments in other institutions will find this a useful guide for the development of their own manuals.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Pictures, Designs, and Other Two-Dimensional Representations has been issued by the Library of Congress (1959, 16p.). The rules cover problems of individual pictures as well as those in collections, and are applicable to prints, paintings, drawings, photographs, transparencies and slides, etc. For copies, apply to Card Division, Library of Congress.

The Committee on Academic Education of the American Psychiatric Association will publish in book form the report prepared by Vaclav Mostecky of the Harvard Law Library on the information sources relating to adolescents. The report showed that a researcher working in the field had to consult no less than fifteen indexing and abstracting services to find out about similar work done by other organizations and researchers; and that a current documentation service concerning research materials relating to adolescents was long overdue. A summary of the report is scheduled for publication in the American Journal of Psychiatry. It is hoped that the report will be followed by a regular annual service providing bibliographical information for any researcher working in the field.

A newly revised and expanded Organization Handbook for 1960 National Library Week has been issued. The fifty-six-page
manual is designed to guide local and state leadership in forming committees and developing effective programs geared to special local and regional objectives. The handbook contains two new important sections on "The Development of Local Goals" and "The Role of the Public Library Trustee." National Library Week's emphasis in 1960 on the field of teen-age reading is given special attention throughout. Copies of the handbook have been mailed to over 4,500 libraries as well as to NLW state committees. Additional copies are available at 35 cents from National Library Week, 24 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

A List of Masters Theses of Fisk University, 1912-1958 is available at 50 cents a copy from Office of the Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

Indexes and Indexing, by Robert L. Collison, has been issued in a new edition by John De Graff, Inc., New York (200p., $4.50). New chapters have been included to cover coordinate and mechanical indexing, business indexing, and fees. Appendices concern the Society of Indexers and a specimen examination paper for indexers.


Six additional subjects are covered by recently compiled bibliographies in the Military Librarians Division bibliography series. These lists of basic references for small, medium, and large institutions have been compiled for collections with special resources in these subject areas. Titles and compilers are: Economic Warfare, by Clara J. Wedger, librarian, Industrial College of the Armed Forces; Military Management, by Marilyn S. Williams, bibliographic assistant, Air University Library; Psychological Warfare, by Jacqueline W. Baldwin, librarian, U. S. Army Special Warfare School; Ordnance-Weapons and Related Subjects, by Fern Hunter, librarian, The Ordnance Board, Department of the Army; Maps, Mapping and Map Reading, by Edward C. Vogel, Army Map Service; and Navigation, by Alton B. Moody, U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office. Single copies of above titles and earlier titles in this series are available on request to: Air University Library, Attn: Technical Assistant to the Director, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources has been established by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies and the Association of Research Libraries. The main purpose of the new committee is to provide a permanent contact between the Slavic and East European scholarly community and representatives of American research libraries. It will initiate or sponsor research, rather than conduct it. It is also to serve as a clearinghouse of information about new developments in the East European acquisitions and exchange field. Librarians are requested to report research projects and address inquiries relating to the Slavic and East European field to the executive secretary, Vaclav Mostecky, Harvard Law Library, Cambridge, Mass.

The Boston Medical Library and Harvard College have signed a formal agreement that will make possible a single great medical research library in Boston. The plan is to combine collections, facilities, and services of the Harvard Medical School Library with those of the Boston Medical Library in a new building to be erected at the medical school. The cost of the new structure will be covered by a gift of $3,500,000 from Miss Sanda Countway of Brookline, Mass. Under the terms of the agreement the Boston Medical Library will continue as a corporate entity, but the two institutions will support the Countway Medical Library as a unified service. Designing of the new building will begin this spring; occupancy is scheduled tentatively for 1963.

The United States and the USSR have signed an agreement to cooperate in exchanges in scientific, technical, educational, and cultural fields in 1960-61. Two sections relate to libraries. One covers an exchange of delegations of five to seven persons between ALA and appropriate Soviet organizations. They will visit libraries and bibliographic centers to study techniques of documentation and analogous processes, methods of reproduction and dissemination of information, and methods of training library personnel. In addition, both parties agree
to assist in the exchange of library materials
between universities and public libraries of
their respective countries.

The Library of Congress has established
a Near Eastern and North African Law Divi-
sion. Zuhair Elias Jwaideh has been ap-
pointed chief of the division, which will
handle the law library's reference, bibli-
ographic, and consultative activities con-
cerned with legal materials for Near Eastern
and North African countries.

Two new awards, the Library Literature
Award and the Clarence Day Award, have
been established by ALA. The Library Lit-
erature Award, given by the Scarecrow Press,
Inc., of New York, will be made for the next
five years in recognition of an outstanding
contribution to library literature. The award
amounts to $500 and will be given only
when a title merits such recognition. The
Clarence Day Award, given by the American
Textbook Publishers Institute of New York,
will be made for the next three years to a
librarian for outstanding work promoting
the love of books and reading. This award,
be given only when a suitable recipient is
found, will consist of a citation, a contempo-
rary print suitably engrossed, and $1,000.
Two juries, serving as subcommittees of the
ALA Awards Committee will administer the
awards. Nominations are welcomed.

The survey of libraries in federal de-
partments and agencies, being conducted by
the Brookings Institution, Washington,
D. C., is now under the direction of Dr.
Luther H. Evans, formerly Librarian of
Congress and director general of UNESCO.
He replaces Colonel Charles A. H. Thomson
who has resigned from the Brookings staff.
An advisory committee headed by Dr. Rob-
ert D. Calkins, president of Brookings Insti-
tution, will assist in the planning and execu-
tion of the survey. Ralph M. Dunbar,
formerly director of the Library Services
Branch of the U. S. Office of Education, has
been appointed research associate to work
with Dr. Evans.

The Medical Library Association will
award eight scholarships of $150 each to
students accepted for the approved courses
in medical librarianship during the summer
session of 1960. At least one scholarship will
be awarded to each of the four following
schools: School of Library Service, Columbia
University; Division of Librarianship of
Emory University; University of Illinois
Library School; and School of Library
Science, University of Southern California.
The other four scholarships will be awarded
to worthy candidates for any of these loca-
tions. Candidates may request application
forms, information on tuition, and dates for
the courses from the respective library
schools. Since credentials must be approved
in advance, applications for admission should
be made as early as possible.

A delegation from the National Federa-
tion of Science Abstracting and Indexing
Services visited scientific information centers
in Moscow, Warsaw, Amsterdam, and Copen-
hagen last fall. According to their report,
the committee experienced a cordial recep-
tion everywhere. Questions were freely asked
and answered, and detailed inspection of
equipment and procedures was permitted.
All centers were found to be well staffed
and administered, despite differences in
their structure and procedures. The dele-
gation concluded that no single national
plan merits adoption by all countries.

Stephen A. McCarthy, director of the
Cornell University Libraries, was elected
executive secretary of the Association of Re-
search Libraries at the fifty-fourth meeting of
ARL held at the Newberry Library, Chicago,
January 27. Mr. McCarthy succeeds William
S. Dix, librarian of Princeton University,
who resigned the office because of his new
responsibilities as chairman of the U. S. Na-
tional Commission for UNESCO.

Recent ALA representatives at collegiate
ceremonies were Donald E. Thompson,
librarian, Wabash College, at the inaugura-
tion of Ralph Alexander Morgen as presi-
dent of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre
Haute, Ind., November 20; Lottie M. Skid-
more, chairman of libraries and audio-visual
services, Joliet High School and Junior Col-
lege, at the Centennial Founders Day Con-
vocation at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.,
January 9; and Benjamin E. Powell, ALA
President and librarian of Duke University,
at the inauguration of Wendell Melton Pat-
ton as president of High Point College,
High Point, N. C., February 6.
Personnel

NATHAN R. EINHORN has been appointed assistant chief of the exchange and gift division of the Library of Congress, where he has served in various capacities since December 1950.

Born in York, Pa., in 1923, Mr. Einhorn received his B.A. degree from the Pennsylvania State University in 1947 and did graduate work in history at Harvard University from 1947 to 1949 for the M.A. degree. After graduation from the School of Library Service of Columbia University in 1950, he came to the Library of Congress in July of that year under the Special Recruiting Program. He has been assistant head of the gift section and head of the Orientalia and American-British sections of the exchange and gift division. Named acting assistant chief last November when Jennings Wood left for India, Mr. Einhorn was also acting chief of the division during the illness and after the death of Alton H. Keller until Mr. Wood returned at the end of May.

Mr. Einhorn is a member of ALA, the District of Columbia Library Association, and the American Historical Association.—Jennings Wood, Library of Congress.

