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Centralization and Decentralization
In Academic Libraries: A Symposium

These papers were presented at the forty-sixth annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, November 26, 1960. The papers are by Douglas W. Bryant, Associate Librarian, Harvard University; Stephen A. McCarthy, Director of Libraries, Cornell University; and Donald T. Smith, Administrative Assistant to the Director of Libraries, Boston University. Maurice F. Tauber, Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service, Columbia University, prepared the Introduction.

Introduction

"Centralization" is a term that has been used in library nomenclature to mean several things, depending upon the adjective used to qualify it. For example, we have "administrative centralization," which generally has meant control of a number of library units by a central officer. Or, we may have "physical centralization" of a system of libraries, in which all units are located either in a single building or a restricted number of locations. Or, we may have "operational centralization," in that certain operations are performed in a single place by a single personnel for the various units of a system. As in any operation that includes many built-in relationships and peculiar aspects developing from local conditions, there are various combinations of these types of centralization, depending again upon such factors as historical conditions, personality strengths or weaknesses, types of library quarters, and the nature of library operations. One library may well have administrative centralization but not physical nor operational centralization.

Why is this question of centralization important enough for so many librarians to come to a meeting and listen to a panel discuss it? Is it not a question that is so dependent upon local conditions (people, buildings, services, etc.) that such discussion can only be academic and not solve the basic problem of centralized or decentralized library service—to provide the best service in the most economical and effective ways possible. Because it is an issue that has received constant attention in the literature of librarianship, and because it represents a basic problem that besets academic administrative officials and librarians, it has the character of a significant topic for periodic re-examination. Moreover, at this period in the development of academic libraries in the United States, it is becoming more and more a matter of specific concern to librarians. The following conditions or activities, for example, may be cited in connection with this concern:

1. The constantly rising costs of academic library operation.
2. The development of new libraries on various campuses in academic institutions.
3. The absorption of academic units and their libraries in expanding university developments.
4. The development of entirely new campuses of part of state university library systems.

5. The expansion of small college libraries into university library systems.

6. The re-examination of the values of centralized control for professional school libraries as compared to departmental libraries.

7. The relation of an individual institution to the library system of a region—that is, the relation of a library to an interlibrary facility, which is designed to provide aspects of centralized services.

8. The relation of an individual institution to a national library service, whether it is a centralized acquisition operation (Farmington Plan), a card service (Library of Congress), or a bibliographical undertaking (Union List of Serials).

It is obvious that developments in the latter areas are of direct importance to all units of a particular library system, and the extent to which regional or national library centers or services provide aid may well have a bearing on the operations of individual departmental or professional units. Obviously, there must be a program in the direction of using regional and national services and resources to the maximum.

The discussion that follows has been planned deliberately around various possibilities in centralized services. Douglas Bryant will describe the characteristics of the Harvard library system and the factors which have given rise to it. At Cornell, Stephen McCarthy has been working with a problem of integrating a state university library program with that of a private library program. At both Harvard and Cornell, the problem of centralization of services has been a major one for many years.

The inclusion of Donald Smith on the program was deliberate, because of his association with a university that is moving toward greater centralization than it has had in its previous history. Boston University has been growing in enrollment, faculty, curricular diversification, schools, and library problems. The prospect of a centralized library service for Boston University involves administrative, physical, and operational decisions. How Boston will decide is of interest to all librarians in this period of enlargement of library programs.

This problem of centralization is one that will not be settled by this panel. However, by exhaustively studying individual situations we may be able to arrive at generalizations that will be of value to the profession at large.—Maurice F. Tauber.

Centralization and Decentralization at Harvard

HAVING BEEN in Cambridge eight years, I am now willing to attempt a description of the organization of the Harvard University Library. It is no small task to work one's way through the intricacies of this large and complex library system, but I hope this morning to conduct you through the maze in such a way as to give you some idea of the structure of this library, of why this structure seems to be satisfactory for Harvard, and of how it helps to make the library a singularly effective instrument for teaching and research.

Harvard University as a whole is a relatively decentralized institution; its many units enjoy perhaps more autonomy and carry more responsibility than is gen-
erally the custom in American universities. The ten faculties and the dozens of departments and research institutions that comprise the university are held together with a minimum of formal organization and red tape. Their policies and programs are coordinated through the various relationships among the president and governing boards, the deans of faculties, department chairmen, and directors of institutions. There is a much honored maxim at Harvard that “every tub stands on its own bottom.” This is an accurate description of the administrative freedom and financial responsibility individually carried by the many units within the university.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY COMPONENTS

The Harvard University Library reflects this decentralization in the university’s organization. The university statutes provide that, “The University Library consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the University.” The director of the university library, who holds the Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professorship, is also ex-officio Librarian of the Harvard College Library. The university library is composed of ninety units, including the Harvard College Library, which, though existing for the general use of the whole university, is in a special sense the library of the faculty of arts and sciences and is a department within that faculty. With the college library, to quote the statutes again, “are included for administrative purposes the special libraries belonging to the Departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as well as the libraries of the various institutions for advanced study and research” that are affiliated with the faculty of arts and sciences. The Harvard College Library (containing about one half of the ninety units in the entire system) consists of:

1. The central collection, housed in the Widener, Houghton, and Lamont buildings and administered directly by the librarian of Harvard College.
2. The nine house libraries (generally of eleven thousand to fifteen thousand volumes) of the upper-class dormitories, administered by the house masters with the collaboration of the librarian of the Lamont Library.
3. The thirty-two departmental libraries within the faculty of arts and sciences, administered primarily by the department chairmen and the heads of the libraries, all of whom work in varying ways and degrees with the librarian of Harvard College.

Closely associated with the college library are the twenty libraries of the institutions for advanced study and research that are affiliated with the faculty of arts and sciences. Typical of these are the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection in Washington, and I Tatti at Florence.

Several of the principal libraries at Harvard are among those that belong to the nine graduate schools other than arts and sciences. These include such major collections as the law, business administration, medical, and divinity libraries. Finally, there are the university archives located in the Widener building, about fifteen office and small special collections, and the Harvard books in the New England Deposit Library.

“COORDINATED DECENTRALIZATION”

How is this congeries of libraries held together and integrated sufficiently to form a library system? What are the means for attaining the “coordinated decentralization” that characterizes the organization of these collections with such varied administrative and financial bases? For the ninety units of the university library do form a whole and work together in supporting the teaching and research programs of the university and its scholars.
A brief historical note may be of interest. Departmental libraries have existed at Harvard since the establishment of the law library in 1817, and until 1880 these libraries were virtually independent. In that year the corporation voted to unite them (except law) by several devices, including the creation of the union catalog to record the library resources of the whole university. This process of coordination was advanced in 1910 by the creation of the office of director of the university library.

The principal responsibility for achieving coordination among the administratively and geographically decentralized libraries rests with the director of the university library. While he directly administers the Harvard College Library, it is important to bear in mind that his relation to the other libraries in the university is that of influential counselor rather than direct administrator. The librarians of these libraries maintain relations of varying degrees of closeness with the director and his immediate staff, but their primary line of authority is to the deans, the department chairmen, and the directors of institutions, who head the units to which their libraries belong. The director of the university library, who is ex-officio the chairman of the committee on the library of the faculty of arts and sciences, is also a member of all the administrative committees of other libraries in the university. This arrangement provides for effective participation in the affairs of those libraries that have faculty committees. Continuing informal contact with the librarians and heads of the many parts of the university also enables the director to see that personnel and salary standards are maintained throughout the university library insofar as local financial and other limitations will permit. Further, these contacts enable him to make sure that book selection policies throughout the system provide for no unwanted or indiscriminate duplication and for coverage of all subject fields relevant to the university's programs of teaching and research. The members of the staff of the director's office and the department heads and other senior librarians in the college library form a kind of pool of experts who are consulted in all aspects of library policy and operation by the heads of university departments and their librarians. At the present time, for example, as the result of requests from two department chairmen in the faculty of arts and sciences and the director of a research institution, a librarian in the college library is surveying three libraries in order to make recommendations for administrative, organizational, and fiscal improvements in their individual arrangements and their interrelationships.

A major step in the coordination of book collections throughout the university library has been the creation of a new position, counselor to the director on the collections in the Harvard University Library, to which a senior librarian in the college library has been assigned. As his responsibility is to work toward the most effective deployment of total library resources and toward the development of an over-all policy for collection building, his work will significantly increase the degree of coordination among the libraries. There are frequent conferences, conducted by the associate librarian for resources and acquisitions in the college library, in which faculty members and librarians from all parts of the university participate. The major result of these conferences is an increasingly coordinated book selection policy that will insure no unplanned duplication and no inadvertent slighting of materials in any field. Further, the college library's specialist in book selection in the social sciences is in daily contact with those who select books for the graduate schools of business administration, law, and public administration—fields in which overlapping calls for attention.
A major role in holding the libraries together is taken by the union catalog maintained in the Widener building. This catalog contains main entries for the titles of nearly all books in the university library. In addition to its obvious value for reference work and location of materials, it is a primary instrument in the book selection process in all the libraries.

Increasingly, officials in the director's office are called upon by deans, department chairmen, and directors of research institutions in matters relating to the financial support and the budgets for their libraries, as well as other administrative questions. Further, the personnel officer in the college library is playing a broader role in personnel advice and recruitment for all the libraries; one result of this has recently been an increase in the number of promotional transfers of librarians and other staff members among the units of the university library, leading of course to closer understanding and better communication throughout.

In the last several years a series of standing conferences has been established with marked improvement in the coordination of the policies and the practices of the libraries in the university and with notable effect on the morale and esprit de corps among the librarians themselves. The first of these is a monthly luncheon meeting attended by the heads of some twenty of the major libraries in the university. Similar monthly luncheon conferences are held with the chief catalogers in these large libraries and with the heads of public services. As an example of the accomplishments of these groups, I shall simply cite the recent publication of a guide for department libraries concerning the relationship of their cataloging to the central library. This guide, prepared at the specific request of a number of departmental library catalogers, contains information on the preparation of entries for the union catalog, consultation of the union catalog, cataloging services available from the catalog department in Widener, a number of basic cataloging instructions intended for the very small libraries, information on the National Union Catalog and other union lists, rules for counting books, etc. Though the Harvard Library does not classify and catalog its books according to a single classification scheme and cataloging code, this kind of effort toward standardization on basic points is particularly effective.

The most important single means of communication among all units of the library is the Harvard Librarian, published monthly throughout the academic year. This newsletter, prepared in the director's office, provides all members of the university library staff with information on personnel, additions to the collections, specific libraries, and other matters of common interest.

Many libraries are issuing guides to their collections and services, and these form a series of guides to the university library, the publication of which is coordinated in the director's office.

Finally, there is the Harvard Library Club to which all members of the university library staff may belong. Throughout the years, this has been a reasonably effective means of bringing together members of the widely dispersed library staff and of promoting friendship and understanding among them.

To emphasize the increase in coordination among the libraries in the university, I should like to mention three fairly recent developments. It has become apparent to the governing boards, the dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, and the director of the university library that the limited endowments of a number of the research institutions are insufficient to provide for library collections and services on a level with traditional commitments and in accordance with per-

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sonnel and salary standards generally prevailing elsewhere in the university library. There is a growing recognition of the fact that some general, unrestricted money must be assigned for the support of these libraries. The interesting point to note is that such support will be channeled through the college library, with the inevitable and desirable result that the standards of these libraries will be maintained through the fiscal and administrative interest of the college library.

The increasing number and regularity of the book selection conferences cited in the previous section, together with the appointment of the counselor to the director on the collections, is having an important influence on the quality of book selection and the degree of selectivity through the university library.

The importance of coordination within the Harvard University Library was emphasized by the corporation when, in 1959, it voted that in the faculty of arts and sciences and related areas, "Before any significant new library operation is begun, whether it is for purposes of instruction or research, the matter should be discussed with the Director of the University Library and approved by the Director and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences", and that "The coordination of any new library with the total structure of the University Library system will be the responsibility of the Director of the University Library, in cooperation with the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences." The vote also specified that there be adequate budgetary provision on a continuing basis, and provided that, when discontinuation of any library collection is proposed, "notification should be sent to the Director of the University Library, who will decide, subject to the terms and conditions under which the library was established, whether it should be continued, assimilated into the University Library, or otherwise disposed of as seems appropriate." The vote further provided that these principles should apply to all parts of the university library. This action of the corporation is sure to increase markedly the coordination within the university library.

Complicating Factors in Decentralization

Even with the most effective measures for coordination, a number of complicating factors are inescapable in such a decentralized organization. For one thing, communication is not as direct as when there is a clearly defined and centralized administrative structure. To offset this, it is necessary to communicate through a wide variety of techniques that in turn require continuing innovation and imagination to be useful in differing situations and relationships.

In a decentralized library of many units depending on separate financial resources there is always the possibility that in periods of strong leadership and relative prosperity some libraries will assume commitments for collection building, bibliographic activity or other services that it cannot keep up in subsequent periods. This then leads to dislocation of standards and imbalance in the total financing of the university department to which the library belongs. In times of reduced support, research and instructional work can sometimes be curtailed without permanent damage. The cumulative nature of library commitments and decisions, however, makes such reaction to circumstance difficult and often impossible without serious risk of permanent damage.

Varying levels of financial support also mean varying adherence to salary and other personnel standards set by the college library and the other major units of the university library system. One of the principal aims of the new personnel program instituted in the Harvard Library

two years ago was to reduce disparities of this kind. The results so far have been significant and improvement continues.

Another factor in this type of organization is the expense involved in duplication of library materials and the maintenance of some space that would otherwise not be necessary. Provided this expense can be kept to a thoughtful minimum—and the process of coordination is the chief force in this regard—the advantages of local libraries tailored to the specific needs of a special department or institution would seem to warrant the relatively small price paid.

As there is no single classification scheme and no unified cataloging code common to all the libraries at Harvard, there is of course some inconvenience for those who use more than one of the library's units. Furthermore, the inclusion of departmental library cards in the university library union catalog also requires the adapting of some main entry headings to the college library code which prevails in this central catalog. Here again, it is generally agreed among librarians, scholars, and students that the advantages of having special needs and circumstances reflected in local cataloging practices probably outweigh the relatively minor disadvantages.

Finally, there are fairly wide differences among the libraries in such matters as hours of opening, regulations for circulation and interlibrary loan, and use of the libraries by non-Harvard readers. This is not a simple matter for library users to understand, and coordination itself will not eliminate the inconvenience. By and large, local needs are satisfactorily met by the provisions of individual libraries, and university-wide needs can be filled by accommodation to the various patterns of use.

Advantages of this organization at Harvard

It has been said that a library organization based on "coordinated decentralization" is desirable and workable at Harvard, and some of its advantages have been suggested. I should like in closing to recapitulate these and mention a few others. In considering these points it is necessary to recall that we are thinking of a research library of nearly seven million volumes which is over three centuries old and which is an amalgam of collections that have been developed to meet differing needs.

In the first place, geographic dispersal of the library facilities places books and study areas near their users, making the library more easily accessible to more people. Also, the smaller collections typical of departmental and institutional libraries (even if they reach a million volumes as the law library soon will) are more conveniently usable than the single gigantic collection would be if the library resources were physically centralized.

The dispersal of primary intellectual and financial responsibility for libraries is a potent force in creating and maintaining a sense of identity of faculty members with that part of the university library that is their basic source for research. The close bond makes for enthusiastic participation in the building of the collections. And it leads to more refined sensitivity and greater effectiveness in the librarians' anticipation of, and response to, the research and instructional needs of faculty and students.

Another advantage of this local identity and responsibility is that the development of library endowment funds and the solicitation of gifts of money and books is thereby facilitated. Medical scientists and medical librarians presumably know better than general library administrators the potentially most promising sources of support for medical re-

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search libraries. While the committee of the overseers to visit the library is concerned with the over-all affairs of the university library, the many visiting committees of departments and research institutions have particularly informed insight into the special needs and opportunities of these parts of the university, including, of course, their libraries.

With the basic responsibility for book selections resting with the departmental and institutional libraries, it is at once possible to pursue policies of the highest degree of selectivity (both in acquisition and in weeding) and to acquire for special use certain materials regarded as expendable. Such practices, it is hoped, provide over the years collections that are as effective as possible for the scholars and students using them.

In the Harvard Library it is usual for the various units to apply special-library theory and practice where these are useful. Notable instances are the city planning analytical catalog in the library of the school of design, the index of anthropology in the Peabody Museum library, and the vertical files of several types maintained in several libraries. These devices, plus classification schemes and subject headings adapted to local and special situations, contribute to the convenience and productivity of the scholars using the libraries.

A further benefit of decentralization is that the books added to the university library as a whole (about 180,000 a year) can probably be acquired and cataloged more speedily in many relatively small libraries than would be possible in one central processing operation.

CONCLUSION

A policy of coordinated decentralization, like walking a tightrope, requires alertness; there must be continuous adjustments if balance is to be maintained. At present, as will have been evident from what has been said, coordination is being emphasized in a number of areas. The need for it is clear, and it is welcomed by the special and departmental libraries; it is not being forced upon them. The developments in question are by no means an attack on the policy of coordinated decentralization; rather, they are adjustments calculated to make it work more effectively.—Douglas W. Bryant.