MAURICE D. LEACH, JR., has been appointed head of the department of library science at the University of Kentucky. Mr. Leach, who assumed his duties at the University October 1, 1959, was with the U. S. Information Agency in Egypt, Lebanon, and Washington from 1950 to 1959. During his tours in the Near East he opened six USIS libraries, served as a member of local library organizations and, at the request of the Egyptian Minister of Education, as a member of the Advisory Committee for the Teacher-Librarian Training Program. Mr. Leach had previously been assistant librarian, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville (1946-47) and bibliographer, Department of State (1947-48). During his military service he taught in the library section of the Special Services School, Fort Monmouth, N. J. Mr. Leach is a graduate of the University of Kentucky (A.B., 1945) and the University of Chicago (B.L.S., 1946).

Appointments

W. WENDELL ALFORD, formerly serials librarian at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, is now serials librarian, Iowa State Teachers College Library, Cedar Falls.

ANNE AREY is research assistant for the Drexel Institute of Technology library school.

MRS. JOYCE BALL is junior librarian in the document library, Stanford University Libraries.

HARRY C. BAUER has resigned as director of libraries, University of Washington, Seattle. Mr. Bauer will be engaged in writing, teaching, and research in the university's School of Librarianship.

ALEXANDER BECK is junior circulation librarian, Fresno State College, Calif.

BARBARA BEGG is now engineering librarian, Drexel Institute of Technology.

DOROTHY BENDIX is associate professor of library science, Drexel Institute of Technology.

SALLY BETHEA, formerly cataloger, East Texas State College, is now cataloger, University of Florida Libraries.

MRS. KATHRYN BLACKWELL, formerly acting librarian, Weyerhaeuser Library, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., is now reference librarian.

KENNETH P. BLAKE, JR., formerly librarian, reserve book room, Yale University, is
now head of readers' services, Colby College Library, Waterville, Me.

Helen R. Blank is acting chairman of the department of library science, St. John's University.

Robert V. Bradley, formerly assistant circulation librarian, University of Florida Library, is now assistant cataloger, University of South Florida Library.

Elaine Broadbent, formerly cataloger, University of Utah Library, is now cataloger in social sciences, University of Chicago.

Jean A. Brotsman has been appointed gift and exchange librarian, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Elizabeth E. Brown is librarian at the Lamb Estate Research Center of International Business Machines Corporation.

Mrs. Iba Brown is in the catalog department, Harvard College Library.

M. Audrey Brown is junior librarian in the humanities and social sciences division, Stanford University Libraries.

Susan Bush is assistant librarian, Southern Illinois University laboratory school.

Ralph W. Bushee, formerly assistant librarian, Decatur Public Library, is now head of the order department, Southern Illinois University Library.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter is junior librarian in the Lane Medical Library, Stanford University Libraries.

Robert E. Cazden, formerly head of gifts division, University of California, Berkeley, is now assistant order librarian, Oregon State System of Higher Education and Oregon State College at Corvallis, Ore.

Neal Coil, formerly in the reference department, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind., is now chief reference librarian, Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute. This corrects the announcement which appeared in the November 1959 CRL that Mrs. Margaretta Drury was appointed to this position.

James R. Cox is head of the circulation department, University of California Library, Los Angeles.

Mary Frances Crawford is home economics librarian, Drexel Institute of Technology.

James C. Damaskos is administrative assistant in the catalog department, Harvard College Library.

Randall A. Detro, formerly serials librarian, Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Natchitoches, is now librarian at F. T. Nicholls State College, Thibodeaux, La.

Eleanor R. Devlin has been appointed associate reference librarian and assistant professor of library administration, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Ronald de Waal, formerly special collections librarian, University of New Mexico, is now head librarian at New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. M.

Daniel Diaz is junior librarian in the humanities and social sciences division, Stanford University Libraries.

Mrs. Dorothy Diaz is a junior librarian in the catalog division, Stanford University Libraries.

Henry T. Drennan, formerly coordinator of Slavic materials University of Washington Library, is now state librarian and director, Idaho State Library, Boise.

Mrs. Florence Duncan has been appointed cataloger, The University of Kansas City Libraries, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Betty Wade Ferris, formerly assistant, social science room, University of Florida Library, Gainesville, is now acquisitions assistant, University of South Florida Library, Tampa.

David Finch is librarian at French Institute, New York, N. Y.

Elizabeth Fogg is humanities librarian, Drexel Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Florence Furst is chemistry librarian, Stanford University Libraries.

Mrs. Margaret Ann Galambos, formerly in the Yale University Library, is now in the catalog department, Harvard College Library.

Frances L. Goudy, formerly reference librarian, Ohio Historical Society, is now librarian, Grove City (Pa.) College.

Theodore Gould, formerly head of the gift division of the gift and exchange department, University of California Library, Berkeley, is now head of the loan department.

Eugene Graziano, formerly assistant science librarian, Southern Illinois University, is now science division librarian.

Mrs. Charity H. Greene, formerly on the library staff of the University of Tennessee, is now circulation librarian, Southern Illinois University.
DOROTHY C. GRIGG, formerly order librarian, Winthrop College Library, Rock Hill, S. C., is now cataloger, technical services division, North Carolina State Library.

MARGARET E. HALL has been appointed circulation desk librarian, Ohio State University, Columbus.

FAITH N. HART, formerly reference assistant, University of Rochester Library, is now assistant circulation librarian, University of Florida Libraries.

MARY P. HART is now in the catalog department, Harvard College Library.

RICHARD D. HERSHEY is assistant reference and periodicals librarian, Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.

JOHN P. ISCHE, formerly associate librarian, J. Hillis Miller Health Center, University of Florida, is now librarian and professor of medical bibliography, School of Medicine, Louisiana State University.

ERLAND L. JACOBSEN is junior reference librarian, Fresno State College, Calif.

GLADYS JOHNSON is now head of the main reference reading room, Carol M. Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

RICHARD D. JOHNSON, formerly a member of the staff of the humanities and social science division, Stanford University Libraries, is now a senior librarian in the catalog department.


LOUIS A. KENNEY, formerly chief of technical services, Illinois State Library, is now chief librarian of the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

EVALENA KING, formerly reference librarian, Vassar College, is now head of the readers service division.

PHILIP A. KNACHEL is chief of technical services at the Folger Shakespeare Library.

WILLIAM H. KURTH, formerly assistant chief of the order division, Library of Congress, is now chief of the circulation division, National Library of Medicine.

ROGER C. LEWIS, formerly assistant catalog librarian, New Mexico State University Library, is now assistant cataloger, University of South Florida Library.

EDITH K. LIGETI is junior reference librarian, Fresno State College, Calif.

MRS. EUNICE G. LOVEJOY has been appointed reference librarian of the Education Library, Ohio State University, Columbus.

JAMES L. MCDILL is in the catalog department, Harvard College Library.

JOHN P. MCGOWAN, formerly librarian, Technological Institute, Northwestern University, is now director, Franklin Institute Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

PATRICIA BOWNE McINTYRE is special collections assistant, University of Florida Libraries.

LUCY J. MAXDOX, formerly librarian, Owosso (Mich.) College, is now director, library aide program, Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich.

JESS A. MARTIN has been appointed librarian of the Health Center Library, Ohio State University, Columbus, effective April 1, 1960.

MRS. MARY MARTON of the serial record division, Library of Congress, has been named editor of New Serials Titles.

DAN MATHER is assistant social science librarian, University of Idaho.

ELEANOR F. MATTHEWS has been appointed librarian of the English and Speech Graduate Library, Ohio State University, Columbus.

DAVID K. MAXFIELD, formerly assistant to the director, is now librarian, Kresge Medical Library, University of Michigan.

FADIL I. MERHEMIC has been appointed reference librarian, Health Center Library, Ohio State University, Columbus.

JOSÉ RAFAEL MUÑOZ, formerly director of libraries in the Dominican Republic, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, West Indies, is now an associate librarian, catalog section, United Nations Library, New York.

KATHLEEN MUNRO is now acting director of the University of Washington Library, Seattle.

EDWARD C. NELSON, formerly librarian Bronx Reference Center, New York Public Library, is now supervising librarian in charge of the Donnell Reference Library, NYPL.

JOHN H. O’MEARA is curriculum materials consultant, Newark State College Library, Union, N. J.
MARY B. PINSON has been appointed assistant acquisition librarian and instructor in library administration, Ohio State University, Columbus.

JACK RAMSEY, formerly chief librarian of the Glendale (Calif.) Public Library, has been appointed to the newly created post of chief of the library relations department, The H. W. Wilson Company.

DAVID T. RAY, formerly with the Smithsonian Institution Library, is now serials cataloger, Southern Illinois University Library.

MARJORIE REEVES is now junior reference librarian, Fresno State College, Calif.

SISTER REGINA MARY is associate librarian, Saint Joseph College, West Hartford, Conn.

RICHARD L. SNYDER, formerly science librarian, Indiana University, is now science librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MRS. ASTRID STEELE, formerly in the periodicals and binding department, Massachussetts Institute of Technology, is now assistant reference librarian at M.I.T.

MRS. SARA STEVENSON has been appointed cataloger, The University of Kansas City Libraries, Kansas City, Mo.

S. LOUISE STULL is curriculum librarian and senior reference librarian, Fresno State College, Calif.

MRS. VIRGINIA SULLIVAN, formerly cataloger, Lafayette College Library, Easton, Pa., is now catalog librarian at Newark State College Library, Union, N. J.

PAUL K. SWANSON, formerly librarian of the Free Library, Brattleboro, Vt., is now assistant catalog librarian, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

BRUCE T. THOMAS, formerly on the staff of Colgate University Library, is now humanities librarian, University of Oregon.

HAROLD W. THOMPSON, Jr., formerly librarian, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., is now assistant professor of library science, Glassboro State College, N. J.

MURIEL P. WESTON, formerly assistant librarian, Toronto Teachers College, is now head librarian, Lakeshore Teachers College, Toronto.

PAUL W. WINKLER, assistant professor, University of Denver School of Librarianship, is visiting associate professor at the University of Southern California School of Library Science.

HARVEY B. WISEMAN, formerly librarian of Ketchikan High School and Community College, Ketchikan, Alaska, is now catalog librarian, University of Oregon.

EDWIN E. WILLIAMS, since 1956 assistant librarian for book selection, Harvard College Library, has been assigned a newly defined responsibility to advise the director of the University Library on the development and organization of the collections.

RUTH E. WINN, formerly in the Boston Public Library, is now assistant engineering librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PAUL WITTKOPF is assistant technical services librarian, Drexel Institute of Technology.

AKIKO YAMAGAWA, formerly of Boston Public Library, is now in the catalog department, Harvard College Library.

LABIB ZUWIYYA-YAMAK, formerly head of technical processes, American University of Beirut, is now Middle Eastern specialist in the Harvard College Library and associate in the center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard.

Necrology

ALEENE BAKER, head of the documents division in Deering Library, Northwestern University, since 1933, died December 9, 1959.

MRS. ELIZABETH GRAY POTTER, librarian of Mills College, Oakland, Calif., until her retirement in 1937, died October 14, 1959.  

(Continued on page 176)
Nominees for ACRL

PRESIDENT
Edmon Low, State University Library, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT
Ralph E. Ellsworth, University of Colorado Libraries, Boulder.
Arthur T. Hamlin, University of Cincinnati Libraries, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIRECTORS AT LARGE (1960-63)
Flora Belle Ludington, Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley, Massachusetts.
Robert L. Talmadge, University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Donald E. Thompson, Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Esther M. Hile, University of Redlands Library, Redlands, California.
Luella R. Pollock, Reed College Library, Portland, Oregon.

SECRETARY:
H. Vail Deale, Beloit College Libraries, Beloit, Wisconsin.
Warren F. Tracy, Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Catherine Cardew, Briarcliff Junior College, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
James O. Wallace, San Antonio College Library, San Antonio, Texas.

SECRETARY:
Virginia Clark, Wright Junior College Library, Chicago, Illinois.
Peggy Ann McCully, Christian College Library, Columbia, Missouri.
RARE BOOKS SECTION

Chairman: Frederick Goff, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect:
Mrs. Frances J. Brewer, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan.
Wilbur J. Smith, University of California Libraries, Los Angeles.

Secretary:
William H. Runge, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville.

SUBJECT SPECIALISTS SECTION

Chairman: George S. Bonn, Science and Technology Division, New York Public Library, New York.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect:
Irene Zimmerman, University of Florida Library, Gainesville.

TEACHER EDUCATION LIBRARIES SECTION


Secretary and Chairman-Elect:
Mrs. Maud Merritt Bentrup, Northeast Louisiana College Library, Monroe.
Helen Wahoski, Oshkosh State Teachers College Library, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

Chairman: Ralph W. McComb, Pennsylvania State University Library, University Park.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect:
John H. Ottemiller, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.
Giles Freemont Shepherd, Jr., Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.

Secretary: Ruth C. Ringo, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.

DIRECTOR ON ALA COUNCIL (one to be elected)
Dorothy Margaret Drake, Scripps College Library, Claremont, California.
William H. Jesse, University of Tennessee Libraries, Knoxville.
On Being Fully Professional

By ARTHUR T. HAMLIN

ALA Membership Day—March 18—is an opportunity for all libraries and librarians to become fully professional by joining their professional organization. At present less than fifty per cent of those who rank as professional librarians in colleges and universities are members.

This lack of membership seriously weakens the prestige and authority of ALA, and the lack of financial support curtails its program.

Since membership is a voluntary matter that requires personal sacrifice in the form of annual dues many librarians quite naturally ask themselves what the association does for them. In blunt terms the query is, "What do I get for my money?" The only true answer to this question that I have ever found that is applicable to all librarians is that we all benefit individually and directly as the Association serves the profession. Not only our individual benefits, but our strength, comes in union.

Every single advance and accomplishment of the profession is of benefit to each of its members. On the one hand this may be a new code for interlibrary loans or standards for college libraries. Or the advance may come as national legislation or a program of grants for college libraries. Much has been done over the years toward the improvement of salaries and professional status. Few if any librarians ever do a day's work of a professional nature without using ALA-developed publications, procedures, and techniques. Our very training is taken at schools over which our national association exercises important control.

Nearly all members have at some time felt lost and unrecognized because offices and committee assignments have not come their way. For some this situation changes so drastically with age and experience that much of the working day and considerable personal funds are spent in ALA activity; to these people less recognition would be a great relief. Inequalities of burden and recognition are inevitable in any large organization. Equally inevitable is the fact that no association action wins universal approval. There are undoubtedly few members of any great, active, democratic organization who could not, if they wished, make up a plausible case for withdrawal of their support.

ALA has proudly maintained its membership on a purely voluntary basis. There has never been coercion on either the national or the local level, and ours is one of the very few professions which can claim this distinction. Other professions openly require membership for the privilege of practicing, or they exert subtle pressure in less obvious ways. It seems hardly necessary to point out that freedom in political organization and in professional affairs must have moral and financial support. The alternative is coercion.

This is the time for each and every librarian to stand up and be counted. Individually and collectively we need a strong professional association. In order to grow stronger the Association needs additional membership, not only for the dues involved, but to speak with greater authority to legislatures, to other professions, and to the country at large. Only in union is there strength.

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
ACRL Board of Directors: Midwinter Meetings

BRIEF OF MINUTES

JANUARY 28

Present: Officers, President Wyman W. Parker, Vice President Edmon Low, Past President Lewis Branscomb; directors-at-large, Elizabeth Findly, Elmer M. Grieder, Neal R. Harlow, Patricia P. Paylore; directors representing sections, Ralph H. Hopp, Lottie M. Skidmore, H. Dean Stallings, Lawrence E. Tomlinson, Katherine Walker; directors on ALA Council (voting), John F. Harvey, Newton F. McKeon, Jr., Elizabeth O. Stone, Jackson E. Towne, (non-voting) Helen M. Brown, Ralph H. Hopp, James Humphry, III; chairmen of sections (non-voting), Morrison C. Haviland, Ruth M. Heiss; vice chairmen of sections (voting), George S. Bonn, Ralph W. McComb, Fritz Veit; ACRL Executive Secretary (non-voting), Richard Harwell. Guest: Germaine Krettek.


President Parker reported briefly on the state of ACRL’s work. He commended the work of the several sections and committees and closed his remarks with special thanks to the college and university librarians who, as a committee of the Library Administration Division, worked with the compilation of the “College and University Library Statistics, 1958/59.” He pointed out that the current compilation includes information from 1,111 libraries. He mentioned that LAD would have under consideration a proposal from the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education that the Branch assume responsibility for collecting and publishing college and university library statistics.

Miss Walker reported the divisional and sectional nominations for the spring balloting. (The nominations are listed elsewhere in this issue of CRL.)

A report from Mr. Branscomb as ACRL’s representative on ALA’s Program Evaluation and Budget Committee summarized the Midwinter activities of that group. Mr. Branscomb emphasized PEBCO’s intention, in the work of ALA in 1960/61, to continue the fullest possible support for an ALA membership drive, recruiting for professional librarianship, and work toward the implementation of standards. Mr. Harwell noted the impending schedule for the preparation of divisional budgets and urged that specific, well documented requests for budgetary support of section projects be reported to him.