Centralization and Decentralization at Cornell

I DO NOT THINK that physical centralization of library collections and services on a large university campus is possible or desirable; degrees of centralization, on the other hand, may be and frequently are desirable; but, although physical centralization is not possible, it is my view that unified or centralized administration is desirable, if it can be achieved without loss of library support or vital interest.

I shall try to make these points clear by drawing on my experience at Cornell. Cornell is a private university made up of twelve colleges and schools, some of which—four to be exact—are operated as contract colleges of the state University of New York. All the colleges of Cornell have a high degree of independence in determining their programs, standards of performance, selection of staff, admission of students, development of resources and sources of support, etc., within the broad policies of the university. To a certain degree at least such independence is fostered by the university administration. The end result is an institution drawing its support from a variety of sources through the efforts of a large group of individuals whose sustained interest is essential to the well-being of the entire enterprise. I suggest
that if the library system of the institution is supported through these same means, this very fact will have or should have an effect on the administration of the libraries.

I will direct my remarks principally to the problems arising from the dual sources of support—private funds and state appropriations—upon which Cornell depends. I have mentioned that the state-supported colleges at Cornell are contract colleges, i.e. through legislation the state has in effect contracted with the trustees of Cornell University to operate these colleges on its behalf. This contractual arrangement provides that the college programs of teaching and research are carried on in buildings owned or leased by the state, and that the instruction, research, and attendant services are given by personnel whose salaries are paid from funds appropriated by the state using materials and equipment provided by the state. The students of these colleges are Cornell students; they are awarded Cornell degrees; the faculty are Cornell professors, selected and promoted in accordance with policies formulated and adopted by Cornell University; they have all the privileges of Cornell faculty members, and they serve the university as a whole in various capacities; many of the higher administrative posts of the university are filled from their ranks. The contractual relationship involving the use of appropriated funds makes necessary the observance of many, but not all, of the detailed state regulations regarding the expenditure of such funds for materials, equipment, and salaries. Salary levels, for example, are determined by a state salary scale and new buildings are constructed under the supervision of the State Department of Public Works, but supplies and equipment are purchased through the Cornell purchasing department. State appropriations in support of these colleges are made to Cornell University for the operation of the respective colleges. In addition to the College appropriations there is an appropriation for general services, but this is a relatively minor part of the whole.

With this as a sketchy description of the general background, what are some of the possibilities and problems connected with centralized administration of the libraries? It seems to me that this matter can best be presented in terms of several rather specific items or questions, namely, budget, personnel, and services and collections. I shall discuss each of these topics in turn.

**BUDGET**

At Cornell there has not been, in the past sixty years at least, any such document as a library budget for the university as a whole. Rather there have been (1) a budget covering the central university library and, at different times, some or most of the departmental and college libraries in the endowed part of the university; (2) separate budgets for the independent departmental and college libraries in the endowed part of the university; (2) separate budgets for the independent departmental and college libraries in the endowed part of the university; and (3) budgets for the libraries of the state-supported colleges as part of the appropriations made by the state legislature.

As Cornell has moved toward centralized administration of the libraries, one of the efforts has been to consolidate in one budget the library support for all of the endowed divisions of the university. With the exception of the medical school, located in New York City and operated as a completely separate division, this consolidation has been developed gradually over the past ten or twelve years and is now expected to be complete in the next year.

The problem presented by the state-supported college libraries is different and more complex. First, the fiscal year is different and second the entire budgetary process is different. Once you have adjusted mentally to two different and only partially concurrent years, each with
its own deadlines, procedures, etc., this part of it is relatively unimportant. The other aspects of it present greater problems. Library support is of necessity tied to or included in support of the several colleges, that is, the library budgets of these colleges are part of the college budgets. The college budgets in turn, although presented to the State University and other authorities in Albany by Cornell University as a unit, are, in effect, considered in terms of the individual colleges and their roles in the educational program of the state. This tends to make the dean of the college the key figure in developing support for the college budget. In the past the dean has also been the officer to whom the college librarian has reported. Centralized administration of the libraries effects a change here, but it is considered important that this change should not operate in such a way as to diminish the dean's interest in securing the best possible library support.

The possibility of having a single library budget for all state-supported college libraries has been considered and rejected because it would remove library support from the concern of the several deans and would probably affect such support adversely.

As a method of making centralized library administration feasible and meaningful and yet retaining the advantages of the present budgetary arrangement, the following procedures have been adopted:

1. The college librarians and the director of libraries present budget recommendations to the respective deans.

2. These recommendations are reviewed and budget hearings, participated in by the director of libraries and the respective college librarians, are held by the deans and the university controller. At the conclusion of these hearings decisions are made as to the final form of the budget requests.

3. When the budgetary process has been completed and the university informed of the appropriations made, the college business officers transmit to the director of libraries the approved budgets of the respective college libraries.

4. The library administration compiles these several college library budgets into a single document which constitutes the state-supported part of the library budget.

5. Combining the library budget of the endowed part of the university and the state-supported college libraries produces the total university library budget.

This has never happened yet, but we expect to try it in the course of the next six months.

This is the first part of the procedure. From this point on, it is a matter of management, control and observance of the requirements for the proper expenditure of the funds provided.

The presumed advantages of centralizing the library budget, as outlined, are to make possible better over-all appraisal of library support, better planning and more coordination of library budgets and more balanced control of library development and operation. It is admittedly a cumbersome procedure, but it appears not only to be necessary but to have some inherent advantages.

PERSONNEL

Just as the dean has a vital interest in library support and just as it is desirable to safeguard and develop that interest, so also does he have an interest in library personnel, at least at certain levels. In the past the college librarian has been responsible to the dean of his college for the proper discharge of his duties. If centralized administration is to have significance, responsibility to the director of libraries must also be provided. It is proposed that this will be secured by making the college librarian jointly responsible to the director and the dean. In
practice, it is expected that this will mean that in the normal operation of the college library the college librarian will be responsible and will report to the director of libraries. Annual reports will be addressed to the dean and the director.

With respect to appointments, the college librarian will be appointed only on the joint recommendation of the dean and director. Presumably recruiting will be done by the library administration. Joint recommendations will also be made for all professional positions and promotions. To what extent the deans may wish to interest themselves in such appointments remains to be seen. Similarly, recommendations for setting up new positions are a matter of joint recommendation, with the power of initiating such recommendations to rest with the library administration.

Under these conditions the library administration will continue the practice adopted several years ago of using a single recruiting officer. We hope to extend this to include all general personnel work. This presents some problems because of variations in salary scales and fringe benefits, but we have now had some experience in coping with these problems and we think we know how to do it.

**Operations**

Within approved budgetary and personnel provisions, the operation of the libraries, both endowed and state-supported, is the responsibility of the library administration with the assistance on matters of policy of the university library board.

As a means of implementing the program of centralized administration, two new assistant directorships were created and the librarians of two of the state-supported college libraries were appointed to these posts. In one case, the college librarian retains his present responsibilities and has certain added supervisory responsibilities for libraries in allied fields; in the other case, the college librarian retains the title and some of the responsibilities of his college library post, but he assumes half-time duties in the central administration as principal budget and personnel officer.

An administrative council has been established consisting of four assistant directors, the curator of rare books, the law librarian, and the director. It is this group that is concerned with the policies, problems, and procedures involved in developing and operating the unified administration of the libraries.

What appear to be the prospects? As of the present, after only a few months, it would appear that a higher degree of coordination and unification can be achieved, that certain general services can be advantageously centralized, that some others may best remain decentralized but operate under common policies, and that in time a better balance of collections in relation to teaching and research programs can be achieved.

As examples of some of the above, it would appear that we can go farther than we have yet done in unifying recruitment and personnel policies, orientation and in-service training of new staff members, and amount and quality of service available in the several libraries.

Not immediately, but in the not too distant future, we expect to centralize the lending of materials on inter-library loan and the supply of photocopies. This, if it is achieved efficiently, should prove a boon to some of you who may have been bewildered by the results of your efforts to borrow material from Cornell. You might consider this a simple matter and one which could be done quickly. But it is well to remember that personnel, handling, postage, and copying costs are involved. Funds to cover these costs come from different sources and they must be used equitably. There are legitimate ways of doing this, but they are not all simple and easy. An example of a centralized service is offered by our library messenger service: the present university library
carries budget items for the truck and driver, and provides the service to the state-supported college libraries for a monthly fee.

An example of decentralization that will certainly continue for some time and may continue indefinitely is the acquisition and cataloging of books, periodicals, and documents. At present, divisions performing these functions exist in several of the college libraries. They occupy space, use equipment, and are staffed by personnel provided by state appropriations. Theoretically they could be centralized; actually there might be financial disadvantages in so doing, as well as a possible loss in speed of processing and convenience to users. These possible disadvantages may offset the economies that would result from assembly-line processing. However, we do hope before too long to achieve a situation in which no book will be cataloged twice at Cornell. We think one cataloging job should be enough and after that we should use a camera and a multilith; rather than a cataloger.

An area in which we expect in time to benefit from centralization is that of better balance of our collections. We hope that it may be possible to relocate blocks of material to place them in better relationship to their current use. This can be done as a matter of administration without raising any questions of ownership. We believe also that centralization affords a better basis than we have had heretofore for planning the development of the collections. This, optimistically, should assist in keeping duplication to the minimum and at the same time avoid the inadvertent occurrence of serious gaps in the collections.

In conclusion: in my view, a simple, unified library administration may not be possible in a complex institution, but a more flexible approach to centralize administration may offer real opportunities in such situations.—Stephen A. McCarth y.

Centralization and Decentralization at Boston

To understand the Boston University library system a very brief outline of the history of this system is needed. The university was incorporated in 1869, although the school which became the school of theology in Boston University was founded thirty years earlier. Within five years after its incorporation, the university adopted or established seven colleges and schools of which only five remain. Today Boston University is composed of five graduate schools and ten undergraduate colleges and professional schools, of which six have been established since the end of World War II. There is also a summer term, and a division of continuing education offering evening and extension courses.

Until a year ago these fifteen schools had among them fourteen libraries, the main library serving both the graduate school and the college of liberal arts. These fourteen libraries mostly grew up independently of one another, because the schools to which they belonged were isolated, scattered all over Boston, even with one in Cambridge. It is only now when twelve of the fifteen schools are on the main campus that it has been geographically possible to have any sort of physical centralization of libraries. Two of the three off-campus libraries are due to move to the main campus within two or three years. That leaves only the medical library across town, where it is likely always to stay.
What does all this mean to the students, the chief users of the libraries of the university? It means that until recently the library of the school in which they are enrolled has tried to be a complete library. This is still the case in too many instances. The libraries have considered themselves to be, and in fact many still are, libraries of the schools they serve, rather than subject collections within the greater system of university library service. Recently for the first time we were able to take a complete library, the college of business administration library, which had 40 per cent of its collection in the liberal arts, and alter its collection to include only business and economics; specifically, only the HB through HJ, and some T portions of the Library of Congress classification system plus reference materials in A and Z. We renamed it the Business and Economics Library to emphasize that it was a subject collection rather than a library of a school.

I might interject here that the cancellation of subscriptions to liberal arts periodicals in this business library all of which duplicated titles received in the main library, permitted the entry of subscriptions to thirty-five business and economics periodical titles not previously found in the university. This experience portends a greatly enlarged and enriched periodical subscription list for the University as other libraries become subject collections. This is only a start in the move to make the school libraries branches in a university library system, and to make them subject collections rather than complete libraries. It should be emphasized that as “complete” libraries they are all inadequate, falling far short of completeness. But joined together as strong, dissimilar parts of a whole, emphasizing the chief subject of each, they will nicely complement each other to form an adequate university collection.

In the meantime, the student cannot go to one place to find out the library holdings of the university. The union catalog in the main library contains for the other libraries, only main entry cards and then only for entries since 1951. At that, one library started reporting only last year.

Similarly with periodicals; there is no one source that will tell the student what periodicals the university’s libraries have or subscribe to. We have started to solve this problem by putting all periodical titles onto IBM cards, from which lists can be run off to be distributed to all the libraries. A year has passed and no list has been distributed. We are currently waiting for the preliminary IBM list to be checked by each library for accuracy in reporting their current subscriptions before we run off the final list. This editing by the various libraries is taking longer than we had expected.

As Boston University moves toward physical centralization of most of its libraries, what are the difficulties that present themselves? First, there is classification. Four of the thirteen collections are in LC, three are partially in LC and are being reclassified from Dewey, four are wholly in Dewey, the medical library is in the Boston Medical Library classification (and shall remain so), while the law library is unclassified. This is the present situation, but it has not always been so. All of those now in LC were either nonexistent in 1948 or were in Dewey. It was in 1948 that the reclassification of the main collection started, from Dewey to LC, and while this was completed last year, eleven years after it began, there are still those three collections in the midst of reclassification. Reclassification means inconvenience for the public in catalog use and in use of the collections. Reclassification means intergration of copy numbers and other, seemingly endless, changes in records. Each book must be re-marked; each book card (for those libraries still using them) must be corrected. The only satisfaction those in-
timately involved in the process have when another collection is finally reclassified is that of a job well done, for no sooner do they finish one than they begin on another, or more accurately, on several at once. The whole purpose of reclassification is to permit the shelving of these now separate collections into one collection in the stacks of our proposed central library, which is about four or five years away from reality.

Second, there is the question of physical location of the present collections. With two more schools moving to the campus within two years, bringing their libraries with them, we are confronted with an increase of this multiplicity of on-campus libraries. In the case of the law library, when it arrives on campus, it shall move into new, separate quarters. But in the case of the library of the College of Basic Studies (which is a junior college) it will most likely become a part of a new unit to be comprised of three libraries now on-campus. Two of these three are classified in LC and one is being reclassified from Dewey to LC. That still leaves the College of Basic Studies library to be reclassified before it can be interfiled on the shelves.

Centralization of the physical location of collections does not necessarily mean that the collections themselves can be integrated. Diversity of classifications can necessitate decentralization of collections on the shelves that are physically centralized in one stack area.

We have been fortunate in having the classification and copy numbering of our LC-classified collections integrated so as to permit interfiling of the books. It would not be possible to interfile the four collections still in Dewey, even if we wanted to, because each was classified in isolation.

Third, there is circulation. The various libraries, having grown up as autonomous units, have had varying circulation procedures and policies. We have not come too far in standardizing these yet, except to establish uniform fines in all on-campus libraries.

Fourth, there is the problem of interlibrary loans. There is still no central service for this, so that requests received by the main library which it cannot fill are forwarded to the library of the university which is most likely to be able to fill the request. I emphasize “likely” reminding you of the shortcomings of our union catalog, our yet-to-be published list of periodicals, and our lack of a centralized serials record.

I might also say that while two of our libraries are themselves checking and reporting to the third edition of the Union list of serials, the others check and report back to the main library which must then compile these reports for forwarding to the Union list of serials. How helpful a centralized serials record would be!

Lastly, there is the question of budgets. As each library in the past has been a library of a school, the staff of each has been directly responsible to the dean of each school. Inevitably each library has been treated differently in regard to its budget. Inequities in salaries and in book funds have developed. As these various libraries are brought under central administration; that is, as their budgets become the responsibility of the director of libraries rather than the dean of a school, the task of bringing equity into the budgets presents itself. It is a thankless task, albeit essential.

There are certain principles in regard to centralization and decentralization which become clear after examining a library system that is in flux, such as Boston University's:

1. There are three aspects of library service which can be either centralized or decentralized. They are first, administration; second, technical services; and third, collections and the public service of these collections.

2. We are not faced with an all-or-none situation. It is possible, for example,
Predictability of Permanence in "Perfect" Library Bindings

By LEE E. GROVE

"Perfect" (also known as "adhesive" or "unsewn") binding was probably invented when some stationer, now lost to memory, applied a flexible glue to the trimmed edge of a stack of paper and created a "pad."

Binders ever since have been attempting to apply "perfect" binding to books. The first notable successes were achieved with telephone directories and mail order catalogs—these were bulky volumes printed on a thin, porous paper, and... they were not required to last very long.

Then came paper-backs. "Perfect" binding made these possible, because they are most frequently not printed in signatures or gatherings, as are ordinary books, but rather on endless, continuous rolls, which, when cut into pages, present a trimmed edge—just the situation for "perfect" binding. Here, too, was the combination of a porous paper and low requirements for permanence.

But "perfect" binding has progressed still further. Not only are a number of periodicals of national circulation now bound in this manner, but also the books of certain leading publishers. There exist copies of books in trade editions, "perfect" bound, which are still in good condition after fifteen years.

In this situation librarians look hungrily toward "perfect" binding as a method for getting better (i.e. more flexible) binding than the oversewn bindings which they now generally procure, or at less cost than the traditionally sewn bindings which they must buy if they want their books to open flat. But (except in cases where it may be expected that the book can be discarded in five to ten years) the risk of resorting to "perfect" binding is too great. No librarian can face with equanimity the prospect that his books may fall apart before he is ready to discard, and with many books in many libraries this may be twenty-five or fifty years or even a longer time. It is one thing (and we are not sure even how good this is) to employ this method in edition binding, where all the copies are uniform, where the technique can be regulated to the particular paper involved, and where the use is limited to one or at most few readers; it is another to apply it, as in library binding, to a miscellany of books which vary in paper content from book to book, or even (as is often the case with periodicals) within the same book, and where the use may run to scores of times.