At the request of Mr. Branscomb the Board turned to a discussion of the proposal that the Library Services Branch take over the collection of college and university library statistics. Mr. Harwell reported in detail the proposal by the LSB. He mentioned also the present expense of publication of the statistics in CRL. There was considerable questioning by various Board members of the wisdom of transferring the project to the LSB. Mr. Harwell pointed out that all of the objections previously made to such a transfer had been overcome in the present proposal, that the LSB promises as quick a schedule for publication, wider coverage in its reporting, and the publication of an analytical pamphlet based on its statistical findings. He noted that the ACRL Board could not determine the issue as the work of the committee is an LAD activity but commented that the Board could make a recommendation. After further discussion the Board voted to recommend to the LAD Committee on College and University Library Statistics that the collection and publication of statistics be carried on by the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education and that the adequacy of its reporting be subject to review after two years, with a view to reconsideration if necessary. The Board voted also its official thanks to the committee for its work in this
Colleagues of Charles Harvey Brown and members of his family have announced plans to establish a scholarship in his memory at Iowa State University to aid foreign students. Anyone wishing to participate in this memorial may send his contribution to Robert W. Orr, Director, Iowa State University, Ames.

Miss Germaine Krettek, director of ALA’s Washington Office, spoke to the Board concerning federal legislation as it affects college and university libraries. She cited a number of bills before the present Congress as of special interest and emphasized the need for concerted action by librarians to secure the passage of favorable legislation.

President Parker read a letter from Mrs. Frances Lander Spain, president-elect of ALA, concerning nominations for honorary membership in ALA. The Board had no nominations to propose. Mr. Harwell announced that Miss Marietta Daniels and Joseph Reason will be ACRL’s representatives at the White House Conference on Children and Youth. It was the sense of the Board that these representatives not be instructed concerning their votes on specific issues. Mr. Parker announced that Vice-President Low would represent the division at a meeting to discuss plans for financing the new headquarters building of ALA. President Parker expressed the regret of the Board at the death of Dr. Charles Harvey Brown, librarian emeritus of Iowa State University, who was long active in ALA and ACRL affairs.

Mr. Harwell reported that the Council on Library Resources has made a grant to the Association of Research Libraries of $73,865 to support a project in research about college and university library buildings under the direction of Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian emeritus of Harvard University. He told the Board that ARL had requested co-sponsorship of the project, for which ALA will handle fiscal arrangements, by ACRL. The Board voted to accept the request of ARL to act as co-sponsor of the project, in order that all types of college, university, and research libraries can be equitably represented on the project’s advisory committee.

Present: Officers, President Wyman W. Parker, Vice President Edmon Low, Past President Lewis Branscomb; directors-at-large, Elizabeth Findly, Elmer M. Grieder, Neal R. Harlow, Patricia P. Paylore; directors representing sections, Ralph H. Hopp, Lottie M. Skidmore, H. Dean Stallings, Laurence E. Tomlinson, Katherine Walker; directors on ALA Council (voting), John F. Harvey, Newton F. McKeon, Jr., Elizabeth O. Stone, Jackson E. Towne, (non-voting) Helen M. Brown, Ralph H. Hopp, James Humphry, III; chairman of sections (non-voting), Mrs. Thelma C. Bird, Richard E. Chapin, Morrison C. Haviland, Ruth M. Heiss; vice chairmen of sections (voting), George S. Bonn, Ralph W. McComb, Donald E. Thompson, Fritz Veit; ACRL Executive Secretary (non-voting), Richard Harwell. Guests: Committee chairmen, H. Vail Deale, Ralph E. Ellsworth, Mary D. Herrick, Felix E. Hirsch, W. Porter Kellam, Richard W. Morin, Ralph H. Parker, John Cook Wyllie; editors, Rolland E. Stevens, Maurice F. Tauber.


The second 1960 Midwinter session of the ACRL Board of Directors opened with reports of section chairmen. Reports were received from Morrison C. Haviland, chairman, College Libraries Section; Ruth M. Heiss, chairman, Subject Specialists Section; Mrs. Thelma C. Bird, chairman, Teacher Education Libraries Section; and Richard E. Chapin, chairman, University Libraries Section. Miss Skidmore reported for the Junior College Libraries Section in the absence of Miss Mitchell, and Mr. Harwell reported for the Rare Books Section in the absence of Mr. Babb.

Most of the sectional reports concerned programs to be presented at the Montreal ALA Conference in June. Details of these
programs will be announced later. Miss Heiss announced that the Subject Specialists Section plans tentatively an all-day trip to Ottawa as part of the American librarians' visit to Canada. She announced also the completion of the formation of two subsections, an Art Subsection and a Law and Political Science Subsection. The Board approved the creation of these subsections of the Subject Specialists Section.

Committee reports were heard from the following: Ralph Ellsworth, of the Committee To Explore the Relationship between the Law Library and the General Library of a University; John Cook Wyllie, of the Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations; Richard Harwell, reporting for Robert B. Downs of the Advisory Committee To Administer the Rangoon Project; Edmon Low, reporting for Robert Muller of the Committee on Committees; Richard W. Morin, of the Committee on Conference Programs; Mr. Harwell, reporting for Robert W. Orr of the Committee on Grants; Vail Deale, of the Committee on National Library Week; Ralph Parker, reporting for Mr. Orr of the Committee on Organization; W. Porter Kellam, of the Publications Committee; and Felix E. Hirsch, of the Committee on Standards. The Board received a previously prepared report from Charles Penrose, chairman of the Committee on the Duplicates Exchange Union.

Additional oral reports were heard from Mary Herrick, chairman of ACRL’s State Representatives; Maurice F. Tauber, editor of CRL; and Rolland Stevens, editor of the ACRL Monographs. A prepared report was received from Mrs. Margaret K. Toth, editor of the ACRL Microcard Series.

Mr. Kellam reported that “The ACRL Publications Committee formally adopted a resolution commending the January 1960 issue of College and Research Libraries, especially in regard to the increased amount of statistical data, which is of great and continuing benefit to the profession.” He reported informally that the committee had expressed considerable concern over the possibility of a transfer from ALA to the Library Services Branch of the USOE of the com-

Charles Harvey Brown,
1875-1960

RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Association of College and Research Libraries, meeting in formal session January 28, 1960, place in the record this expression of esteem and warm affection for the late Charles Harvey Brown, Librarian Emeritus, Iowa State University. All present counted him as true friend and loyal colleague.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that those assembled on this occasion do recall and take pride in the many important contributions made in behalf of college and research librarians through the efforts of Dr. Brown. As chairman of the College and Reference Section of the ALA in 1927/28, as a member of ALA’s Second Activities Committee, as chairman of the Third Activities Committee, as President of ALA in 1941/42, and in other key capacities, he spared neither his great talents nor his strengths in obtaining for his colleagues in college and university libraries the most satisfactory and rewarding status within the ALA organization and within the whole of the library profession.
pilation and publication of college and university library statistics. His report precipitated further discussion by the Board on this subject. A motion to reconsider the Board’s earlier recommendation concerning the statistics was defeated. The Board then voted to transmit to LAD the Publications Committee’s statement concerning the January 1960 issue of CRL.

After discussion of Mr. Ralph Parker’s recommendations from the Committee on Organization the Board voted to recommend to the ALA Committee on Organization that ACRL’s Committee on the Duplicates Exchange Union be transferred to the Resources and Technical Services Division. It voted to defer action on recommendations for the clarification of the ACRL publications program and on the question of the retention or abolition of the group designated as ACRL State Representatives.

The Board approved the Standards for Junior College Libraries and recorded its appreciation and thanks to the committee members and junior college librarians who prepared the standards. It voted that the standards be promulgated by early publication in CRL and the distribution of reprints of them to appropriate educators and librarians.

On the suggestion of Mr. Tauber the Board voted a recommendation that provision be made in the budget for CRL for 1960/61 for the publication of a cumulative index of volumes sixteen through twenty.

Discussion of the proposed “A Librarian’s Code” for librarians revealed extensive dissatisfaction with the draft presented for consideration by the LAD committee. Mr. Grieder was designated by the Board to represent its feelings about the draft to the committee.

The Board determined that ALA’s direct interests in the subjects to be discussed at the White House Conference on the Aging are thoroughly covered by other divisions’ fields of interest and that ACRL should not request representation at the conference.

Personnel

(Continued from page 169)

Foreign Libraries

WOLFGANG BENNDOFF, director of the University of Graz Library, died on April 24, 1959.

SIR EDMUND CRASTER, director of the Bodleian Library from 1931 to 1945, died on March 21, 1959.

WALTHER GEBHARDT, formerly assistant director of the Westdeutsche Bibliothek in Marburg, is now director of the Tübingen University Library.

PAUL GEHRING retired as director of the Tübingen University Library on June 16, 1959.

HEINRICH GROTHUES retired as director of the University of Kiel Library, on June 30, 1959.

J. HALPERN has been appointed acting director, University Library, Greifswald, as of March 3, 1959.

JOHANN S. HANNESSON, curator of the Icelandic collection, Cornell University Libraries, and lecturer in the English department at Cornell, resigned effective December 31 to accept the headmastership of the Gymnasium at Laugarvatn in Iceland.

FRIEDRICH-ADOLF SCHMIDT-KUNSEMÜLLER, formerly director of the Stadtbibliothek, Mainz, is now director of the University of Kiel Library.
Review Articles

Trends in Documentation


The symposium reported in this modest volume represents an attempt by the School of Library Science of the University of Southern California to stimulate interest in information retrieval, which is one aspect of documentation. The program consisted of three general presentations on the planning, nature, and needs of information retrieval; two reports on machine translation; three outlines of information retrieval systems utilizing computers; two descriptions of electronic devices and their uses; and, finally, a short panel discussion.

The symposium opened with a discussion by Robert Meyer of the needs of the user of information, largely in terms of the user in the special library. This was followed by papers of H. J. R. Grosch (IBM) and Merritt Kastens (Stanford Research Institute), clearly setting forth the objectives of information retrieval. All three presentations were very explicit as to the type of information needed by the scientific and technical specialist, including explanation of the kind of occasion calling for speed, which has been one of the primary factors in attempts at mechanization of the information-finding processes. It should be emphasized that the approach to knowledge represented in the machine methods discussed by these speakers was essentially a subject one.

The machine translation section of the conference, covered by H. P. Edmundson and D. G. Hays of the Rand Corporation, formed a very lucid introduction to the subject. Those who attended the symposium must have been well prepared to tackle the papers on mechanical translation in the preprints sent out for the International Conference on Scientific Information held seven months later. All of the terms used to describe the machine translation procedures have been explained for the layman.

During the symposium, three information retrieval systems were described by H. P. Luhn (IBM), Don Andrews (U. S. Patent Office), and Harley Tillett (U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif). These showed how machines designed for mathematical purposes could be utilized to find certain types of information. In all three cases the organization of knowledge was rearranged to fit the computer. Luhn's "auto-encoding" of documents is an interesting system. "Auto-encoding" is a subject-entry method based on the choice of key words whose importance is determined by their statistical frequency in the documents analyzed. The weakness of the method for broader application lies in the fact that many authors, for aesthetic reasons, deliberately try not to use the same major subject word twice in close proximity, preferring as many synonyms as feasible to avoid annoying the reader with constant repetition. Without a very fancy thesaurus, this would tend to spoil the statistical averages and make all key words of equal value. Tillett's paper mentioned some psychological factors affecting the adoption of machine methods for information searching. These factors, notably disappointment that the machine was so slow and that it could not do everything for the client, could be overcome by educating the user not to ask a machine a question that could be answered better with a dictionary catalog, or, in this case, the Uniterm system; and also by constantly reminding the client that any machine is a mechanical moron created to perform tedious or repetitious tasks, but not to do anything requiring much intelligence.

No information systems were described of the type which utilize machines specifically for bibliographic rather than mathematical or statistical purposes, such as semantic factoring and the Western Reserve Searching Selector. However, general features of several machines for information retrieval were presented by Peter Worsley (Benson-Lehner), who described a kind of Rapid Selector called FLIP, and by Robert Hayes (Magnavox), who described Minicards and Magnacards, both of which are entirely different
in design and operation from computers.

The panel discussion at the end of the Symposium revealed the extent to which its objectives were achieved or missed. Apparently the term “documentation” was not defined at the beginning, for one finds reference among the comments of the panelists (p. 89) to an article of Harry Bauer in which documentation has been described as a means of organizing files of letters and pamphlet-like material, a misconception almost as common as the one which defines documentation primarily in terms of the care and feeding of data-processing machines.

The field of documentation is much broader than either of these views. A “document” is any medium containing recorded evidence of intellectual endeavor. “Documentation” is used in the narrow sense by historians to mean the process of citing written evidence to substantiate a statement of fact and also as the name for such evidence. The word is used in the broad sense by those working with collections of data, or information of any kind, to mean any process connected with the “identification, recording, organization, storage, recall, conversion into more useful forms, synthesis, and dissemination of the intellectual content of print or any other recorded materials.”

The dual meaning of the word “documentation” is quite clear if one remembers that a historian will accept the fact that a decisive battle was fought at Hastings in 1066, but will insist on “documenting” a statement that victory in this battle was influenced by the ability of heavily armored Norman knights to fight on horseback, because they rode a new breed of horses large enough to support a knight in full armor, while the English rode to the battle field on small horses, then had to dismount and fight on foot. The documentalist, on the other hand, will treat battle, place, date, English knights, Norman knights, infantry, cavalry, full armor, light armor, big horses, and little horses impartially as “information” to be processed, stored, and recovered. The reasoning of the historian, the thesis for which he had to cite chapter and verse, will only find its way into this body of information through the further addition of some generalized subject headings, such as “tactics,” “military art and science,” “military history, medieval,” or “armies—equipment.” Incidentally, this example points up another problem in Luhn’s “auto-encoding”: the significant ideas or conclusions in a document are not necessarily expressed in precise terms suitable for storage and retrieval, while the wordy argument used in establishing them may not be worth preserving. (The example given here is the late Carl Stephenson’s Big Horse Theory of the Battle of Hastings.)

If the meaning of “documentation” was not made clear to the librarians on the panel of the symposium, it is also obvious that the necessities of library work were equally vague to the machine and system makers present. At one point (pp. 96-97) it was suggested that it is the job of the “mother” professional organization in the library world (presumably ALA) to formulate a set of standards for mechanization. This idea seems to crop up in one form or another at every documentation conference. It might have a chance of being adopted if there were somewhere a plain statement of exactly what the machines can and cannot do similar to the beginning made by Claire K. Schultz at the recent meeting of the American Documentation Institute. It also might be acted upon if there were some indication of interest in producing a kind of machine that would fit library procedures, rather than demanding that these experience-tested processes be turned upside down to fit a machine designed for a counting-house. Actually, there are some routines which could be mechanized right now. For example, the practicing cataloger who does original cataloging could use something in the line of mechanical subject indexing to do these things: (1) take the raw terms which describe the subject matter of the book in hand, compare these with the standardized list of subject headings, and convert raw terms into the equivalent standardized forms; (2) take the title (or subtitle or supplied title) of the book as representative of its topic, together with the standardized subject heading most nearly descriptive of this topic, and compare with other titles already listed under the same heading to see whether the book being cataloged fits the category (if not, the cataloger may either try other subject headings turned up in step (1) or repeat the first process with further

1 Ralph R. Shaw, “Documentation: Complete Cycle of Information Service,” CRL, XVIII (1957), 452. (Italics are the reviewer’s).
instructions refining the search among standardized headings); (3) repeat the same comparison and checking procedures with the classification tables. It might be possible to do both the subject heading and classification comparisons simultaneously. Present machines are capable of performing this kind of look-up and comparison operations.

During the symposium, the information needs of the scientific world, at least, were very clearly described, and a few of the imaginative methods which have been made by scientists and engineers to answer these needs were outlined. It is doubtful that the conference did much to end the Great Schism between the librarians, who understand the magnitude of the information storage and retrieval problem in its totality, and the proponents of mechanization, who see only the failures of present systems in the highly specialized fields with which they are familiar. Dean Boaz and the library school of the University of Southern California are to be commended on making a sincere effort to open channels of communication between the two viewpoints.—Phyllis A. Richmond, University of Rochester Library.

Audio-Visual Tool


The overhead projector is an audio-visual tool that has appeared since 1950 and made its presence felt quite markedly in industrial audio-visual departments. It is beginning to appear at technical and academic meetings as an extension to the services offered by the older projection methods. It combines the freedom and spontaneity of the blackboard with the precision and artistry of the slide projector, while adding a number of facilities not found in these standard techniques.