In other words, before "perfect" binding can be used with confidence for library binding, we need to know more about its performance under varying conditions. How to find out?

The fact is that there is as yet no way of predicting the performance of "perfect" binding adhesives. They are too new to have been able to demonstrate "natural" aging over a period of time which librarians would consider adequate. In the case of paper we have been able to correlate "artificial aging" tests against observed "natural" aging to such a degree that we can use the tests with confidence as predictors of future performance over long periods. With the

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Mr. Grove is Director of Publications of the Council on Library Resources, Inc. This report is based on the preliminary investigation by W. J. Barrow.
plastic adhesives there is as yet no such correlation. Can we make up for this lack, or must we await the natural evidence of future decades?

To seek an answer to this question, the Council on Library Resources asked William J. Barrow of Richmond, Virginia, well-known for his research in the permanence of paper, to make a preliminary inquiry to design, if possible, a program of investigation looking to the development of criteria for predicting the performance of “perfect” binding adhesives when used for library binding. In the inquiry, Mr. Barrow associated with himself a group of consultants—Dr. Robert B. Hobbs, chief of the Paper Section of the National Bureau of Standards; Dr. Reavis C. Sproull, paper consultant, and Mr. A. L. Rothschild, chief chemist of the Standard Paper Manufacturing Company, both of Richmond. His report has recently been submitted.

His first step was to procure a literature search, conducted by Dr. Ray O. Hummel, assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library. Little was found bearing directly on the problem. (The most useful references are nevertheless listed in the bibliography at the end of this article.)

His second step was to seek test equipment for measuring the performance of adhesives in bound books. There was no such equipment. He was compelled to design and construct his own. Although still in a rudimentary form, and though still insufficiently correlated with actual experience, the book-opening device illustrated here roughly performs the operations that a reader does when he sets a book down on its spine and opens it. It was found that the results secured from this apparatus accorded with common experience; books bound with a flexible glue held out longer than when a less flexible glue was employed; books with a weak reinforcing paper gave way before those with a stronger paper; thick books broke down earlier than thin ones, etc.

His third step was to perform some simple experiments with adhesives, both old and new, in order to develop experimental techniques and to seek clues to predictability of performance. It was found, for example that the preparation of samples of glue, or the glue-to-water ratio is not critical for pH (acidity) determinations of this adhesive. It was found, too, that the glues in fifty-year-old books were uniformly acid, that the acid had in most cases migrated to the immediate areas of the attached paper, and this migration materially affected the durability of the binding. Experiments with polyvinyl acetate (much used in “perfect” binding) showed that when soaked in water it first gains, then loses acidity, indicating the release of some volatile substance, and that papers dipped in a PVA solution exhibit similar effects.

Heat-aging tests on glues of “perfect” binding quality showed rapid loss of strength, possibly ascribable to loss of plasticiser or dehydration. (But it was also found that heat-aging at temperatures at 80° C. or above proved disastrous to the adhesive.) Acidity increased during heat-aging. Heat-aging of paper impregnated with PVA gave preliminary evidence of slight increases in acidity.

From the preliminary inquiry Mr. Barrow and his consultants have concluded that test apparatus can be perfected and that meaningful chemical and other physical tests can be developed which promise valuable information regarding the performance over long periods of time for adhesives used in book-bindings. He believes that, although the long-term performance of adhesives cannot now be predicted with any confidence, yet that there is good possibility that application of available experimental methods may materially extend such predictability.

1 The tumbling test devised by the US Testing Company is for the overall characteristics of book bindings, not specifically for the performance of the adhesives. Library Journal, LXXXII (1957), 48-49.
   "Vegetable Base Adhesives—Starch and Dextrin Adhesives," XXXXI (1959), 12-14, 24.
   "Gums and Vegetable Protein Adhesives," XXXXI (1959), 89-90, 148.
   "Inorganic Adhesives," XXXXI (1959), 311-312.
   "Important Adhesive Forms—Remoistenable Adhesives," XXXXI (1960), 781.
   "Heat Seal and Hot Melt Adhesives," XXXXII (1960), 23, 32.


ACRL Hospitality Booth

A special feature of ACRL's activities at the Cleveland Conference of ALA was a hospitality booth in the professional exhibits area of the Cleveland auditorium. The booth was under the direction of a committee consisting of Richard K. Gardner of Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, chairman; Lois E. Engleman of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and Ilo D. Fisher of Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio.

Volunteers who staffed the booth included Robert M. Agard of Earlham College, Mrs. Mary Amner of Kent State University, Martha L. Biggs of Lake Forest College, Paul H. Bixler of Antioch College, Bruce M. Brown of Colgate University, Thelma Bumbaugh of Hiram College, Mrs. Anne Catlin of the University of Pittsburgh, Hazel M. DeMeyer of Western Michigan University, Oliver Dunn of Purdue University, JoEllen Flagg of the Case Institute of Technology, Stephen W. Ford of the University of Michigan, Wrayton E. Gardner of St. Louis University, Ruth E. Gilley of Olivet Nazarene College, Alice M. Hall of Lafayette College, Mrs. Thelma G. Harper of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio; Edward C. Heintz of Kenyon College, Clyde Hordusky of the Case Institute of Technology, Chizuko Ishimatsu of the Oregon College of Education, Emerson Jacob of Baldwin-Wallace College, Merrill Jones of Michigan State University, Henry C. Koch of Michigan State University, Gertrude Linnenbruegge of Ohio University, Mrs. Helen Moffett of Western Reserve University, Warren Owens of the University of Michigan, John Reed of Ohio Wesleyan University, Dorothy W. Reeder of the State Teachers College at Towson, Maryland, Anne Schmidt of Kansas State University, Jack Scott of Western Reserve University, Helen Elizabeth Shively of Ashland College, Donald T. Smith of Boston University, Margaret K. Spangler of Pennsylvania State University, Katharine M. Stokes of Western Michigan University, Francis Strada of the Case Institute of Technology, Mrs. Clara M. Stuart of Western Reserve University, Marion E. Vosburgh of Bard College, Mrs. Ruth T. Wallace of the University of Pittsburgh, Elizabeth Windsor of Iowa State University, Herbert C. Zafren of Hebrew Union College, and Margaret L. Zenk of the University of Pittsburgh.
Alternatives to a New Library Building

By KEYES D. METCALF

The price tag for a new library building in these days of high construction costs often comes to twenty times the library's annual budget, or even more. This being the case, alternatives to new construction ought to be considered. Buildings may become inadequate for a variety of reasons; they do not usually wear out, but fashions, standards, and needs change. Inadequate size, however, is usually the most urgent consideration when replacement of a college or university library building is advocated, and it may be appropriate, therefore, to begin by saying something of growth and space.

Library collections grow. New acquisitions for the most part do not replace the books that are already available. There are additions, but normally very few subtractions. The staff of a library also grows as the collection becomes larger and more complex and as use increases. Increased use requires increased space for readers. Changes in teaching methods in many institutions often result in larger demands on the library, and no end to this tendency seems to be in sight.

The factors of growth that have been mentioned must be taken into account, even when the institution maintains a student body and faculty of constant size. Libraries grow, but most American colleges and universities are growing rapidly in nearly every respect and expect still further growth.

In spite of the apparent inevitability of library growth, the librarian will certainly be in a better position to support a request for new construction if he has considered and studied carefully all the possible alternatives. This article will try to deal at least superficially with these alternatives and will start by considering additional space needs for books, for readers, and for staff.

Space for Books

Obviously, a library ought not to add books indiscriminately. It is rare indeed for acquisition funds to be so plentiful that large quantities of useless material are purchased, but some libraries have made the mistake of accepting practically everything that has been offered to them by gift or exchange. The need for improved selection policies is generally recognized; but, in a well administered library, more rigorous selection promises to improve the quality of what is added, rather than to reduce the quantity.

Discarding is often a more promising method of reducing growth, because not all books that are added to a collection remain useful indefinitely. The problem is to identify those that are no longer worth the space they occupy. Almost any volume may conceivably be useful to someone's research some day. It is difficult and expensive to select material for discard; the mistakes that are made in the process are more likely to be discovered and to be criticized than those that are made in choosing books to be added to the collections. It is also expensive to change catalogue records as books are withdrawn.

A librarian is conscious of his responsibility to scholarship generally. Even if it seems almost certain that a volume will never be used in his own institution, he feels, quite properly, that he ought to try to find a home for it where it will be
useful, but intelligent relocation of such material is a difficult task and is also costly.

Problems of this kind are being investigated at Yale, Harvard, Chicago, and other institutions. Adequate treatment of them would require a book, rather than part of a single article. It need only be emphasized here that, before he attempts to obtain more shelf space, a librarian ought to satisfy himself that judicious weeding would not free the shelves that he needs and perhaps even make his collections more readily usable.

Space for Readers

Since increasing use is one of the best evidences of a library's good health, it may seem paradoxical to suggest the desirability of considering methods of solving space problems by decreasing use. It will certainly not be suggested that use be discouraged by permitting collections or services to deteriorate. But many college and university libraries—particularly, in the large metropolitan areas—those with strong collections, are heavily used by students and professors from other institutions. This is not the place to advocate that they give such service freely, that they charge for it, or that they refuse to give it at all; but something ought to be said of the building costs that are entailed by that use. In most libraries the readers and reader services occupy far more space than books. A fair generalization, based on formulas that will be described in my book on library building planning, is that twenty-five square feet in a reading room, plus twenty-five square feet elsewhere in the building, are required for each reader and the services he needs. This total of fifty square feet may well cost something like one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars in construction at today's prices. When the demands on a library approach the limit of its capacity, the student or professor from another institution who uses it does not simply occupy space that would otherwise go to waste; he hastens the day when a new building will be necessary. This point should not be overemphasized, but in a number of our metropolitan institutions it is pertinent.

Space for Staff

In most college and university libraries space for staff becomes inadequate before space for books or readers. Staff needs are often neglected because it may be possible to find a corner for one more desk without realizing the loss in efficiency and in productive labor that results from overcrowding. However, a careful rearrangement of work rooms will often make it possible to provide for additional staff members without decreasing their effectiveness.

More Efficient Use of Space

If a crowded library has few books that ought to be discarded and is serving only readers whom it ought to serve, there may still remain a possibility that, by making better use of the space it occupies, as has just been indicated in the preceding paragraph dealing with space for staff, it can postpone the date at which additional space will be essential.

Men. Metcalf is engaged in preparing a book on the planning of college, university, and research library buildings. "Alternatives to a New Library Building" is the preliminary version of a chapter from that volume which CRL is pleased to publish here as the second of a series of excerpts from it.

Men. Metcalf invites suggestions and comments for consideration for use in the final version of his work.

The research for his book and the writing of it is being done by Men. Metcalf as the director of a special project sponsored by a grant from the Council of Library Resources (CRL, XI (1960), 136).
Difficult and complex problems can be expected, and it may turn out that costs of alterations and rehabilitation will be greater than can be justified. It is not easy to assess or describe all the factors that ought to be taken into account. Before a decision is made, possibilities in at least six areas should be considered.

1. Provision of shelving for additional books may be practicable. Compact storage of one kind or another may increase the capacity of a stack by fifty per cent or more, even if the stack is of the self-supporting, multi-tier variety. This is likely, however, to be an expensive installation. If reading areas are larger than necessary, as they may be in an old building, it may be possible to place additional shelving at one end of a reading room. Extra sections of shelving can usually be inserted in one place or another.

2. Additional seats for readers can often be provided by rearrangement of tables and chairs. This may be neither convenient nor aesthetically desirable; many reading rooms are so crowded that it is almost impossible for readers to get to and from the seats, and in many cases the table space for each reader is inadequate for serious study. There are monumental reading rooms, however, with needlessly wide aisles and spaces between tables. It might be pointed out here that the secret of providing as many seats as possible is to make all aisle space do double duty. Twelve or thirteen square feet will normally suffice for a reader's table space and chair. An additional area of about the same size ought to be enough for aisle space, but it is often increased and even doubled if aisles are used which serve seats or shelving on one side only.

3. As already noted, it is usually possible to squeeze in one more desk for one more staff member; the problem is to determine the point at which this creates overcrowding which in turn reduces efficiency. It may be added that in academic libraries overcrowding usually occurs first in the space assigned for staff use because the librarian at the time of construction was too modest in his request or failed to understand the prospective needs, or at least did not convince the authorities that the staff would grow as time went on.

4. It may be possible to make use of halls, lobbies, and what is sometimes called "architectural space"—that is, space that has not hitherto been assigned for library purposes. An unused basement might be brought into use. One difficulty in making better use of basements is that they are often damp, if not wet, and it is expensive to rehabilitate them. Monumental corridors can also be used for exhibits, which may enable the library to devote its former exhibition room to readers of books, or staff.

5. A mezzanine can sometimes be installed over part of a reading room that is two or more stack stories high. The cost of doing this, particularly if it must include air conditioning, may be too great, but the possibility is worth keeping in mind.

6. Many libraries house non-library facilities such as classrooms or administrative offices. Whether or not this use of space has been desirable, it is obvious that when the library needs more space for books, readers and staff, the librarian ought to be prepared to explain why more of the space within the building should be made available to the library.

The best way to determine probable costs when considering any of these six possibilities is to have the structure carefully examined and to obtain an estimate from a reliable builder, after consultation with an architect.

Let us take a hypothetical example. A library finds that the stack capacity of its building can be increased by 100,000 volumes if compact shelving is installed in an unused basement. This would postpone the need for a new building for an additional ten years, but it would require the installation of a new stairway, the
discarding of old furniture, and the removal of an unused coal bin. Old heating and water pipes that are no longer useful would have to be torn out; a cement floor would need to be replaced and a new floor covering provided for it, as well as new lighting, the refinishing of the ceiling and repainting. The cost of these alterations, plus the new shelves might, because of the difficult problems involved, amount to $150,000, or as much as it would cost to build an addition to the library large enough to house the same number of volumes. This might indicate that an addition would be preferable.

There may, however, be other factors to consider. It may be easier to obtain funds for renovation than for new construction. It may be that only a single addition to the building is practicable and that a larger one will be feasible at some later date but not at present.

On the other hand, providing for 100,000 volumes in the old basement may take care of only a fraction of the total needs for space that can be foreseen in the near future; a new building may be the only real solution, and, if so, renovation of the basement may be an expensive way of providing space that will become nearly if not completely useless as soon as a new building is constructed. Yet, if the new building will cost $1,500,000, each year that its construction is postponed it might be regarded as saving the income on that sum. This income, at five percent is $75,000, which means that renovation of the basement at the cost of $150,000, if it enables the library to postpone construction for more than two years, may be an economical course of action. Prospective increases in building costs and business cycles should not be forgotten. Finally, however, a good new building ought to enable a library to provide better services than are possible in an old one. It is difficult indeed to estimate how much this is worth to the institution.

Many a librarian may be sure, both before and after he reads the above paragraphs that only a new building or an addition can provide space of the kind he needs and in sufficient quantity. But his position will be stronger if, before he asks for new construction, he has carefully investigated the alternatives, instead of waiting for others to do it for him. He ought to be prepared to demonstrate that he has considered them and that they will not be satisfactory. He ought to be able to show that the space now available is not being wasted and the cost of continuing to live in the present building, including the cost of required rehabilitation work and the impaired efficiency in services, is greater than the cost of new construction. In the course of examining all the possibilities, he may discover means of postponing such construction; if not, his examination ought to have provided him with convincing arguments for it.

**Storage and Decentralization**

Even if it is proved to the satisfaction of all that a library needs more space, it does not necessarily follow that it must have a completely new central building. An addition or annex of some kind may be practicable, and problems involved in the construction of this sort will be discussed later. First, however, it is desirable to consider whether or not the useful life of a building can be prolonged without altering it by storing a part of the library's collections or by detaching portions of its services and collections and housing them separately. Expedients of this sort should be regarded as forms of decentralization.

Storage should always be considered when a library has many books that are used infrequently but seem to be worth keeping. Such books can be housed more inexpensively in a structure designed for them than in a central library building that occupies expensive quarters.

Cooperative storage with other libra-
ies offers further advantages if it promises to develop a common pool of resources and to eliminate needless duplication. Three quite different organizations have been pioneering in this field in the past twenty years; the New England Deposit Library, the Hampshire Inter-Library Center, and the Midwest Inter-Library Center. Other libraries have made arrangements for their own storage buildings. These include the University of Michigan, the New York Public Library, the Iowa State University Library. The Bowdoin College Library has used a chapel basement for local storage, and Iowa State a Nissen hut. By making its own arrangements for storage, a library can avoid the complications of cooperation, though it must also forego the advantages. If a new building for other purposes is to be constructed near a library, it may be possible to plan its basement as a storage area. In this way the Harvard Law School Library acquired space for five hundred thousand books beneath the Harvard Graduate Center at a total additional cost for excavation, construction and equipment of less than twenty-five cents per volume. The large mature library is more likely to find storage advantageous than the rapidly growing young institution that normally has not yet acquired an extensive body of infrequently used materials.