Ozalid does not make overhead projectors, but it does produce equipment and supplies used in preparing transparencies for these projectors. The bulk of this superbly illustrated volume deals with the preparation of transparencies by the diazo process. This is to be expected as Ozalid is the outstanding producer of diazo materials in this country. Sections of the book are given to homemade transparencies, Transferon (diffusion-transfer), transparency mounting techniques, transparency design, and overhead projection techniques. Much of this manual could be used to improve presentations based on the blackboard and slide projector, and it will certainly add to the versatility of the department using an overhead projector.

There is a short bibliography at the end of the book referring the reader to sixteen recent reports on overhead projection. There is also a two-page listing of Ozalid audio-visual products, which serves as a glossary to the many terms savoring of jargon that appear in the book. The illustrations with which the book is filled serve to simplify the description of techniques and exemplify the visual method at its best. The profusion of trade-names in the text tends to minimize the effectiveness of this portion of the book. The volume can be recommended for all libraries engaged in or about to become involved in audio-visual work.—Hubbard W. Ballou, Columbia University Libraries.

Soviet Publishing


In spite of the recent burgeoning of articles about Soviet methods of disseminating scientific information there has been a need for full length studies in English which would give a balanced presentation of Soviet libraries, bibliography, and publishing in general. The Council on Library Resources, Inc., has acted to fill this need by supporting Paul Horecky's Libraries and Bibliographic Centers in the Soviet Union, Volume 16 in the Indiana series, and its companion volume on publishing. Together they form a valuable survey of the current scene. The competence in research on Soviet Russia, built up in large measure since World War II by the area institutes in American universities, appears to have been joined happily with experienced librarianship in the production of these studies. A volume on
American library resources in the Russian and East European fields is forthcoming.

Mr. Gorokhoff bases his description on Soviet sources, surveying and analyzing the system of publishing books, periodicals, and newspapers. The special attention given to the fields of science and technology is not accomplished at the expense of the total picture. His criticism of Soviet practices, although not always clearly set off from description and data, anticipates many questions which normally arise. The all-important background of government structure and historical developments is provided in sufficient detail to clarify the complex publishing network.

It is perhaps not generally known that Soviet book trade organizations buy up the entire publishing output, with a few exceptions, and are required to absorb the loss for unsold copies; in 1957 the largest of these organizations pulped unsold copies in the amount of two billion rubles. But for the publishing industry as a whole, total profit exceeds total loss. The larger central publishing houses operate at a profit of about 24 per cent, whereas the smaller houses in the provinces, with old equipment and smaller editions, show losses of from 10 to 12 per cent. Local newspapers show approximately the same pattern of profit and loss in relation to the large central newspapers, with deficits made up by subsidy.

The author designates the types of literature rarely published in the USSR as detective stories, comic books, cook books, etiquette guides, works on astrology, and, most prominently, works on religion with the exception of some Bibles and church calendars. The chapter on censorship includes a sketch of its prewar history, as well as information on the censorship of inventions. In connection with import-export restrictions on printed materials, it is stated that about 98 per cent of Soviet newspapers are not available for subscription abroad, a fact which is connected with the less rigorous censorship exercised over provincial newspapers. To librarians faced with the custodial problems of newspapers, the figure of 98 per cent may come as a surprise.

Copyright and author’s royalties are described in the chapter on the economics of publishing. Some pages are devoted to the illusive matters of dissertations, patents, and standards. In most cases the notes and bibliography can be counted on to provide clues for the research worker or librarian seeking more detailed information in Russian sources.

Those who regard abstract journals and related materials as an important component of the bibliographic system may question where the section entitled “Documentation” belongs in the volume on publishing. A case could be made for discussing them in close relation to the national bibliography and problems of bibliographic control. Be that as it may, Mr. Gorokhoff succeeds well in his description of this important sector and summarizes some of the American evaluations. The Referativnyi Zhurnal, now appearing in thirteen main series, was begun in 1958 with the ambitious aim of abstracting the world’s literature in science and technology. The major criticism within and without the Soviet Union has been that subject indexes have lagged considerably or failed to appear. Important and familiar as this is, it should not be allowed to obscure the fact that in 1958 70-80 per cent of the scientific literature of all countries was being covered, according to estimates of the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information. There seems to be general agreement among Western scientists that the quality of the abstracting is high. The citation for each book, article, dissertation, or patent appears in the original language as well as in Russian. Mr. Gorokhoff rightly points out that “research workers who do not know Russian can now use the abstract journals as a bibliography of the world literature in their field and in the languages they know.” A breakthrough in the matter of indexing seems within the realm of possibility.

It is not surprising that the bulk and price of the series has become a major drawback. In 1958, however, the publishing of smaller sections or subseries was begun with good results, and several dozen smaller periodicals may replace the thirteen. Whether the social sciences and humanities will be included eventually is an interesting question. A series for construction and architecture was announced in subscription lists for 1960.

Other ways in which the Soviet research worker is given the opportunity to keep up
with foreign science have received less attention but may be of equal or greater importance. Lack of copyright protection in the USSR permits a major program, begun in 1955, of photographic reproduction of foreign journals and books. One hundred thousand copies of a seventy-five page catalog of such journals were printed in 1958. There appears to be no extensive (and expensive) translation of journals cover-to-cover, as in the United States, but there are numerous series which provide full translations of selected articles and varying degrees of annotation and listing. The author mentions the Ekspress-informatsiia series, begun in 1955, as a particularly successful one.

The appendix of fifty-six supplements includes many statistical tables. Although statistics in the first forty-three supplements are derived from one principal Soviet source and two annuals which continue it, as noted on p. 198, unfortunately no cross reference to the note appears with the tables themselves. The problems of comparative statistics for American and Soviet publishing are discussed in the concluding chapter. Earlier in the book there is a statement about the acute shortage of printing facilities in the Soviet Union, a fact which might have been reiterated in the otherwise valuable concluding estimate of the publishing scene.

It is gratifying to find much well documented material brought together under one cover and organized in such a way as to be particularly meaningful for the librarian, whether for purposes of comparison or as a vade mecum in dealing with Russian publications.—Eleanor Buist, Reference Department, Columbia University Libraries.

Reading for Life


It is exciting to have first-class minds probe such an important problem as how to give the undergraduate working for his degree in science or economics a lifelong enthusiasm for reading books. This collection of suggestions from teachers, librarians, and bookmen is gathered from the proceedings of a conference at the University of Michigan in February 1958.

The occasion was auspicious (dedication of the three-million dollar undergraduate library). The participants were able and conscientious. The editing of their contributions, which includes discussion from the floor and even follow-up correspondence as well as the papers given, has accordingly produced a stimulating volume—and a discouraging one.

Librarians are always shocked and dismayed when confronted with the statistics which indicate, as Lester Asheim reports in his survey of recent research, that only 21 per cent of a random sampling of adults in the United States in 1949 admitted to be actually engaged in reading a book; and by 1957 this percentage had dropped to 17. Other studies show that 15 per cent of college students withdraw no books from the library at all during the academic year and that 31 per cent withdraw less than one book per month. If reading is not being done by students, who still manage to graduate, then the future of book reading looks black indeed.

Of course, as the conferees point out, there are extenuating considerations: Science students may not need to do so much book reading; students may read other than library books; reprints in paperback form are a dramatic new source; "reading" by way of other materials, such as audio-visual aids and non-book publications, may be equally effective in the learning process; and most of the teachers testified that today's undergraduate seemed better able than his predecessors to extract information from various sources. Still, for those who are committed to the value of the book, the picture looks dark, for all are agreed that the college years are crucial to continued book reading.

What are the causes of this defection from the book? One mentioned by the conferees is the nature of the student. Dean Charles E. Odegaard, now president of the University of Washington, states that 25 per cent of college students today come from families of unskilled workers where there are few books and little reading. Elementary and secondary instruction often does little to emphasize the rewards as opposed to the duty of book reading. Many participants admitted that college teaching also left much to be
desired: teaching from texts; big and impersonal lecture courses; objective tests; dull teachers who, according to Professor William C. Steere, inspired one student at Michigan to write: "Every student has some small spark of genius. It is the duty of the professor to water this spark."

August Heckscher speaks of how the break-up of Community and the disintegration of Authority have affected book reading. The problem is then examined from the viewpoint of the teacher: Professor Reuben A. Brower of Harvard in discussing the humanities arouses much discussion about his techniques of "reading in slow motion." The social sciences are covered by Professor Robert C. Angell of Michigan, and the sciences by Dr. Steere. Harold Guinzburg, publisher, and Ralph E. Ellsworth, librarian, put stress on the importance of the accessibility of books through a college bookstore and library.

Many ways to encourage more book reading are suggested by the conferees. Several quote approvingly the recommendation of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School: "The Committee particularly urges increasing emphasis on the development of educational methods which place larger responsibility for learning on the student himself." This should force the undergraduate to turn more to the library and independent reading. Dr. Ellsworth emphasizes that the library must have the support of the college administration in order to have the proper staff and resources to meet such demands. All agree, however, that incentive must be supplied by devoted teachers and effective teaching methods.

What, then, is discouraging about this symposium? Briefly, it is the discrepancy between the ideal solutions offered here and the harsh reality of the formidable obstacles blocking the way to any practicable accomplishment. Previous studies by Dr. Patricia Knapp and testimony by teachers at this conference indicate that the laudable objectives of the institution with regard to promoting lifetime reading interests are often at variance with the aims of a particular instructor who is concerned with inculcating a narrowly defined body of knowledge. Mrs. Roberta Keniston, librarian of the Michigan undergraduate library, warns that the library had better not try to dictate to the faculty how courses should be taught. Furthermore, Dean Roger Heyns of Michigan admits that "many of the most conscientious university teachers today are not fully convinced about the primary place of reading in the learning process."

Finally, several conferees stress the great importance of motivation in reading: motivation which is dependent upon the status of the scholar, intellectual (egg-head), and bookworm in American society. Unless the library can be made to seem as important and acceptable to the undergraduate as the student union, football, fraternities, and other symbols of social standing, book reading will be a minority activity. Can librarians make reading glamorous? Can they persuade teachers to stress the book? Can they inspire lifelong enthusiasm for book reading? If not, who will?

Dean Asheim concludes with the admonition that for college teachers, administrators, and librarians to read this stimulating book is not enough. Book reading must lead to book use, and achievement of some of the challenges in this book "can come only through constructive action, action stimulated and given direction by the ideas recorded here."—Henry James, Jr., Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn.

Mean What You Say


"I think of this conference as a conspiracy, bent on overthrowing the dullness, ambiguousness, formlessness, verboseness, jargon, that keep librarians from effectiveness when they write and speak. . . . This is no light task. We are like Xenophon's Greeks, deep in the desert, ringed by laziness, indifference, fear, even despair, and the blue water is far away."

With these eloquent words (p. 2) Lawrence Clark Powell opened this conference. Anyone who has ever plodded through that
vast wasteland which librarians, with unconscious humor, call "The Literature" will agree that there is need for such a task, and that the task is not light.

But Xenophon had one advantage: His little band were experts, tough Greek soldiers who knew what they wanted and how to get it.

"Mean what you say," Betty Rosenberg named the conference, and she explained the title with a story (p. viii):

"Then you should say what you mean," the March Hare went on.

"I do," Alice hastily replied; "at least— at least I mean what I say—that's the same thing, you know."

"Not the same thing a bit!" said the Hatter. "Why, you might just as well say that 'I see what I eat' is the same thing as 'I eat what I see'."

The Hatter won the prize, but Alice named the conference.

Indeed, the story was introduced with a sentence on the "difficulty of making words say what we mean or mean what we say."

Are the two, then, after all, identical? Apparently not, for later (p. 24 and 25) Miss Rosenberg cites with approval Sir Ernest Gowers (elsewhere, p. ix, called "Gower"): "Very few can write what they mean. . . ."

It seems that the giant "Ambiguosity" has yet to be overthrown.

Several misfortunes befell this latter day Anabasis.

For one thing there is language: "this trending period" (p. 17); "research-type libraries" (p. 32); "public-type library" (p. 32); "precipitate" apparently intended to mean "work its way down" (p. 54); "lengthen it out" (p. 61).

Occasionally there are awkward clauses or sentences. "Now there is a great urge on the part of editors, for myself also [why the 'for'?] to publish fine writing. . . . Literature with a capital 'L'. Once in a while we have one [one what?] which we feel we can use" (p. 22). "... I'm very much disgusted when they don't have in them exactly what I want, like, for instance, how long is the children's book room open" (p. 36). "... There is nothing about scholarly writing that excludes liveliness and interest, except the intent of the writer" (p. 37). Does this mean that the intent of the author always or only sometimes (perhaps because of thoughtlessness) excludes liveliness and interest? In any event, the next paragraph praises the grace and economy of academic writing, concluding that "This writing is not lacking in surprise and excitement—good, simple, economical, sparse sentences lack excitement only if the matter is dull." In this sentence "surprise" and "excitement" overlap in meaning, as do also "good, simple, economical, sparse"; is, then, economy a virtue not needed in librarians' writing? "I know of no library, great or small—and I have been in hundreds with my feelers sensitive to this problem to a degree you would not believe possible if you did not know me so well, with my antenna plugged in and the communication really coming through—I know of no library which . . . " (p. 54).

These words and phrases and sentences are not necessarily incorrect, and certainly they can be understood. But it is a bit surprising to find them on the lips of Caesar's wives.

Gobbledegook is properly denounced (p. ix), yet the only instance cited is curiously enough not from library literature, but "a classic example . . . found in Dwight Mac- Donald's history of the Ford Foundation." (Apparently if you mean what you say you need not give exact title, date, and page when you refer to a passage from a book: for pedants like the author of this review the details are here added: The Ford Foundation, The Men and the Millions (1956), pp. 105-106.) This example may be "classic" but its "gobbledegook" is sometimes quite intelligible, and the "translation" seldom translates—e.g., "The first phase had consisted of intensive exploratory studies of the adjustment of foreign students to life on American campuses. . . . As was hoped [Translation: We were disappointed], these studies . . . " (p. x).

In some of the papers the dash is ubiquitous; on page 38, for instance, there are seventeen dashes.

Something perhaps akin to the "formlessness" denounced on page 2 appears on page 8, when we are urged in some detail to "have something which will be of profit to those who will hear or read it"—a splendid idea, albeit somewhat elementary. But the writer had already developed this theme at some length on page 5 and had then moved on to something else. Again, on page 12 we...
read: "Ephesians 4:29 tells us: 'Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good.' In other words, we can only take out of the treasure chest what is in it." Is this really the Ephesians passage "in other words"?

The fact that the editor of a staff bulletin does not "get much comment from within the library" sometimes "worries the editor because he wonders if anybody is reading his publication. . . . Is it really necessary? Is it interesting . . . ? Could it be dropped and nobody notice it? Most of these questions never get answered, and it's just as well for the editor not to worry about them. . . ." (p. 42). Why is it "just as well"? Surely, if he were at all concerned about the theme of this conference, he would give much thought to these matters.

"There was so much to talk about and be controversial about that somehow we did not get down to 'how-to' mean what you say" (p. 84). And yet there was time for things not even remotely connected with the grand "conspiracy" announced on page 2—e.g., the emphasis on being sure to sign the library report (p. 34) or to name the library and (often) the place in which the library is located—"If you should happen to be operating a library called the Los Angeles Public Library in San Francisco, it would be important to add the city" (p. 37)—; and the instructions on not merely how to make a talk but also how to get to be invited to make a talk (p. 56) and how to dress for the occasion—"If you wear a corsage, and a pin, and several other assorted trimmings, you will be a distraction to the audience" (p. 62).

It is hard to escape the feeling that somehow some of the sessions may have slipped into the "Sin of Verbosity. Too much is said, too much is written about too little" (p. 5).

The book is a "transcript from tape, somewhat revised and abridged . . ." (p. vii). In a conference whose "goal is clear thinking, precise writing and speaking" (p. 2) one would expect papers carefully written and revised by their authors before they were presented and carefully revised again by the editor before they were published. We are indeed "ringed by laziness" (p. 2).

And yet, perhaps, it was a notable conference, if for no other reason than that it tackled, however inadequately, a major problem whose very existence often goes without notice: Why cannot, or do not, librarians write readable prose? Some of the side issues raised are also notable—for instance (p. 8 and pp. 80-81) why do we have so little controversy if librarianship really means much to us? Finally some of the papers were excellent; Mr. Powell was eloquent, Mr. Malkin was stimulating, and Mr. Lubetzky was lucid and brief.—Paul S. Dunkin, Rutgers University.

Comment

Research and Reality

In the September 1959 issue of CRL Robert E. Dysinger of Bowdoin, writing on "The Research Library in the Undergraduate College," tells us that "... a collection which reflects the curriculum of the institution and the interests of individual scholars and is well selected and thinned will bulk large and have far in excess of 250,000 volumes." By an interesting coincidence, CRL statistics for 1957/58 show that Bowdoin just happens to have had 249,564 volumes in its library at that time.

At the same time, the median figure for Group II college libraries in the same set of statistics shows 130,284 volumes. At the median rate of increase, as of 1957/58, 5,151 books per year, it would take almost a quarter-century to reach the figure Mr. Dysinger indicates as a minimum figure, 250,000 volumes.