Most university libraries are decentralized to some extent, with libraries for professional schools, such as law and medicine, housed separately from the central collection. Other subjects may also be detached. The sciences may develop their libraries near laboratories and museums. It is preferable in most cases to establish a central science library, rather than one for each subject. The humanities and social sciences are more resistant to separation from the main collection, but music, fine arts, Far Eastern language materials, and Slavic literatures are among the subjects that have been housed in separate libraries in some large universities.

Decentralization of this sort has both advantages and disadvantages. It is clearly undesirable when the units are too small to warrant a staff that can provide service during full library hours. Some of the financial considerations that may need to be weighed can be suggested by the situation at Harvard, where replacement of the central library building, the Widener Library, would require thirty million dollars, if the additional cost of the upkeep of the new building were capitalized and added to the cost of construction. Hence, each year that decentralization enables the University to continue to use Widener might be said to represent a saving of one and one-half million dollars, which can provide a considerable book fund and useful library service.

As has been noted, subject decentralization is common in university libraries. In addition, Harvard has adopted another form of decentralization, within the central library itself, with infrequently used materials in storage at the New England Deposit Library and in basements throughout the University, and with special provision for rare books and manuscripts in the Houghton Library building and for undergraduates in the Lamont Library building. In this way books have been sorted out and housed appropriately, the infrequently used materials in inexpensive storage; the rare books and manuscripts in nearly ideal atmospheric conditions in a building designed to facilitate careful supervision; the undergraduates with a selected collection to which they have free access. Removal of undergraduate services from the Widener building has made it a better place for research, and its stacks are open to those who need access to them, including many undergraduates.

Decentralization of this kind is by no means confined to Harvard. At Michigan the Clements Library houses many of the rare books, and there is also an undergraduate library, as well as a storage.
building. Yale is about to build a separate rare book library, and is prepared to place large quantities of material in either regional or local storage. Cornell has constructed a new central research library and is rehabilitating its old building for use as an undergraduate library. The University of California at Los Angeles is following a similar procedure, as is the University of Alberta.

ANNEXES AND ADDITIONS

If a library must have more space and if storage or other forms of decentralization will not take care of the situation, an alternative to the construction of a new building may still remain—an addition to the existing structure. This is rarely an easy way out. It is usually more difficult to plan a satisfactory addition to an old library building than to design a completely new one. Since it promises to call for only as much new construction as is required by growth, it often appears to be a much more economical solution than a whole new building, and it deserves to be investigated.

The apparent savings, in particular, call for scrutiny. They may turn out to be much smaller than they seem, or may even prove to be nonexistent. A hypothetical, but by no means impossible, example may illustrate this. Let us say that a library occupies fifty thousand square feet of gross space in an area where new construction, including architects' fees but omitting equipment, can be estimated to cost $20.00 per square foot. This would seem to mean that providing the same space in a new building will cost one million dollars, and that this amount might be saved if construction of an addition would enable the library to continue to occupy its present quarters. Further analysis, however, might demonstrate that this estimate is far from sound.

It should be said to start with that an architect, a reliable builder, or an experienced library consultant should be consulted on the problem. The following paragraphs indicate why, in some cases, the addition might not turn out to be a wise investment.

1. The gross square footage in the present building may include an unreasonably low percentage of useful space. Analysis might show, for instance, that 50 per cent of the total square footage consists of what can be called "architectural," "monumental" or "non-assignable" space. These include such things as lobbies, stairways, corridors, and walls, as well as unusable attics and basements. It is impossible to avoid a substantial percentage of such space, but 25 to 35 per cent has proved to be sufficient in many recent library buildings. A new building should always prove to be more efficient and useful. It may, therefore, be possible to demonstrate that 40,000 square feet in a new building could provide as much useful space as the old one does with 50,000. If so, the $1,000,000 shrinks to $800,000.

2. It may be necessary to sacrifice space in the present building or in the addition or in both if satisfactory connections are to be provided between the present building and the addition. If this loss amounts to a total of 5,000 feet, it will reduce the value of the new space by $100,000 and reduce the $800,000 gain to $700,000.

3. Because the old building has reading rooms fourteen feet high, it might seem necessary, in order to avoid irregular floor levels, to build higher and therefore more expensive reading rooms in the annex than would otherwise be needed. This may well mean an expenditure of an extra $100,000, which must be subtracted, and the $700,000 becomes $600,000.

4. It might be impossible to fit new stack heights for full capacity into the old pattern, or if they have to be multtier like the old, desirable flexibility will be sacrificed. This may decrease values by $75,000, thus reducing the $600,000 to $525,000.

5. The cost of breaking through walls
of the old building to make connections with the annex may be estimated at $25,000, which will bring the net gain down to $500,000.

6. It may well be that the old building with an addition would not be as easy to operate as a new one could be, and would require for good service one additional staff member at $5,000 a year, or the income on $100,000, thus reducing the net advantage of the annex to $400,000.

7. The location of the old building may be such that with an addition a second entrance will be required, which will have to be manned at all times when the building is open. If a completely new building could be so located and planned that two entrances would be unnecessary or that one of them could simply have a crash lock, it would save $10,000 per year, or the interest of a capital sum of $200,000, which ought to be deducted from what would be saved by continuing to occupy the old building. This would reduce the $400,000 to $200,000.

8. There may be serious long-range considerations. The present building, though centrally located in the campus when it was built, may no longer be so due to new construction for classroom buildings, or the addition may fill up all the available space that remains, making any further construction impossible, yet the institution may be growing so rapidly that more space will be needed within a comparatively few years. This means that an addition now will entail a completely new structure in the near future. It is difficult to make any monetary appraisal of these disadvantages, but if the poor location is a $100,000 handicap and if the fact that the original building, plus the annex, can be expected to be useful as a library for only ten years is also assessed as a $100,000 disadvantage, the saving from using an addition instead of new construction, which started as $1,000,000, has changed to no saving at all.

9. Finally, the coup de grace may be provided by consideration of other needs within the institution. The university's fine arts department may badly need a new building that would cost a half a million dollars. It may be ready to accept the old library, which is a handsome and monumental one and could be adapted to serve its purposes. The cost of alterations for this purpose may be little more than would have to be paid for the rehabilitation that would be needed in any case if the building continued to house the library.

This hypothetical illustration has been described as a possible one; this is not to say that it is typical or that there would be many cases in which all the disadvantageous factors that were enumerated would occur. Each situation should be examined to determine which of these factors or others are present. The decision should not be reached without consultation with an architect and perhaps with an experienced builder and possibly with a library consultant. An addition can be an economical solution and can be entirely satisfactory from the library standpoint. This is demonstrated by some of the specific cases that follow.

Wellesley College offers an excellent example of a successful addition to a building, although the original library was nearly fifty years old and was in an architectural style that was impracticable to duplicate. The old building was ideally located, well constructed and attractive. The architects found a reasonably satisfactory solution to the extremely difficult problem of floor levels. Available floor space was more than doubled by the addition which cost considerably less than a completely new building, and it is generally agreed to have been a good solution. The present structure is in most ways more satisfactory functionally than it was in the past.

Smith College successfully added a large new wing to a fifty year old building about a decade ago and is now plan-
ning two other additions. Both are relatively small and involve few complications. A third and considerably larger addition can be made later if needed. The library is fortunate in its floor levels, and “circulation patterns” throughout the original structure and the additions can be kept simple without undue construction costs or waste of space.

Amherst College, though it has a sturdily constructed building that is as old as Wellesley’s or Smith’s, is confronted by very difficult problems in attempting to plan an addition because its present multi-tier stack has only 6’9” in the clear throughout most of its area, and no way has been found to provide direct corridors from the present building to any addition except through the stack.

The University of Connecticut library is only twenty years old, but was expensive to construct and wasteful in the use of space. Satisfactory additions will be difficult because any new reading areas directly connected with the present building will have to have unduly high ceilings. Stack levels are too low to match new ones, and it will be hard indeed to provide a good circulation pattern.

The University of Michigan enlarged its library more than forty years ago by wrapping a new structure around the old one. This proved to be reasonably successful. Thirty years later, however, when plans were considered for wrapping a third building around the second, it was decided that the complications would be too great, and the present undergraduate library was built instead. An addition to the old building may still be worked out later.

The Library of Congress managed to get along in its building for longer than could have been expected in view of its rapid growth from 1900 to 1935, because it could fill in all or part of three of the four large courts around which it was built.

The University of South Carolina found it unwise a few years ago to add to a twenty year old structure, though adjacent space was available; the existing building was too inflexible and was cut into rooms too small for satisfactory use by internal walls that would have been very difficult and too expensive to remove.

The University of Alberta, finding its library building overcrowded at the early age of nine years, was faced by great difficulties in building an addition. Stack floors were of unequal heights, connecting corridors were lacking, and monumental construction proved to be a very costly handicap.

This list could be enlarged almost indefinitely, and any library contemplating an addition might be well advised if it studied the problems involved at a number of the institutions considered in the preceding paragraphs.

There are relatively few cases in which it is now possible to build a satisfactory and economical large addition to a library that is more than fifty years old. The reasons for this have already been suggested, but it may be desirable to enumerate them here.

1. Modern lighting and ventilation have radically changed requirements for floor heights, and it is generally uneconomical to plan new construction that will match the old.

2. The older architectural styles, Gothic, Renaissance, classical, and to a lesser extent, Georgian (particularly if it has a pitched roof), are often too costly to duplicate; if an addition departs radically from the style of the original building, aesthetic difficulties may be almost insurmountable.

3. The cost of tearing out old walls may be excessive, unless the existing building was planned with a view of facilitating access to new wings.

4. The location of many library buildings has become unsatisfactory for library purposes because of shifts in the position of other activities in the institution.

5. Many a building was planned as a
complete architectural unit by an architect who did not want to have his “gem” modified or damaged aesthetically by future generations.

This last point calls for further comment. More than one architect has said that he would refuse a commission if his instructions included a requirement that the building be planned in such a way that additions would be readily practicable without impairing it functionally. It would be rash to propose a universal rule that no library building should be planned without a suitable addition in mind, but the presidents and governing boards of colleges and universities ought to realize that most academic and research libraries, unless they are much more mature than 95 per cent of those in this country, still grow at a rate that doubles their space requirements every twenty years or less—every ten years in some cases. Unless the institution is prepared to provide completely new housing for its library every ten or twenty years, it ought to arrange for planned expansion.

The exceptions should not be overlooked. There are mature institutions that have acquired their basic research materials and have library collections growing at the rate of only 2 per cent each year, instead of the prevailing 5 or 10 per cent. If such an institution also has a student body reasonably static in size (an unusual situation at present), it may hope to get along without additions to its central library building for many years, if the building is reasonably adequate now and if the library will make the most of savings in space that are possible by means of microfilming, discarding, storage, and other forms of decentralization. It is recommended that all other institutions deliberate very carefully before they employ an architect who insists that no additions be made to his building.

There are a number of questions that need to be answered before plans are made for an addition.

1. When the present building was planned was an addition contemplated? If so, are there drawings for it that were made then? Are they still suitable? Many architects fortunately have realized that an addition would be needed and have proceeded accordingly. The plan of the main library building of the University of Illinois may be regarded as standard. Repeated additions have been made and still more are practicable. There is room at the rear for almost indefinite expansion of stack and reading areas. The limitations of the Illinois plan are that additional cubicles in the stack are available only in places where there is no outside light, new space for readers and stack may not be in a satisfactory proportion in each addition, and, finally, it is not easy to provide for new staff. It may also be noted that the magnificent monumental reading room over the front entrance does not in 1961 seem as attractive functionally as it did fifty years ago, and this valuable space in the building can not be used to best advantage.

2. Is it possible when adding to a library building to obtain an easy and satisfactory circulation pattern with direct access to the new part of the structure? The University of Florida Library at Gainesville, which was built in 1929 and has already had two additions, is an example of a building that is still in good physical condition but is hard to enlarge because difficult circulation patterns would result and would require the sacrifice of valuable space; moreover sufficient additional space to provide for many years ahead is not available in any direction.

3. Do floor levels in the present building make efficient use difficult? It was not unusual during the past century and, alas, even later to plan a library in which it was impossible on any level, even the main one, to go from one end of the building to the other without ascending or descending a few stairs along the way. American technology has not yet devised

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a satisfactory and inexpensive method of taking a loaded book truck up and down short flights of stairs. Additional elevators may help, but they are expensive, particularly if their mechanism must be capable of making frequent stops a few feet apart. The old Cornell University Library, dating back to the 1890s, is a good example of what ought not to be done. Shifting of books from one part of the building to another is seriously complicated by the numerous short flights of stairs, many of them without elevator connection. There is also the danger that the users of the building will fall on unexpected stairs. In the Widener building at Harvard, where there were two steps and then a landing just before the main stairway to the reading room began, someone fell every week on the average for thirty years. The two steps were finally replaced by an unattractive ramp which has now saved countless sprains and breaks, to say nothing of bruises. It is recommended that short stairs, primarily for architectural purposes, be avoided wherever possible in library buildings.

4. How large an addition will be required? It is one thing to add a small stack or a small wing for reading areas, increasing the size of an old building by 20 or 25 per cent. It is quite a different matter to build an addition that is larger than the original building, something that is often required in these days of rapid growth. The small addition, if it will provide satisfactory space and will not crowd other buildings or encounter other complications, is likely to be desirable. The large addition is more likely to result in problems because it tends to perpetuate any unfortunate features of the old building, making “the tail wag the dog.”

5. How long can the proposed addition, plus the present building, be expected to provide adequate space, and what can be done at the end of this period? Will still another addition then be practicable or is this the last? Are the institution and the space needs of its library growing so rapidly that a much larger building will be needed within twenty years? If so, it may well be uneconomical to enlarge now instead of starting over. In a privately endowed, liberal arts college, such as Smith, an addition may be desirable, even if the existing building is fifty years old. Smith does not expect to increase its student body to any considerable extent. Its library collections are mature enough to be growing only approximately 2 per cent a year, and the Hampshire Inter-Library Center is available to house and supply infrequently used materials.

But tremendous physical expansion of its library must be expected by a tax-supported state university if it now has 5,000 students but plans to have 15,000 within a generation; if its collections, now no larger than Smith’s 400,000 volumes, are growing at the rate of 10 per cent a year; and if it expects to support advanced research in an increasing number of fields. Money may well be saved in this case by replacing a building that is only twenty years old. Each institution has its own problems that must be examined before an intelligent decision can be reached.

6. Are there serious aesthetic obstacles to an addition? Following the style of an older structure is likely to be prohibitively expensive, but building a contemporary flat-top wing on a collegiate Gothic, classical or Georgian building may be very difficult. Even if it is done to the satisfaction of many persons with good taste, it may arouse violent alumni criticism. It has been done successfully—the 1958 addition at Wellesley is an example—but there have been many failures.

7. Are there strategic financial considerations to be weighed? There are cases in which the donor of a building or members of the donor’s family will
The Encouragement of Reading

By ELIZABETH O. STONE

THE PROBLEM

O N E O F T H E I M P O R T A N T A I M S o f a c o l-
lege education should be to make lifetime readers of our students. With
the exception of the daily newspaper and a magazine or two, many college stu-
dents stop reading after graduation. If college students have not been stimu-
lated to read to satisfy intellectual curiosity, or if they have no intellectual
curiosity, but have read only that which was assigned, it is quite unlikely that
much reading will be done during the remainder of their lives. If this be true
they will soon cease to be educated people, as a large percentage of the informa-
tion gained in college is soon forgotten. It is most likely that a person who was
well educated in 1951 is not well educated in 1961 if he has done little read-
ing during the decade. It is doubtful if

much interest in books can be aroused in weekly sessions such as these.

Illinois State Normal University Li-
brary tried the plan of sponsoring book
talks by faculty members on interests
aside from their subject fields. For exam-
ple, a sociologist talked on folk poetry.
At some institutions such book talks were
well attended and resulted in a lively in-
terest in reading.

Book talks have been broadcast with
very good results.

Some libraries, such as those of the
University of Cincinnati and Kenyon
College, sponsor poetry readings by the
poets themselves. A famous poet may be
brought to the campus each year for a
lecture. Other libraries have special po-
etry rooms, special recorded poetry lis-
tening rooms, and poetry librarians to
give teas, exhibits, concerts, etc. Poetry
readings or lectures are usually well at-
tended.

At the University of Oregon and Colo-
rado State College book talks were given
in residence halls during a weekly coffee
hour. Sometimes there were student
group meetings for reading and discus-
sion of voluntary reading. All such read-
ings, talks, discussions, and reviews usu-
ally resulted in a general increase of
interest in the subject discussed and an
added awareness of the library on the
part of students.

It is most important that a sufficient
number of copies of a book be available.
If interest has been awakened in a sub-
ject or in a specific book, interest dies
quickly if the book can not be obtained.