Why is there any feeling, in this day of ready accessibility of needed volumes and pages, through interlibrary loan and modern copying methods, that the undergraduate college library must try to be what it can
never be? An undergraduate college library is not a research library. A research library is not an undergraduate library. Some research can be done in any undergraduate college library. Most research cannot, and should not be done there.

I am not arguing against the dreams of the Dysingers. It would be nice to be able to get "faculty members seriously dedicated to adding to the sum of man's knowledge" all possible "little-used materials that are important to their work . . ." But let's face reality.

As a specific example, I again may single out Bowdoin, which in 1957/58 spent $74.50 on its library for every student in the college. The median in the 1957/58 CRL statistics was $44.88. If my own college could spend as much for each of its 2000 students as Bowdoin does for its 774, perhaps I too would dream of expanded facilities for faculty research.

But our problem is to get sufficient budget to build up an adequate undergraduate library collection. We are by no means alone in this. As William Vernon Jackson comments, in "The ACRL Grants Program: A Report of its First Four Years," also in the September 1959 CRL, " . . . the quality of library resources placed at the disposal of students in liberal arts colleges leaves a great deal to be desired." Jackson further points out that of the schools considered for ACRL grants, which were "an excellent sample of non-tax-supported liberal arts colleges," over two-thirds expended less than $10,000 yearly for library materials. He stresses that $25,000 "seems to be a kind of ceiling on the college library's book budget at the present time . . . ."

Mind you, in between 75 and 80 per cent of these libraries, Jackson says, the size of the book collection was below 100,000 volumes. In fact, only 56 percent had over 50,000 volumes. And Mr. Dysinger talks so glibly of having "far in excess of 250,000 volumes!"

I believe we are doing our colleagues a disservice when we speak in exaggerated, fanciful terms that may appeal to the ivory-tower-oriented academician, but certainly do not face the realities of the American undergraduate college library picture as it is today. As must all college librarians, I occasionally must endure the pressures of the "research-minded" faculty member and administrator who sometimes seems to forget that the undergraduate college is for the undergraduate student, not for the demanding faculty member. Such statements as appear in the Dysinger article are of no help whatsoever in such situations.

As long as we have the great majority of undergraduate college libraries so far from even approaching the basic needs of the students, let us forget about priorities for faculty research demands. Don't "let them eat cake" before we have provided bread.—Eli M. Oboler, Idaho State College Library, Pocatello.

Library Resources

The article in the November (1959) issue of CRL on "Library Resources for Classical Studies," by William Vernon Jackson, lost something, it seems to me, by relying overmuch on printed sources, and not enough on correspondence with the libraries under discussion. Certainly the section devoted to Columbia University overlooks one of the most important relevant developments to take place on this campus in recent years, namely the Gonzalez Lodge bequest. This bequest occurred after the publication of Downs's study, upon which Dr. Jackson appears to depend for his information about the Columbia holdings. Since Dr. Jackson's article may be considered by the unwary as representing the current status, this letter is sent in the hope that it can be printed as a sort of addendum to the parent report.

As with most of the older universities of the East, there has always existed at Columbia a deep interest in classical studies, and, as of 1942, the strength of our collections reflecting and supporting that interest was accurately reported by Downs. In 1944, however, the extensive personal library of early editions of Greek and Roman classical works that had been formed by the late Dr. Gonzalez Lodge of Teachers College was presented in his memory by his widow, the late Ida Stanwood Lodge. Mrs. Lodge also made provision for a generous endowment to be used to maintain and develop the collection, and this became available in 1948.

Dr. Lodge's original collection comprised about eighteen hundred items, including
nearly a hundred incunabula. In the intervening years we have added more than eight hundred works, among them twelve medieval and renaissance manuscripts and seventy fifteenth-century editions. The remaining additions are post-1500 editions falling predominantly into the category of scholarly re-editions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We have stressed vernacular translations as well, not only among the printed works but also among the manuscripts.

As a result of the Lodge bequest and endowment Columbia has been enabled to proceed much farther and faster in building unusual strength in the field of classical literature than would have been conceivable without those benefactions. Certainly we have added materials at a much greater rate and in much greater depth than Dr. Downs could have visualized in 1942.—Roland Baughman, Head of Special Collections, Columbia University Libraries.

ACRL Microcard Series—
Abstracts of Titles

The ACRL Microcard Series is published for ACRL by the University of Rochester Press under the editorship of Mrs. Margaret K. Toth. Titles are available directly from the Press. Recently published numbers include:


Gott, John Kenneth. A Check-List of Winchester, Virginia Imprints from 1787 to 1876, with a Historical Introduction. (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Catholic University of America, 1953.) 1959. iii, 941. $1.50.


McKinnell, Bettina F. A Check-List of Richmond, Virginia Imprints from 1841 through 1852, with a Historical Introduction. (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Catholic University of America, 1956.) 1959. iii, 1731. $2.25.

Starke, Vivian A. A Check-List of Richmond, Virginia Imprints from 1853 through 1860, with a Historical Introduction. (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Catholic University of America, 1957.) 1959. iii, 1471. $1.50.

Swartz, Jean Marie. A Check-List of Richmond, Virginia Imprints from 1866 to 1870, with a Historical Introduction. (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Catholic University of America, 1955.) 1959. iv, 1721. $2.25.

These seven check-lists of Virginia publications prepared by graduate students of library science in the department of library science of the Catholic University of America form a part of a research project of the American Imprints Inventory to compile a complete national bibliography. The American Imprints Inventory, begun in 1937, has accumulated much of the material which has been produced by the presses of the nation. From this vast reservoir of material these check-lists have been drawn. They contain all the titles and locations found in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress, the Library of Congress catalog, and titles that were located in other libraries throughout the country. Almanacs, newspapers, and official documents already covered in Swem’s A Bibliography of Virginia were excluded from these check-lists.

Each of the check-lists is preceded by a brief history of the city or town in Virginia under consideration and by a survey of its printing and publishing activities. After this follow the
symbols identifying the location of the checklist items in American libraries. These symbols are the same used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. The author, title, and subject index provided in each of the undertakings will facilitate use of the check-list.

SILVA, SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE. A \textit{History of Ursuline College Library, Cleveland, Ohio, 1922-1957.} (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Western Reserve University, 1958.) 1959. [4], 49 l., illus., diagrs. \$ .75.

The purpose of this study is threefold: (1) to add to the total picture of college library development in America; (2) to consider current problems and questions in the light of patterns of growth of the library and college; and (3) to point the way to improvements in future administrative practices through a study of past policies. Library records and diocesan reports that applied to the college and its library provided primary source materials. Interviews with the present librarian and with members of the faculty, some of whom have been at the college almost from the beginning, also provided valuable information.

VAN TIEM, JOHN E. \textit{The Theatre Collection of the New York Public Library.} (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Western Reserve University, 1957.) 1959. ii, 571 l. \$ .75.

This paper presents the history of the collection from its beginning through July 1957. The development of the collection is presented chronologically and the uses of the materials for exhibitions and by celebrities of the theater are described. The Theatre Collection was established in 1931, when the heirs of David Belasco gave his large collection to the New York Public Library with the proviso that it be made available to the public. In addition to books on all phases of entertainment—stage, drama, motion pictures, etc.—the collection includes theater playbills, photographs, scripts, original sketches of costumes and stage designs, etc. Lillian Gish, who came to study pictures and reviews of \textit{Camille} in 1932, was the first celebrity to use the collection. Through the years she was followed by José Ferrer, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, Alec Guinness, George Abbott, Cecil Beaton, Russell Crouse, Robert Sherwood, and many others. The collection is also consulted by research workers, writers, and theater-goers.

JOHNSON, MAXINE. \textit{Public and College Library Personnel in Texas, 1955;}
Upon moving into a building of its own in 1890, the library had 13,000 volumes and was open four hours a day. Having outgrown its quarters, a new $50,000 library building was occupied in 1911 which was replaced in 1951 by a $1,500,000 air-conditioned home which could accommodate 1,250 readers and 450,000 volumes. Dwelling on personnel, the collection, finances, and library development, this study presents information that has nowhere else been brought together previously in the same way.


The purpose of the paper is to bring together the known facts about the “father of the typographic art in Mississippi” and to evaluate them. With the emphasis on Mississippi’s first imprints, Marschalk’s arrival in the Mississippi territory has been carefully traced in an effort to establish the date of the first imprint in Mississippi. Compelling reasons are advanced for rejecting The Galley Slave, which has for some time been considered a product of Marschalk’s press, as Mississippi’s first imprint.

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