THE SOLUTION

I. "Read and Share"

At one time at Mills College a weekly
reading hour was held in the browsing
room of the library. Each time the librar-
ian or another member of the faculty
read aloud from a book about which she
was enthusiastic and which she longed
to share with others. The book was de-
scribed briefly and only enough of it read
to whet the appetite. With little effort

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Other important points are to choose discussants carefully and also any student group or groups who may sponsor these programs. Success or failure may depend greatly on these two points.

II. The Collecting of a Student’s Library

One of the surest methods of stimulating reading is personal ownership of books. Too often students do not realize the great and lasting pleasure that comes from the possession of a well-chosen library; they have not experienced the excitement in books which stimulates personal ownership. Book contests in colleges stimulate the formation of such collections, and students who own books are much more likely to continue to be readers after college days.

Book contests for the purpose of encouraging ownership of books are handled in various ways, and rules for the contests differ. Sometimes an essay describing the purpose of the collection and the reason for the inclusion of the books selected must accompany the entries. The contestant may be required to state how and under what circumstances the collection was made. Sometimes quality of paper and printing are not factors, but others may demand evidence of regard for such characteristics of the book as paper, printing, and edition. Others state that monetary value and number of books is no consideration. Some collections are judged not by size, but by the exactness with which the books fit the interests of the owner and by the content of the collection. Some require that the books shall have been purchased during the academic year and reflect general scholastic enthusiasm and interest. Others require that the collection show that a definite objective has been consistently pursued in the acquisition of the books. Some colleges require an interview with the student, and the judges base awards, in part, upon a student’s knowledge of the content of his collection.

Money for prizes may be obtained in various ways. Some usual sources are local book dealers, wealthy donors, budget of library, or from fines and book auctions, student senate, endowment fund, gift books solicited from friends, and “Friends of the Library.” Prizes of books to be selected from the local bookstore by the winner are often given.

III. Browsing Room

In the browsing area it is important that informal, attractive surroundings and furniture be provided, that smoking be permitted, that new books be constantly added and that the majority of books be withdrawn when they are more than five years old. Place a notebook in the room in which students may write comments about books which they have read from the collection. It is important also to ask for suggestions for additions to the collection. For this purpose mimeographed forms should be provided in the room on which students are invited to list their recommendations.

Book jackets add greatly to the appearance and to the appeal of books in the browsing collection. Plastic jackets may be placed over the publishers’ book jackets in order to keep them from becoming torn. They thus present a more colorful and attractive appearance. Although loss by theft is greater with the jackets, librarians agree that it is important that they be retained.

With a browsing collection, books circulate much faster than if they were not on special display. Such a collection results also in on-the-spot reading and builds up worthwhile interest for “after-college” reading.

IV. Rental Collections

At times rental collections have been maintained in the libraries of Oberlin College, Washington University in St. Louis, Iowa State University in Ames, and the University of Pennsylvania to provide current fiction, detective stories, light essays, current books on humor,
gardening, and house-plans. Material purchased is of current but not necessarily permanent interest and would not be purchased out of departmental funds. The quick availability of books in such collections is much appreciated; the books are popular and enjoyed generally.

There is usually a charge of three cents per day; however, there is a minimum charge of ten cents per book even though the book is returned in one or two days.

V. Residence Hall Libraries

Because residence hall libraries are so accessible they may be a vital force in encouraging reading. The collections should be well-maintained, up-to-date, and of good quality. Collections may be rotated each semester among the various residence halls on a campus.

It is quite possible to maintain excellent residence hall libraries with paperback books. For many years paperbacks have been used with great success in the residence halls of Southern Illinois University and for some years at Stanford University. Quality paperbacks are purchased in the fields of fiction, poetry, drama, biography, religion, careers, marriage and sex education, philosophy, psychology, art, and homemaking. These paperbacks need not be cataloged. The ownership mark should be stamped on them, a book pocket pasted in the back of the book, a book card added, and the book is ready to circulate.

VI. Exhibits and Displays of Books

At Oberlin College, Mills College, and Kenyon College exhibit cases have been turned over to student groups and organizations, the only requirement being that the exhibits must be related to books and reading. Students usually read the books which they have chosen for such exhibits. Some librarians believe that exhibits planned and arranged by students are the best of all ways available to bring students into contact with books.

Almost all libraries make use of bulletin boards or exhibit cases for displays. Display troughs or racks for books are placed on top of the circulation desk so that students will examine them while waiting for books to be charged.

At Vassar College open shelves for specially selected books are found in the circulation lobby or in the main halls where everyone passes. Many libraries maintain a popular literary collection placed near the first floor entrance or near the circulation desk, or there is an informal display of a few selected books on a table in the undergraduate reading room.

Prepare provocative exhibits aimed at the undergraduate and displayed in the corridor adjacent to the undergraduate reading room where traffic is heavy, and where students often pause for a smoke or conversation before entering the room to read or study. It is important that exhibits be maintained at the points along which many students and faculty members pass.

Exhibits may be planned to make people aware of issues, of current events, to display rare books, or to promote general cultural knowledge through the exhibit itself.

New books may be placed on a “new book table” for about seven days. Other libraries may have space to exhibit private libraries of faculty members and students. Favorite books of faculty members, possibly only three or four books at a time, are displayed at Sarah Lawrence College, Southwestern College Library, Winfield, Kans., asked its faculty members to submit a list of the ten books which have had the deepest influence on their lives. They asked that these lists include other types of books than the academic specialty of the faculty member. One might proceed alphabetically through the faculty, and display each group of ten books for only one week. Such exhibits may be followed by displays of “student favorites.”

“Notable Books of the Year” an-
nounced at the ALA Midwinter meeting may be displayed, or if the library does not own all of them the list may be posted along with an indication of those which are owned. Students are much interested, and there is no trouble in getting them to read.

One small exhibit case is used at the University of North Carolina Library for a “Book of the Week,” in which one significant book is featured. It may be an important recent gift, or some book that is related to some important event or anniversary. Sometimes the book may be one of extreme local interest and importance or perhaps the publication of a faculty member.

University of North Carolina librarians advocate integration of significant new books with older and perhaps significant books in the same field.

A carefully selected group of older books might bear the caption, “Books You Should Have Read.” The number should not be so great that it will discourage reading.

Mills College is an example of a library which endeavors to tie in campus, national or city events, or anniversaries in their exhibits to encourage reading. Use may be made of a current play, opera, movie, or some well-advertised visitor to the city or some event in the daily paper. If such exhibits are not removed immediately after the event is over they become stale and much influence for good is lost. Frequently changed bulletin boards that tie in with students’ interests at exactly the right time are believed a successful means of encouraging student reading. Many students choose their free reading only from special shelves where books are displayed in bright jackets. Books that might never move on regular shelves usually go out when placed on a special table reserved for books to encourage reading. The librarian of Iowa State University estimates that books from special shelves in the library circulate three times oftener than those not on special shelves. Accessibility is an important factor, and whatever is featured is often borrowed immediately.

VII. Sale of Books to Students

Because many students do not have a large budget from which to buy books, paperbacks have offered a helpful solution. This is especially true since so many new scholarly series are offered in this format. Libraries situated in an area where bookstores are either nonexistent or deal in rental of textbooks only are logical places to install a stock of books for sale. Some libraries have copies in their browsing room, but the books are to be ordered through the campus bookstore. This plan was used successfully at Southern Illinois University until a bookstore which maintained a good collection was established. Other libraries stock the books and order any titles requested which are not in stock. On the campuses of the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois and Ohio University, Athens, these sales are conducted in the bookstore and in others directly in the library.

One college bookstore reported that paperbacks had been a failure, but there was a good steady sale of Modern Library and Everyman editions.

At the University of Mississippi covers of paperbacks have presented some problems, but in many of the series the covers are in excellent taste and no attempt is made at sensationalism. There is expense involved in selling books or in taking orders for them, but when routines are established such costs can be cut to a minimum.

Book auctions and book fairs have been quite successful in various institutions such as Antioch College. At Saint Mary College Library, Xavier, Kans., books are supplied by a bookstore on commission, and unsold books may be returned. At St. Bonaventure Library, St. Bonaventure, N. Y., a literary society was willing to sponsor such activities and pro-
vided attendants to supervise the sale of
good pocket editions of value to students.
Books which have been withdrawn from
the library or gifts which were never
added are sold for ten cents each by
Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. At Antioch
College the books are placed on display
for one week prior to the sale. This is
done to permit bidding by students and
faculty members. Money received from
book sales or book auctions is used to
augment the book fund in some libraries.

VIII. The College Newspaper

Book news and reviews in college
newspapers vary from nothing at all or
from very sporadic efforts to lengthy
reviews which may or may not be written
by a library staff member and appear
in every issue. Mills College Library re-
ports that sporadic attempts to publish
book news are likely to be made when
someone with bookish interests joins the
newspaper staff.

At Sarah Lawrence College a series of
articles by faculty members has been
run in the college newspaper on “My
Favorite Book.” The librarian followed
this up with a display of the books men-
tioned.

At Northern Illinois University every
issue of the college newspaper had a
boxed-in notice, “Have You Read?” fol-
lowed by author, title, and annotation.

Another possibility is to feature the
“Book of the Week.”

In one college newspaper appeared
a monthly column, “Reading We’ve
Liked.”

The librarian of St. Joseph’s College
for Women in Brooklyn, N. Y., pro-
vided the college newspaper each month
with her recommendation of a periodi-
cal. For one issue she recommended
Camping Magazine as being of especial
interest to undergraduates who intended
to be camp counselors during the sum-
mer.

Lists which may prove useful are:
Weekly suggestions for week-end read-
ing that can be reserved in advance
Suggestions for holiday reading
Greatest books, compiled by a profes-
sor at the institution
Books especially enjoyed by faculty
members
Books especially enjoyed by students
Books recommended for vacation read-
ing during the summer
New paperbacks
Weekly leaflet containing brief reviews
(a few sentences only) calling atten-
tion to books of special interest and
value (not necessarily news ones).

Reports vary as to the benefits gained.
Some librarians stated that books writ-
ten about in the college paper are usu-
ally asked for at once in the library and
felt that reviews should be encouraged
as a regular feature. One librarian re-
ported that such reviews had little effect
in encouraging reading. Criticisms of
book news are that the articles are too
infrequent, and that they are not snappy
or colorful enough.

For those colleges and universities
which publish literary magazines, book
notes, annotations, and reviews are also
included.

IX. Methods Used By Faculty Members
to Stimulate Reading of Students

Faculty influence on the reading of
students is rated very high by all li-
brarians. Duke University Library states
that “classroom stimulation is all impor-
tant to the growth of student reading.
Without it a college or university library
operates completely in a vacuum.” Ober-
lin College believes that “only by getting
the complete cooperation of the faculty
can the library staff hope to increase the
library use by students.” Sarah Lawrence
College Library believes that the most
successful method to encourage reading
is a professor’s recommendation of a
book. “This seems to arouse a student’s
interest as no other method does.”

Katharine Stokes has said: “The best
efforts of the library must be aimed at
the faculty if the greatest number of students is to be reached."

Although there are many little things the librarian can do in encouraging student reading, the important thing is the interest, and enthusiasm and inspirational ability of the faculty. We need to attract a high grade of faculty member and to emphasize the humanities and the basic sciences and de-emphasize vocational studies in the undergraduate curricula. No matter how effective a librarian may be on his job, no matter how many books he acquires and how many services he gives, students must learn to read through direct and immediate contact with their teachers, and, in turn, these teachers must be competent to teach them to read.

If there is nothing like an inspiring teacher who loves books, what are some of the methods used by such a teacher to stimulate reading?

A. The most casual mention in class by a well-liked and admired faculty member tends to set wheels in motion. Enthusiasm about a book by one faculty member can cause a run on that book at the library. Faculty members may do much in suggesting worthwhile books during lectures and class discussions.

B. Informal meetings between faculty members and students are most helpful in stimulating reading. These meetings are not conducted by organized plan, but in casual conversation between classes or over a cup of coffee, or at a tea hour.

C. Students may be given an opportunity to discuss ideas derived from books read and to give special reports.

D. Instructors may interest students by reading excerpts from books which they have read and wish to recommend.

E. A personal copy of a book recommended for reading may be placed on reserve by a faculty member.

F. Reading lists of biography and fiction titles may be compiled in cooperation with the librarian. These may be used most effectively in sociology and history courses.

G. Monthly acquisition lists may be sent by the librarian to faculty members. These lists may be made available to students at the circulation desk. From these lists, faculty members recommend books to students.

H. Some of us believe that faculty members encourage reading by "so teaching that they arouse intellectual curiosity," or "by teaching wisely."

I. Faculty members may bring or send individuals and groups to the library. Occasionally library talks may be given by faculty members in library stacks to small groups of students by way of a combined bibliographical acquaintance and stimulation.

J. Reading is encouraged if students are assigned to debate a "hot" dispute which has come up in class.

K. Faculty members at the University of Oregon encourage the development of personal libraries and help students build for purchase and for recreational reading.

L. Faculty members may sometimes give book reviews in assembly.

M. Recommendations of good books may be made in student-faculty literary clubs and in honorary fraternities, or in departmental clubs.

N. Advisory service on reading may be given through personal interview and discussion. At Sarah Lawrence College each student has a personal interview with her instructor at least once in each two weeks. They discuss what she has read and what she will read. The conference lasts one-half hour and is most effective.

O. According to the librarian of Sarah Lawrence College students like to talk over with their teachers what they have read. Nothing can take the place of this.

While some students like to read and do read widely, it is evident that faculty members can do much to stimulate read-

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1 Katharine M. Stokes, "Selling the College Library's Services," CRL, IV (1943), 120-27.
ing. The librarian of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, stated that "the bulk of all reading done in a college is the result of classroom stimuli," while the librarian of Sarah Lawrence College stated it thus: "More than anything, students are not inclined to read any more than they have to, but professional stimulation will help to push non-required titles more than anything else."

The Vassar College librarian stated it in this fashion: "... Students must be constantly prodded before they become book conscious."

It behooves every librarian to make as much use as she possibly can of faculty aid in encouraging students to read. There is much which they can do which she can not.

X. Help from Students in Encouraging Reading

A student library committee may use various techniques each year to encourage reading, such as taking reading to people in the infirmary, getting students' comments on books they like, preparing a week end shelf, getting students to vote on their favorite books, preparing lists of popular reading books in various fields, and in other ways. A student library committee working toward such a goal is one of the best ways of encouraging reading by students.

Miss Elizabeth J. McCloy, former librarian of Occidental College, says that a recommendation by a fellow student is one of the best ways to get readers. Students may assist in the selection of recreational reading books. They may fill out forms for suggested purchases and leave at the circulation desk, or in a suggestion box on top of the card catalog.

Students may meet with the librarian to select some books to be added each year to the residence hall library.

XI. Special Reading Courses and Reading Clubs

Duke University Library mentioned that it would like to encourage the development of a reading course in the curriculum along the lines of that at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Its students complained repeatedly that they want to read but that class assignments were too heavy with required outside reading to permit much "free reading." Some portion of this complaint appeared to be justified, and it is believed that a number of students would be interested in a pure reading course. There are several informal reading groups on their campus at present. On some campuses there are book clubs for upperclassmen and separate reading clubs for lower classmen.

Harvard University President, Dr. Nathan Pusey, has suggested the desirability of establishing an honors reading course based on lists supplied by deans of the various colleges. It is felt that this is an excellent way to stimulate reading and to form a lifelong habit.

SUMMARY

Who can say which methods of encouraging reading of college students will prove most effective in a given library? Experimentation with various methods may produce the answer. Book discussions, talks, reviews, play reading, or poetry reading by the poets themselves held in the browsing room or in residence halls may be effective. Contests for book collections owned and selected by students are popular at various institutions. Browsing or rental collections result in increased reading, as do some exhibits and displays of books. Residence hall libraries provide books for students in their living quarters at college. This habit of "living with books" may result in the student buying books for his own home. The importance of book purchases can not be emphasized too greatly since ownership of books stimulates reading. The student with limited resources can own many excellent books selected from the mounting
paperback publications. Reviews or book notes published in the college newspaper or lists on various subjects such as “Great Books,” “New Paperbacks,” “Books Especially Enjoyed by Faculty Members,” “Books Especially Enjoyed by Students,” may stimulate reading. Prizes may be given to students for the best lists of books suggested for purchase. This device has value as the student becomes acquainted with book selection aids. Book reviews or discussions on radio and television may play an important part in interesting people in reading. Faculty influence on the reading of students is rated very high by all librarians. The most casual mention of a book in class by a well-liked and admired faculty member tends to set wheels in motion. Excerpts read from a book in class may cause a run on a book. Any instructor who teaches so that he arouses intellectual curiosity will stimulate reading on the part of his students. Unplanned, informal meetings between faculty members and students are conducive to reading when books enter the conversation. Students may help in stimulating the reading of other students by selecting a weekend shelf of books to recommend to their fellow students, by preparing a list of popular reading books in various fields, by getting comments on books students like, by getting students to vote on their favorite books, or by getting students to suggest books for purchase for recreational reading. Informal reading groups may be organized on the campus. A pure reading course may be offered since students sometimes justly complain that they are too busy to read anything except class assignments. An honors reading course based on lists supplied by deans of the various colleges may be established.

Whatever methods used, if you succeed in endowing your students with lifetime reading habits so that reading becomes attractive to them you have done much to aid in the progress of education and in the development of an informed citizenry.

Alternatives to a New Library Building

(Continued from page 354)

give funds for an addition but would not contribute to a new structure. The sentimental value of an old building may be so great that it would be unwise to discard it or use it for other purposes. The library of Delaware State College in Dover has occupied the oldest building on the campus for many years—a building that was once the chapel of the slave plantation on which the college developed after the Civil War; students and faculty regard it with great affection as the heart of the institution. The college was fortunate in being able, without materially changing the character of this building, to enlarge it and continue to use it for its library.

Despite all difficulties, the possibilities of an addition ought to be examined before it is decided to give up an old building. It will often be desirable to call in an architect, a builder or a library consultant or all three to make sure that an addition is practicable. The costs ought to be estimated as carefully as possible and the advantages and disadvantages assessed. No simple formula will take the place of thoughtful study in light of the library’s future and the institution’s educational program.
The Need for Research in the Library Field

By RICHARD H. LOGSDON

When I was first asked to open the afternoon session of this meeting with a brief statement on the need for research in the library field, I was told that the assignment would be an easy one; in fact, that the paper was already written. All that was needed was to find the address delivered as the Founder's Day exercises of the School of Library Service at Western Reserve University on June 10, 1930. Somehow neither my memory nor our filing system recorded this good advice. Two hours ago, at the close of the morning session, I was reminded again of this possibility. Over the noon hour I found the address and have here volume one, number one, of the Library Quarterly, the journal which has contributed so much to our literature through the thirty years of its existence. The opening article: "The Place of Research in Library Service"; the author: my predecessor, Dr. C. C. Williamson. Although it was too late to change my notes, I should like to open my remarks by reading a paragraph from page three of this article.

"If the library is to rise to its opportunity as a social institution and educational force it must, it seems to me, begin very soon to attack its problems by a thoroughgoing application of the spirit and methods of research that are being found so effective in every other field. In the natural sciences as well as in the humanistic and social sciences, in the applied sciences, in education, in business and industry, in social service—everywhere except in the library field—extensive programs of research are being carried out, highly organized and well financed."

I did recall also having made some observations some years ago on the same topic at a meeting of the American Library Association. My assignment then was to summarize six papers presented by a panel dealing with the subject of technical services divisions in libraries. In that summary I said in effect, "If we are to make progress in solving the problems of mounting technical services costs and arrearages which are plaguing so many libraries, we must have continued reexamination of our present procedures and research and experimentation in new methods of accomplishing our objectives. We are doing this now in some of our libraries, but certain types of research and experimentation are difficult of accomplishment by staff members with regular assignments without seriously interfering with necessary day-to-day operations. Perhaps we should take a lesson from industry where a process may be tested in a pilot plant before attempted on a production basis. Better still, if libraries could band together in setting up such a technical services laboratory, if we had as little as fifty thousand dollars per year (then about 2 per cent of our annual technical services operating costs) we might come out at the end of a five-year period with new ideas and proce-
dures capable of saving several times that amount."

This was written twelve years ago. The only changes I would make here today would be to extend the idea from technical services to cover all aspects of librarianship; to double the period to ten years (or better still, indefinitely); and increase the budget by at least tenfold. I would suggest these changes because the environment in which we work today is even more complex than that of 1948. We see evidences of this in almost every issue of every journal dealing with the subject. We are not just imagining the hundred thousand important journals and the thousands of new monographs, documents, and reports appearing every year. On the contrary, we must face day in and day out decisions to order or not to order from among these many thousands of items. At Columbia we have been adding seven hundred to a thousand new journals every year for at least the last dozen years. Few titles can be dropped.

Our faculties are demanding more breadth and depth of collecting; not many years ago our Slavic acquisitions were less than 1 per cent of the total. Today, approximately one book in every fifteen is related to this new area of concern, but we must be concerned with China, too, and India and Pakistan and the whole Middle Eastern area and East Central Europe and now Africa, while at the same time not lessening our representation of Western European and, of course, American materials. This is bringing us new problems in range and diversity of languages, interpolation of bibliographical information into our catalogs, and is even raising havoc with some of our classification systems. We are finding that this specialization in the university is carrying over into the college campus. Young faculty members coming out of our universities want to be able to keep up in their highly specialized fields of research. They may even carry with them opportunities for government contract work, extending local college campus needs well beyond the normal range of the curriculum.

But sheer numbers of items alone is not the problem. If they were like so many reams of typing paper, they would easily be warehoused and distributed on an expendable basis as such uniform stock items are. But in our case each item has its own distinct bibliographical character, as the Cresap, McCormick, and Paget study of the New York Public Library discovered. Research library activities do not lend themselves well to mass-production techniques.

We have good reason to be proud of the record libraries have made in developing good catalogs, but even our best catalogs and indexes seem to be falling far short of the needs of today's researchers. Within the week, the Council of Library Resources release on the Swanson report on searching natural language texts by computer closed on the note that "... even though machines may never enjoy more than partial success in library indexing, a small suspicion might justifiably be entertained that people are even less promising." And while we are on the subject of people, let us not forget that we face extremely difficult years ahead in finding people to do the job expected of us. We will need many more librarians with even higher skills than today's jobs require. Our library schools have been turning out something close to seventeen hundred graduates a year. There seem to be at least seven jobs for every graduate according to a recent government release. We have heard for many years the shortage figure of twelve thousand professionally trained librarians. This would take all of the graduates of all of the schools for the next seven years, even if no librarian presently employed left his job. Likewise projections of enrollment.

for our colleges and universities suggest that if we maintain our present ratio of professional librarians to students registered in course, higher education alone could absorb essentially all of the new graduates. If you talk to school librarians, they will give you something of the same picture for their field, and we all know that the public libraries and special libraries are effective competitors with colleges and universities in the employment of new graduates. We must be sure as never before that we are using our manpower to the best advantage.

There are still other characteristics of the environment in which we work which call for renewed emphasis on research and development, but perhaps the greatest need and the greatest opportunity is really to save us from ourselves. Librarians are by nature conservative in their outlook, and no matter what we say, our institutions tend to hold rather sharply to traditional solutions. Perhaps some of these traditional solutions will still prove best in the long run, but they will survive finally only if put to the full test against all competition.

We have created a kind of monster, really, through no fault of ours, save the circumstances. If this monster continues to evolve along its present lines, I fear that it will become a kind of twentieth-century dinosaur, probably not unlike the brontosaurus. He was a gentle animal, I am told; a leafeater when much of North America was tropical, a perfect place for him, and he grew big and fat and finally weighed forty tons; and then he began to have trouble, first with the toothy meat-eaters, but it was finally the climate that licked him. It changed, and he was too set in his ways to change with it. Unfortunately, he had no Council on Library Resources to bring him around, and fast!

**LC Studies Serial Publications**

Scientific and technical serial publications of the world will be the subject of a study to be conducted by the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress through support from the National Science Foundation. The study has two objectives: a compilation of a bibliography of sources on scientific and technical serials and, based on a study of these sources, a count of the current serial titles of the world by country and by subject. The bibliography and the census will serve the purpose of bringing under bibliographical control a body of literature essential to librarians in planning acquisitional and informational services.

At the present time, the World List of Scientific Periodicals, published in 1952, is the basis for estimates of the number of scientific serials currently being published throughout the world. The distinction between the present study and such publications as the list and the 1956-57 Unesco study, Statistics of Newspapers and Other Periodicals, is that the present study will serve as a source both for information concerning the most recently published bibliographies of scientific serials and for a verifiable statistical count based on these sources.

This 1-year study will be under the direction of Charles M. Gottschalk, Head of the Reference Section in the Science and Technology Division. Preliminary results are expected to be published in 6 months.—LC Information Bulletin, XX (July 24, 1961) 436.
The Library Technology Project

By FRAZER G. POOLE

I would like to tell you something of the purposes of the Library Technology Project and give you a brief cross-section of its activities.

The original concept was that the project should be a testing-standardizing-research program. Sometimes, we tell people that LTP is a "Consumer's Union" for libraries. This conveys part of the idea, but not all of it. Specifically, the project is engaged in four major areas—each involving library supplies, equipment, and systems.

1. The project tries to provide librarians with objective information.
2. It is working on the development of national standards.
3. It conducts testing programs.
4. It fosters research and development programs.

Although we sometimes think of Library Technology as a sort of combined National Bureau of Standards, Consumers Union, Battelle Memorial Institute, and Information Please for libraries let me hasten to add that we have a long way to go before LTP can really describe its program in these terms. Obviously, the project does not have final answers to all of the questions we receive, and there are instances in which the answer has to be, "we don't know." Obviously, too, there are many testing programs, standardizing programs, and research programs yet to be undertaken. In truth, the project has barely scratched the surface.

Some have asked, why all this emphasis on testing, standardization, and research? We believe the answer is that libraries have reached the point at which it is no longer feasible for them to operate except at the highest level of efficiency. Not, that is, if they are to play the important part in the cultural life of the coming decade that they should play.

Let me cite an example. I know of a university library where the librarian and the cataloging staff have been experimenting for six months in an effort to determine what method they should use for reproducing catalog cards. They have tried machine after machine, spent hours talking to salesmen, run time studies and cost studies, and still have not reached a decision. The actual time spent on this one problem, I have no way of knowing.

But I do know that this example can be multiplied hundreds of times in other libraries—on problems of copying equipment, circulation systems, and microform reading equipment—to name only a few. In the future, such drawn-out decisions could undoubtedly be repeated with facsimile equipment and electronic data processing equipment.

The point is that librarians should be too busy now—and most assuredly will be in the future—to spend unnecessary time on such decisions. Every machine, every item of supply, every potentially useful system, should be so thoroughly tested and evaluated that the librarian can sit down with the basic facts of his own operation at hand and from published data be able to determine quickly and easily what he requires for his particular situation.

Mr. Poole is Director, ALA Library Technology Project. This paper was presented at the forty-sixth annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, November 26, 1960.
Library Technology's basic purpose and ultimate goal is to be able to supply librarians with exactly this kind of objective information. The project is not an end in itself but only a means of enabling librarians to expend their full time and energies where their real purpose and interests lie—with people and with books.

This is the aim of Library Technology. But how does it operate? What sort of projects does it undertake? What has it accomplished?

The project, as you know, is sponsored by ALA. It has offices in Chicago near ALA headquarters. It was originally scheduled to expire on April 30, 1961, but there is so much yet to be accomplished it is hoped some means for its continuation and expansion can be found.

The original grant from the Council on Library Resources provided routine operating expenses. Individual projects undertaken by LTP are funded separately by the Council, upon presentation of carefully developed proposals.

Of the Library Technology programs now underway, these may be of particular interest:

1. The most important systems study is that on circulation control, scheduled for completion this winter, with a report due for publication in the spring. This program is being conducted by George Fry & Associates, one of the country's outstanding management consultant firms, under the guidance of an advisory committee of librarians. The assistant director of LTP, Forrest Carhart, is chairman of the advisory committee. There is every indication that this study is going to provide answers to many of the questions on circulation systems that have long been in doubt. As part of the report it is expected that a "do-it-yourself" systems kit will be made available to librarians so that they can evaluate and select circulation systems tailored to their specific requirements.

2. Somewhat less than half completed is a study on catalog card stock being conducted by William Barrow of the Virginia State Library. This program is not only comparing existing rag card stocks but is also evaluating new card stock made of chemical wood fibers, in accordance with the specifications for permanent/durable paper developed by the Virginia State Library. Preliminary tests indicate that this new stock is far more permanent and almost—although not quite—as durable as rag stocks, at about half the cost. The new stock does not yet have the same excellent erasing properties as does rag stock, but there is reason to believe that these qualities can be improved substantially in future runs.

3. Last June, Sectional Committee Z85 of the American Standards Association was established to develop standards for library supplies and equipment. This committee is sponsored by ALA and administered by the Library Technology Project. The director of LTP is chairman of Z85 and also of the subcommittee on steel bookstack standardization. The assistant director of LTP is chairman of the subcommittee on library supplies. As chairman of the subcommittee on library furniture, we have E. Sigurd Johnson, professor of furniture manufacturing and management of North Carolina State College, who serves as special consultant to the Library Technology Project.

The development of standards under ASA procedures is a somewhat slow process, but there is every reason to believe that this committee will develop many useful and practical standards where none exist today.

4. We are now completing a report on the results of a thorough laboratory test covering what we call quick laminating equipment. This process is not suitable for rare documents, but librarians are already using the equipment for the protection of many other kinds of library materials. Our tests were designed to find out how efficient the process is,
what mechanical problems the equipment might be subject to, and for what uses the process might be most suitable. The report on this program will be published in the *ALA Bulletin*, probably in the March issue.

5. One of LTP's major testing programs got underway in July when William Hawken, formerly head of photographic services, University of California, began a year's study of book copying equipment. The results will be published as a handbook which should be a useful tool for librarians who must decide what photocopy equipment to buy. This is the first really comprehensive test program ever undertaken on photocopy procedures and equipment.

6. One of the minor problems in libraries is the lack of a good, sturdy, inexpensive pamphlet box that requires little space to store and can be knocked down if needed. Two weeks ago the project received the first lot of samples of a new pamphlet box that is sturdier than almost any similar container on the market, can be shipped flat, set up and knocked down as often as desired, and costs only sixteen cents to manufacture in standard sizes. With a normal mark-up, this is still only half as expensive as comparable boxes. This first run of two thousand will go to libraries all over the country for field testing before we ask the suppliers to make them available. Some of you will be receiving letters in the near future, asking for your assistance in testing and evaluating these boxes.

7. A year ago we initiated a major research program at Battelle Memorial Institute to develop a machine to mark books—or, I should say, to prepare labels for marking books. This program has run into difficulties which are only now being solved. There are still problems to overcome, but it seems definite that we shall eventually have a device that will prepare an unusually legible label, with an adhesive that will adhere to any book-covering material, and do so far quicker than is possible with present methods of hand marking.

8. As the studies of Mr. Barrow and others have shown, acid is perhaps the single most destructive element in the deterioration of paper and it has been demonstrated that paper can be damaged by acid migration from one sheet to another. Other familiar hazards to valuable documents are insects, moisture, and fire. At the request of one of the state archives commissions, Library Technology is about to begin a preliminary program, which may later lead to a full scale research project, on the development of new containers for manuscripts and other archival materials.

9. Of the hundreds of letters received by LTP, the second most common question asks for assistance in choosing equipment with which to duplicate catalog cards. No thorough systems study of catalog card reproduction has previously been made. Sometime ago the Library Technology Project requested a full-scale proposal covering such a study. This proposal is expected to be ready next week and if it looks as good as we think it will, we will submit a request for funds for this study in the near future.

10. Another program of interest was initiated in September to develop performance standards for library binding. This project, jointly sponsored by the ALA and the Special Libraries Association is being conducted in two phases. Phase I will attempt to identify the various binding needs of libraries and will make recommendations for Phase II during which performance type standards and acceptance tests for such standards will be developed.

As we all know, the Class A binding standards developed jointly by ALA and LBI have served librarians well for some 25 years. But Class A specifications are written around specific materials and methods. With the development in re-

(Continued on page 374)
Student Library Habits

by John Weatherford

In the past thirty years a number of statistical studies have appeared pointing to various characteristics of the library habits of college students. Generally speaking, each study has represented a different campus. For several reasons, few comparisons between universities are possible. For one thing, the units of measure have not been comparable: here one counts charges, there one counts unduplicated titles; some count graduates, some only freshmen; and so on.

The statistical studies have grown in sophistication since the 1930's. At first they seemed concerned with the mere gross quantity of a student's reading. Increasingly, the studies have tended to compare various kinds of books or of library service with various kinds of students. The most recent and advanced of these has been Patricia Knapp's study of Knox College in her College Teaching and the College Library, already cited. Investigations of this calibre are beyond the reach of ordinary library circulation records. These correlations are possible only if a student and his borrowing are linked together in the record. A call-slip charging system, such as that used at Knox, furnishes this link, for the student and his book are tied together on a single slip. Cut the paper in two, and there can be no correlations at all; leave it whole and there can be dozens.

Yet, as far as method is concerned, the work has only begun with the call slip. Usually we know from it only the student's name and address; some call slips ask him for his class, or whether he is an undergraduate. Any other traits needed for our statistical comparisons have to be looked up somewhere, such as in the registrar's office. People reading the Knox

1 Harvie Branscomb, Teaching with Books (Chicago: A.L.A., 1940) 233 pp. Dr. Branscomb digests his own study of two universities and six other studies of the 1930's, all concerned with the per capita borrowing. Douglas Waples et. al., The Library (vol. IV of The Evaluation of Higher Institutions. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936), pp. 39-60. Waples used regular two-weeks loan records over 70-100-day periods to analyze the types of books borrowed and to make per capita comparisons among 233 universities and colleges. Although he made no comparisons of these data with student characteristics, he hoped that it would be done and suggested for this purpose using borrowers' cards on which each loan is entered for later comparison with student characteristics are looked up in the university records. This is the method employed, as we shall see, by Julia Thorne.

Floyd Reeves et. al., The Liberal Arts College (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1932), 715 pp., had conducted similar studies of thirty-five Methodist colleges, again concerned with per capita borrowing rather than correlations with student qualities.

Frances G. Kemp analyzed the non-reserve books borrowed by freshmen at Sarah Lawrence College in 1939-1940. She kept a separate charge record for the 125 girls comprising the class. Frances G. Kemp, "Freshman Reading in a Progressive College," (M. S. Thesis, Columbia University, 1941).

Julia Thorne correlated the kind of books borrowed with their borrowers' intelligence scores and reading interests, by making a card for each borrower, on which each loan was entered when made. The subjects were the 181 students at Plymouth Teachers College in 1941-1942. Julia Thorne, "An Analysis of Intelligence Rating and Reading Interests" (M. S. Thesis, Columbia University, 1946).

In George Donald Smith, "The Nature of Student Reading" (Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1946), the loan slips of the freshman class of the University of Chicago were kept so as to distinguish among indispensable, optional, and other titles. The names of the students were then looked up to make comparisons with grades and with various aptitude, maturity, trait, and other scores in tests given by the university records. These correlations are possible only if a student and his borrowing are linked together in the record. A call-slip charging system, such as that used at Knox, furnishes this link, for the student and his book are tied together on a single slip. Cut the paper in two, and there can be no correlations at all; leave it whole and there can be dozens.

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SEPTEMBER 1961

Mr. Weatherford is Assistant Librarian, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
You are one of a sample group of Miami students chosen for a study of undergraduate use of the university libraries. Try to answer this questionnaire to the best of your memory. If you cannot remember at all, just say so.

**Your Name Will Not Appear Anywhere on This Questionnaire, So You May Answer Frankly.**

1. Circle sex: M F
2. Circle the class you were in last semester: F SO J SE
3. What grade point average did you earn last semester? __________
4. What was your major last semester? _________________________________
5. How many different books did you borrow from the university libraries last semester? ________________
6. How many of these were on reserve in the basement? __________________________
7. How many of the books you borrowed were specifically required reading for one of your courses? ________________
8. How many were connected with your major? ________________
9. How many were for recreation only? ________________
10. How many came from each of the following departmental libraries?
    - architecture
    - biology
    - chemistry
    - geology
    - physics
    - IML
    - children’s room in main library building
    other (specify): ______________________
11. How many of the books you charged out did you read more than half through? ________________
12. How many of them did you not read at all? ________________

Study must have been impressed with the amount of work it obviously required. Some of the other studies have involved similar expenditures of labor and time.

This expenditure would become a real financial problem in any attempt to conduct a uniform and detailed study of several universities. Even if there were no thought of a concerted study, the larger universities would find such an effort forbidding. Knox students numbered 738. What of a university with ten or thirty times that number? Another difficulty in applying these methods broadly is that they have required a particular kind of charging system. Libraries with different systems could not be surveyed in this way.

2 Undergraduates were chosen according to positions their names occupied on the pages of the student directory. The experimental sample (165 out of 5542 undergraduates) though large enough for some purposes was too small for others, leaving us with less information than might have been wrung from the questionnaire if the sample had been larger or deliberately weighted to make it still more representative.
Finally, there is a growing tendency to put books out on open shelves—open reserves, divisional reading rooms, undergraduate libraries, open stacks, and so on—so that a growing portion of student use of library books will not be reflected in the circulation slips.

It was to meet these problems that an experimental survey was conducted at Miami University in February 1959. It was hoped not only to observe some undergraduate student library habits, but also to develop a method that could be economically and uniformly applied to many universities. There were two departures from previous practice. One was to use a questionnaire instead of charging records. The other was to study a sample instead of the entire student body. Because the survey depended on memory, it was carried out immediately at the beginning of the second semester. Although the undergraduates were picked at random, the sample necessarily excluded those who had graduated, failed, or otherwise disappeared by the end of the semester.

From this questionnaire, obviously, many tabulations can be easily made, covering most of the areas of former studies and some new ones as well. Here, for example, are a few of the local results: (1) Half the students accounted for 86 per cent of the books borrowed; and a third accounted for three quarters of the books borrowed. (2) Generally, students read little or much depending on how much they had to read, not on how much independent reading they did. (3) Generally, independence in reading went unrewarded by grades. (4) About a quarter of the students read over half of every book they borrowed, and only 15 per cent borrowed any books they failed to read at all. These examples are given not so much for their intrinsic worth as to show some points questionnaires can bring out especially well. Other observations were made, and more could be derived from the data.

Despite the flaws which naturally attend a sampling of this kind, the survey showed that the questionnaire with the sample approach is an effective way to examine student library use in universities and colleges of all sizes and kinds. It should make it easier to go beyond bald circulation figures.

The study would be worse than useless if we let ourselves think that numbers can adequately express the subtle relations between students and their library. Still, these numbers will, if kept in proper perspective, prove valuable practical aids in shaping the public services and in weighing locally the merits of departmental and divisional libraries, reserve systems, and undergraduate libraries.

Help Wanted!

Know of any manuscript collections of Americans who have had dealings with Africa? A preliminary bibliography on Americans who have been involved in Africa south of the Sahara since 1870, or who have written about that area, is being prepared by Peter Duignan, curator, Africa Collection, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., and Dr. Robert Collins of Williams College.

Librarians, archivists, or anyone who may know of such manuscript collections, are invited to supply Mr. Duignan with the following information: a short bibliographical sketch of the author; his activities in Africa (when, where and why); and the location of the papers, their size and scope.
In April 1959 librarians in West Germany and everywhere in the free world celebrated the opening of a new library building in Frankfurt. The building is the new home of the Deutsche Bibliothek, or German Library, Germany's new national library and major bibliographical center.

It will be remembered that the former national library which was founded shortly before the outbreak of the First World War is located in Leipzig. Leipzig was for generations Germany's publishing capital and the location of a national library in that city was a perfectly natural development. Following the withdrawal of the American troops from Saxony in 1945, however, Leipzig became part of Soviet-controlled Germany and has remained so to this day. As a result all the activities of the Deutsche Bucherei, as the now East German library is called, have been subjected to the control of the Communist rulers, and librarianship, like other aspects of intellectual endeavor, has been placed in the service of their ideology. Only a few farsighted Germans anticipated these unhappy developments immediately following the German defeat and occupation in 1945. One of them was Hanns W. Eppelsheimer, then the director of the Frankfurt city and university libraries, who may be called the father of the new West German enterprise. He and several other librarians, booksellers, and publishers, including some who had left Leipzig when the American forces were withdrawn, advocated the establishment of a new library. Their efforts were crowned toward the end of 1946 when the American Military Government authorities permitted the formation of such a national collecting point and bibliographical center. Backing up the new venture were representatives of the West German booktrade and the indigenous governments of Hesse and the city of Frankfurt which provided modest quarters and funds. The final legal status of the new library is laid down in the bylaws of 1952 which endow the new institution with the rights and privileges of an independent foundation of the public law.

The main purposes of the library are stated in the bylaws as follows: "(I) The Deutsche Bibliothek shall collect . . ., preserve, make available, and arrange in accordance with scientific principles, German and foreign literature appearing within Germany and the German literature of foreign countries as of May 8, 1945. It shall lay the foundations for a national bibliography." In accordance with these principles, the Deutsche Bibliothek has attempted to gather almost all German-language publications (a few types of publications are excepted) appearing anywhere in the world after May 8, 1945. Included are trade as well as official publications, dissertations, and society publications. They are furnished by publishers and printers on a voluntary basis, except for federal documents which must be deposited in accordance with a recent (1958) decree.

Library statistics attest to a steady growth of the new library. While in 1946/47, the first year of operation, there were a little over 10,000 titles in the Deutsche Bibliothek, by the end of 1959
this figure had risen to 227,924 titles (and almost 300,000 volumes). Added to this are 17,029 periodicals and 71,496 dissertations. Also in 1959 the library was exchanging its major bibliographies with 91 foreign libraries. Although the library is primarily charged with the preservation of its materials close to 26,300 patrons used some 42,000 volumes in 1959, and it is expected that the use of the materials will rise further in the following years.

In this connection, Professor Kurt Koester, the director of the Deutsche Bibliothek noted in a private communication to the author: "[The move into the new building] provided us for the first time with a reading room with a capacity of 75 seats which is particularly important to us, because as an archival library we are not permitted to loan our materials for use outside of the building. . . . This improvement explains, among other things, the increase of the number of users which has risen from 7,000 in 1958 to 26,300 during the first seven months [of 1959] since moving into the new quarters."

An important role is played by the reference staff of nine members, who in 1959, answered on an average of 6,150 inquiries monthly. It is aided in its efforts by a small, but growing reference collection of 7,724 volumes.

Rounding out the holdings are two special collections, the Library of the Emigration, comprising works by German writers who were forced to flee Germany because of Hitler's accession to power, and the Archives of Unpublished Scientific Publications, Archiv ungedruckter wissenschaftlicher Schriften.

Probably the most significant contribution to scholarship is the series of national bibliographies being issued currently by the library. They go under the title Deutsche Bibliographie and include German-language publications published within the country and in foreign countries. Beginning in 1947 there appeared
weekly, classified bibliographies, We-
.chentliches Verzeichnis, which four years later were cumulated into semi-annual bibliographies, Halbjahresverzeichnis, ar-
ranged alphabetically by authors. A third step in this series are national bibli-
graphies which are similar in arrange-
ment to the semi-annual bibliographies and which include publications for peri-
ods of five years, Mehrjahresverzeichnis. The first in this series comprised publica-
tions for the years 1951-1955. The latter aims to include not merely publica-
tions in the actual possession of the Li-
brary, but also German trade publica-
tions of foreign countries. A separate periodicals bibliography for the years 1945-1952, Zeitschriften was completed in 1958. It will be the first in a new series of periodicals bibliographies. Another special bibliography for official publications was prepared for publication in 1960. Finally, mention should be made of the bi-monthly Das Deutsche Buch, a selec-
tive bibliographical bulletin which is distrib-
uted primarily among scientific in-
stitutes, libraries, booksellers, publishers, and German diplomatic missions.

In conclusion due credit should be
given to the staff of the Deutsche Biblio-
thek. There were only four employees in
1946 when the library was first organized. At the end of 1959 there were 137, in-
cluding ten laborers and fourteen train-
es. Compared to the size of staffs of
other large national libraries and bibli-
ographical centers the number of librar-
ians and clerical workers is small indeed.
Their contribution to librarianship un-
der difficult post-war conditions has se-
cured them a prominent place in the li-
brary world.

The Library Technology Project

(Continued from page 368)

cent years of new materials and methods
for binding, it has become desirable to
develop performance type standards. Similarly, it has become apparent that
the various end-uses of many library ma-
terials may require more than one type
of binding.

Some of you have already been visited
by members of the survey team for this
project.

None of the programs I have just de-
scribed has been completed. In fact, one
of the first lessons we had to learn was
how long it requires to obtain final re-
sults in such cases. The program on
quick laminating equipment for exam-
ple, was begun in September 1959, but
it will be March 1961 before the report
is published. Since this first venture, we
have learned several things that will help
speed such programs, but there is still
an irreducible minimum for many test-
ing projects.

We expect to publish reports on cer-
tain adhesives, on pressure sensitive
tapes, on laminating equipment, and on
the circulation control study during the
spring. Reports of other programs will
follow as rapidly as possible.

If the project is continued it will be
able to conduct many more of these
basic studies that will free librarians
from some of their time-consuming ad-
ministrative problems.
New Periodicals of 1961—Part I

By GERALDINE KAUFMAN MAURER

Research and its handmaidens, abstracts and bibliography, seem to be stressed this year so far. Medicine and business have some interesting new facets.

Abstracts, bibliography. The Central Abstracting Service of the American Petroleum Institute has begun Abstracts of Refining Patents which in addition to the United States, will include information on patents in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, the Union of South Africa, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; Venezuela will be added later. The arrangement is by subject with all items consecutively numbered. Hospital Abstracts, prepared by the Ministry of Health of Great Britain, covers world literature on hospital administration, excepting strictly medical and related professional matters. The arrangement is by subject under which the consecutively numbered items are listed by author; there is an author index. To complement its Prevention of Deterioration Abstracts, the Prevention of Deterioration Center is starting Environmental Effects on Materials and Equipment Abstracts; the former covers "natural" environmental factors, the latter is to cover "induced" environmental factors—"mechanical shock, vibration, excessive heat, vacuum, gravity, magnetism, electromagnetic radiation, dissociated and ionized gases, plasma, meteoric dust, aurorae, and coronae." No abstracts in fields covered elsewhere will be included, e.g. effects of artificially produced nuclear radiation on materials. In each issue the abstracts will be arranged by the factors with a subject index. International Aerospace Abstracts has a subject arrangement; individual items, numbered consecutively, are entered under title followed by author and bibliographical data. An author index is included in each issue. This publication is sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Office of Scientific Research of the U. S. Air Force. The first issue of the Acquisitions List of Antarctic Cartographic Materials lists the cartographic data available at United States organizations: Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, Antarctic Projects Offices, Department of State, Geological Survey, Hydrographic Office, Library of Congress, Navy Task Force 43; and at the American Geographical Society. Items are arranged by gazetteers, geodetic data, maps, and photography. The Quarterly Check-List of Mathematica; an International Index of Current Books, Monographs, Brochures & Separates, and the Quarterly Check-List of Psychology; an International Index of Current Books, Monographs, Brochures & Separates list items alphabetically by author, in numbered sequence. Full bibliographical information including price and type of binding is included. Medical Literature, Inc., is preparing Psychopharmacology Abstracts, which contains short summaries of world literature; the agency hopes to include works in a span of three to six weeks after their publication. To enable librarians more readily to obtain information about reports of international meetings, the Union of International Associations has begun publication of Bibliographie Courante des Documents, Comptes Rendus et Actes des Réunions Internationales. Under subjects (listed both in French and English) items are listed by the organization or by editor (if by editor the name of the organization is brought out either in the title or in a note); imprint, collation, and series are given; price, if known; notes when necessary, as to language. Training Research Abstracts abstracts magazine articles, bulletins, books, reports, etc., on training; it also contains annotations of bibliographies. Items are arranged by the author whose work is abstracted; they will, apparently, cover any kind of training.

Art. Artist's Proof will devote itself to printmaking anywhere and in any stage,
when worth is present. The first issue, illustrated, has articles on Rolf Nesch, Harold Paris, Shiko Munakata as well as on other artists. There are also biographical sketches of the contributors.

**Business, Commerce, Economics.** Believing that the discount house is here not only to stay but also to grow, the publishers of *DM; the Discount Merchandiser* hope to point out ways that will lead to greater mass merchandising outlets. The highly illustrated first issue chiefly contains articles on experiences and policies of established businesses. *Studì Internazionalì di Economic Finanziaria* is in four large groups: Dottrina ("Il Riscatto dell'Italia N°2 di Leo Solari; Sono Troppi i Capitoli del Bilancio? di Rino Onofri; Una Vertenza Italiana alla CEE: Legittimità dei Diritti Compensativi all'Entrata e Ristorni all' Esportazione di Elvio Tamburro"); Commenti, Note, Informazioni; Panorama Tributario; and Varie di Attualità. The Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Illinois, has begun *The Quarterly Review of Economics & Business* which is not confined to Illinois faculty. The articles in the first issue are preceded by a grouping of summaries of all contributions plus biographical sketches of the authors; there are articles on government spending, industrial relations, instalment credit, interest, womanpower, etc. Signed book reviews are included. "The evolution of metal distribution from a warehousing operation to a complex processing and service industry is a comparatively recent phenomenon, brought about by the change in the needs of the metal consumer." The purpose of *Metal Distributor* is to serve this industry whose worth is now reckoned at four and one-half billions of dollars. *Schiff und Strom* will be devoted to inland shipping and water ways, harbors, and wharfs. The first few issues contain technical and lighter articles, plus a section "Die Frau an Bord." At the same time, this publisher is issuing *Seeverkehr* to cover a comparable field in sea navigation. The International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation is initiating *European Taxation* which will give helpful data on tax laws, current and new, of the various countries in Europe. There will be a section for readers' questions, to which the bureau will offer solutions. With international editorial and advisory boards, *Management International* will devote itself to identifying and solving management problems by publishing the experiences of those in practical work and the researches of the academicians. A section of annotated bibliography is included. Each contribution will be in three languages: the author's own—English, French, German, or Italian; in English; and a condensed version in another of the languages listed.

**Countries.** Because of the general interest in Africa, *Ghana Notes and Queries* is included in this list even though the publication is intended by the Council of the Historical Society of Ghana to be primarily for Ghanaians to bridge the gap between professional and amateur historians. The first issue, mimeographed, in addition to articles and news notes, contains a bibliography of periodical literature on Ghana and West Africa. The constant increase in the number of countries in Africa and Asia brings new forces into world cooperation and government. *Asia & Africa Review*, by presenting these developments, will contribute to understanding and to abolishing prejudices. The first issue has, among others, articles on China, the United Arab Republic and Sudan, apartheid, Portuguese colonies, Mauritania, and book reviews. The Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia is publishing *Czechoslovak Foreign Trade* in four editions (English, French, German, and Spanish) to deliver abroad information concerning economic development in Czechoslovakia, with emphasis on foreign trade and economic cooperation. *Est Europeo*, superseding *L'Altra Europa*, will present political, economic, social, and cultural information on the countries in Eastern Europe which are in the sphere of Soviet influence. The first issue has articles on Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Albania. Under the editorship of Imre Kovacs, *The Hungarian Quarterly* will present current problems of Hungary. The January issue has articles by Ferenc Nagy, Anna Kethly, Thomas J. Dodd, and Imre Kovacs; the disarmament question as discussed on NBC by Edward Teller and Leo Szilard; documentary items (e.g., statements from the then President-Elect of the United States); reports from the United Nations; and reviews of publications from present day Hungary. *Korean Report* will attempt to keep up with the rapid changes in current
events in Korea in order to present them to the American people along with articles on social life and general culture. The first issue contains articles on the revolution of April 1960, wooden masks, and the national flag; a section called "News, Views, & Aims;" and a signed book review. Issued by the Polska Agencja Prasowa (Polish Press Agency) Economic Survey "brings extensive information on Poland's economic life, her economic relations with foreign countries, statements by Polish economic leaders and economists, statistical material pertaining to Polish economy and a review of economic articles from the Polish press." Review; Yugoslav Monthly Magazine is patterned somewhat like Time in arrangement of broad classes (e.g., Home Affairs, Foreign Relations) and subjects (e.g., Science, Art, Theatre, Books). It is illustrated, including portraits and maps. 

ENGINEERING. To the over seven billion dollar industry of non-residential heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment Comfort Engineering will present case histories, new products and their use, technical data, and reference material. Engineers in charge of specifications will probably welcome this well-illustrated journal, the publication of which is sponsored by manufacturers in the above mentioned fields. Electrical Maintenance & Engineering is directed to those whose responsibility it is to maintain electrical systems in manufacturing establishments, and to specify and to recommend equipment for purchase. Consequently, the February issue has illustrated articles on how problems are solved in some plants plus sections on new equipment and on manufacturers bulletins describing new equipment. The aim of Engineering Graphics is to fill in the lag in engineering communication between the rapid growth in experience and technical development, and the knowledge gained from textbooks and formal instruction. The January issue has articles on the construction of an apartment house over a new depressed expressway to the George Washington Bridge, a new tool which simplifies 3-dimensional drawings, and structural designs for building in foreign lands. Metals Engineering Quarterly will contain papers on metals engineering which were presented at national and regional meetings of the American Society for Metals. The prime purpose of the Journal of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME is to provide a forum for disseminating information to engineers in the petroleum industry. Highly technical articles are each preceded by an abstract and followed by references. The last page has portraits and biographical sketches of contributors. The expanding plastics industry (world production for 1960 was estimated at more than six million tons) thrusts upon the engineer the vast task of keeping up with new designs, new types, new machinery, new developments, etc. International Plastics Engineering will try to aid manufacturers and technologists in this pursuit. The first issue has articles on blow moulding in the United States; injection moulding in Austria and in England; heat welding in Hungary; a plant lay-out in England, a section on new equipment; etc. 

GENERAL CULTURE. CURRENT EVENTS. The first issue of Anarchy contains four articles: "Rescuing Galbraith from the Conventional Wisdom" (unsigned); "Sex-and-Violence and the Origin of the Novel," by Alex Comfort; "Education, Equality, Opportunity," by John Ellerby; and "The 'New Wave' in Britain," by Nicolas Walter. The second issue will be a symposium on "Workers' Control." Asian Survey is issued by the Institute of International Studies, University of California, as a successor to the Far Eastern Survey, "to provide insights into current developments in Asia—to concern itself as much with the topical foreground as with the background of contemporary affairs." The first issue contains articles varied in scope on food, missionaries, cities, and the Diet of Japan, India, China, Burma, and Indonesia. So that Americans may draw their own conclusions or make their own decisions concerning foreign opinions, Atlas will offer contributions in foreign periodicals, translated or verbatim; topics will range from "art to zoology." The editors, headed by Eleanor Davidson Worley and Quincy Howe, have lived and worked abroad. There are signed book reviews. The Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico, is issuing Caribbean Studies to cover all fields—save natural sciences—of the area. The first issue is in sections: articles ("Language and Society in St. Lucia," "The Status of the Church in Saint-Dominique during the Last Years of the French Monarchy, 1781-1798");
research notes; book reviews (signed); notes on institutions and persons (grants, fellowships, congresses, programs, courses); and current bibliography (1961 imprints). Context is tied to the University of Chicago in that all contributors have some academic, cultural, or administrative relationship with the university, the contents were presented either by university personnel on or off the campus, or by guests on the campus; the subject matter is not limited. In answer to many requests, the International Committee of the Red Cross is issuing the Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge in an English edition, The International Review of the Red Cross. Any articles on problems stemming from the rights of man will be included as long as the opinions expressed are not contrary to Red Cross principles. In addition there are many news items on Red Cross activities and book reviews. Kontinent, das Europäische Nachrichtenmagazin is somewhat in the familiar Time pattern, with its many portraits and subject arrangement. This publication will perhaps give different slants to our news stories. By causing individuals to search inwardly, Neue Sammlung; Gottinger Blätter für Kultur und Erziehung purposes to help bring understanding and unity into the field of human relations, which had been destroyed worldwide.

Gerontology. Because the study of aging involves a wide reach of subjects (medical, social, economic, genetic, etc.) the Gerontological Society decided to issue a journal that would facilitate communications among all workers in the field. As a result, the articles in the first issue of The Gerontologist are also wide spread: successful aging, living arrangements, reaction to disasters, skid row, productivity, personality of caretakers, etc.

Law. The Journal of Family Law owes its existence to a recommendation from the Committee on Family Law of the Association of American Law Schools that there be such a journal; and the Law School of the University of Louisville was granted the privilege of publishing the periodical. The first issue includes among others, articles on divorce, marriage counseling, and ancient laws on adultery. Juristische Schung intends to aid teachers to develop scientifically schooled lawyers and to supplement the academic training of young lawyers; it wants to discuss methods by which to grasp legal matters of facts and value relations. Wisconsin Continuing Legal Education will enable lawyers in Wisconsin to continue their legal education through advanced, specialized, or practical instruction, gauged to meet the specific needs of lawyers whether they are experienced or newly admitted. The first issue has contributions on damages by the editor, James D. Ghiardi (Marquette University Law School); on probate law by the Milwaukee County Register of Probate, Eugene M. Haerle; on fees by Eugene C. Gerhart of New York; and on trial practice by Charles O. Brizius.

Literature. The first issue of Metamorphosis contains poems and short stories some of which are illustrated. For some of the contributors this is the first appearance in print. Dasein aims to provide “an exhibition place for contemporary art in all the media that can be reduced to the printed page.” The first issue contains chiefly poetry and short stories. The Poetry Seminar, a group of Chicago poets, is issuing Chicago Choice to contain “good new poems.” Later, other groups of poets, e.g., St. Louis, will be featured if material is available. Under the editorship of Alonzo Gibbs, The Kinsman, hand printed, will publish poetry and essays “in the tradition of thoughtful observation and intimacy established by Montaigne, Lamb, Addison and Steele, and others.” Each issue of L’Esprit Createur will be devoted to a critical study of French literature either of one author or of one movement. The first issue comprises studies upon André Gide by faculty members of educational institutions in the United States; succeeding issues are to cover poetry of the Baroque Age, Stéphane Mallarme, Pierre de Marivaux, Stendhal. Signed book reviews are included.

Medicine. The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has decided to issue Medicine at Work to describe how people, organizations, and professions grapple with various health questions. The first issue is devoted chiefly to poison control centers. Dental Management aims to help the practicing dentist in respect to his time, money, and energy; therefore, it is not meant to be in the waiting room. The readable articles are not long and cover such items as social security, collecting bills, investments, and partnerships. Because successful treating of pa-
tients with allergies is a complicated affair, requiring approach from both mind and body, and because certifying specialty boards set up divisive areas, the practicing physician feels restraints. The Journal of the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital purposes "to break down the barriers of compartmentalization, thereby enabling the practicing physician to become acquainted with all those factors required in the total treatment of the allergic patient." The first issue is devoted to the proceedings of the second National Seminar of Regional Medical Consultants. "General and Comparative Endocrinology will publish articles based on studies on cellular mechanisms of hormone action, and on functional, developmental, and evolutionary aspects of vertebrate and invertebrate endocrine systems." Each study is preceded by a summary. The editors are Aubrey Gorbman, Columbia University, and E. J. W. Barrington, University at Nottingham, Eng.; the advisory council and board of editors is international in scope. The Review of the Institute of Applied Psychology contains papers which are based on the authors' experiences in their practices. While the contributors to the first issue are all members of the Institute, there is no statement concerning future policy. The first issue of The Journal of Surgical Research contains descriptions of experiments and studies performed at medical institutions in the United States—save one—which are aimed to advance surgical knowledge. These studies are on tissue, respiration, renal cooling, aortic teflon grafts, the liver, peritonitis, etc., illustrated, well documented with references and accompanied by summaries and conclusions. Although the name of The Journal of New Drugs is indicative of contents, it is not to be taken too narrowly since it will include original papers on older drugs in respect to new uses, new methods of administration, and new pronouncements on reactions or toxicity. Most of the contributions in the first issue have summaries; there is a section on the use and actions of new drugs which have become effective by the Food and Drug Administration; and there are book reviews. Specialists in one field of medicine may recommend one treatment for one type of head pains; specialists in a different field, may recommend a different treatment for the same type of pain. The American Association for the Study of Headaches was founded as a forum for the discussion of beliefs and differences of such problems, and Headache will contain papers from the association's annual meetings as well as original articles on head pains. Nouvelle Revue Française d'Hématologie is a technical journal on chemical pathology of blood. The original research articles are accompanied by summaries both in French and English; the second section "Revue Critique," is composed of a sizeable work of J. W. Beard with translated title "Les Particularités Essentielles des Virus des Myéloblastoses et Érythroblastoses Aviaires"; there follow sections of news, summarized magazine articles, and signed book reviews. In an attempt to present speedily original articles on the transfusion sciences (problems, techniques, preservation of blood, genetics, anthropology) Transfusion will give preference to contributions of 2,000 words or less. There is a substantial section devoted to book reviews and abstracts of periodical articles.

NEGROES. The advancement of the Negro, American and African, is accompanied by problems, difficulties, and national and international changes; these The Urbanite hopes to ease through discussions and commentaries of both new and known authors. Among the illustrations of the first issue are photos of the contributors, accompanied by biographical sketches.

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION. The Liberal Context intends to publish articles containing provocative and critical articles, from any writer or artist, in evaluating "the contemporary forms and experience in religion, philosophy, literature, science, and the arts." In addition to other articles, the first issue has one on Ingmar Bergman, an article by Margaret Mead, a story and poetry, and a signed book review. This journal is published by the College Centers Committee of the American Unitarian Association in cooperation with Liberal Religious Youth, Inc. The first purpose of International Philosophical Quarterly is to bring together Western and Eastern philosophical thinking since Anglo-Saxon and continental European circles of philosophy have a widening breach. Each issue will have three articles from continental Europe and three or four from the English speaking countries. The journal is under the editorship of the Department of Philosophy.
Fordham University, and the professors of philosophy, Berchmans Philosophicum, Herverlee, Belgium. To provide methods for combating the rise and growth of non-Christian religions and cults is the purpose of Religious Research Digest. The first issue contains articles on the Unity School of Christianity ("Unity"), on Jehovah's Witnesses, on world missions and existentialism; it contains also signed book reviews.

RECREATION. Those journals already in circulation on boating are directed chiefly to the carriage trade, as it were, i.e., the yachtsmen. Watersport is directed to all lovers of the sport, to those who transport a boat on top of the car or on the attached hitch, to those who keep cruisers in marinas, and especially to those who do motor boat racing. Besides articles on racing and boat shows, the first issue has an article on boat construction and on sailing. Stamp World will not compete with the many weeklies on philetarily in respect to currency of news, but it will try to arouse interest in stamp collecting with articles that will be controversial, original and stimulating. One of the longer articles in the first issue is on Count Ferrary. Only those concerned with the lighter angle of mathematics will be interested in Recreational Mathematics Magazine since it will contain puzzles, brainteasers, tricks, problems, word games, paper folding, etc. The first issue includes a book review and a bibliography for further enjoyment. Steamboats and Modern Steam Launches supersedes S. L. O. W. Bell, and will be devoted to the hobby of amateur steamboating describing what the devotees are doing, how they are solving their problems, how to find, sell, or trade equipment; it will include also articles on steamers of yesteryear.

SCIENCE. Named in honor of Raimond Sabouraud, a French dermatologist, Sabouraudia is the journal of the International Society for Human and Animal Mycology. It will contain articles, chiefly in English, on all aspects of human and animal mycology. The editorial board is international, no two from any one country. The first issue contains reports of technical experiments and studies; it includes signed book reviews. The Institute of Caribbean Studies of the University of Puerto Rico is issuing The Caribbean Journal of Science to stimulate interest and research in the natural sciences of the Caribbean area. In addition to articles on web spiders of the Maricao Forest and birds in southwestern Puerto Rico, the first issue has an extensive bibliography of recent scientific publications on the Caribbean, arranged by subject. The first issue of the Journal of Chemical Documentation contains articles on French nomenclatures in organic chemistry, on services of the Office of Technical Services, on data connected with IGY, on Chemical Abstracts, several articles on the chemist and patent lawyer, on indexing and several on mechanized searching of phosphorus compounds. Infrared Physics will be international in scope, with articles preferably in English; the authors of the experiments reported in the first issue are from Canada, England, Germany, and the United States; the editors are from Belgium, England, and the United States. Articles are illustrated and accompanied by abstracts, the one article in German has the abstract in English. SPE Transactions, published by the Society of Plastics Engineers, contains technical articles, illustrated, on the science and engineering of plastics, including translations of important articles from foreign periodicals. Abstracts of all the articles in the first issue are given on one page at the beginning. Although GT & E Research & Development Journal is being issued primarily to keep personnel of the General Telephone & Electronics Corporation abreast of scientific research and developments in the firm's laboratories, nevertheless, it is being made available to workers in similar fields. American Zoologist will contain chiefly papers from meetings of the American Society of Zoologists and from the society's annual refresher course, with the paramount purpose of keeping workers in specific fields aware of the work going on in other fields. All articles will be in English.

TECHNOLOGY. The ASTM Bulletin was superseded by Materials Research & Standards, an illustrated magazine containing technical papers plus news and notes of the Society and its members, and signed book reviews. By eliminating wasted produce and by clearing up transportation problems, Food Marketing International hopes to stimulate exchange of national foods, thus helping to fill the world-wide need for nourishing food. Each article is accompanied by summaries in German, French, and Spanish.
Periodicals


American Zoologist. Managing Editor, Sears Crowell, Department of Zoology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. v. 1, no. 1, February 1961. Quarterly. $9.00.


Chicago Choice. The Poetry Seminar, Inc., Box 1359, Chicago 90, Ill. v. 1, no. 1, Spring 1961. 2 nos. a year. $2.00.


Ghana Notes and Queries. The Editor, P. O. Box 838, Kumasi, Ghana. v. 1, no. 1, January/April 1961. 3 mos. a year. 1/6 (each issue?)

Headache. American Association for the Study of Headache, 3720 Washington Avenue, St. Louis 8, Mo. v. 1, no. 1, April 1961. Quarterly. $10.00.


Institute of Applied Psychology. Review. Insti-


Journal of Family Law. School of Law, University of Louisville, Louisville 8, Ky. v. 1, no. 1, Spring 1961. 2 no. a year. $3.00.


The Journal of the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital. 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore 2, Md. v. 1, no. 1, March 1961. Quarterly. $8.00.


The Kinsman. 15 Helena Avenue, Bethpage, N. Y. Summer 1961. Quarterly. $1.00.


Management International. Adolph E. Grunewald, Secretary-Treasurer Management International, Graduate School of Business Administration, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. no. 1, 1961. 6 nos. a year. $10.00.


Metamorphosis. 414 Oak Lane, Wayne, Pa. v. 1, no. 1, April 1961. Quarterly. $3.00.

Neue Sammlung; Göttinger Blätter für Kultur und Erziehung. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen, Ger. v. 1, no. 1, February/March 1961. Bimonthly. 11.60 DM per half year.


The Quarterly Review of Economics & Business. Box 658, Station A, Champaign, Ill. v. 1, no. 1, February 1961. $5.00.


(Continued on page 386)
News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM launched by the University of Tennessee in 1959 has resulted in gifts amounting to approximately twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, as well as nine thousand books, manuscripts, and other materials received from fifteen hundred individuals and organizations. The immediate goal is to increase the number of volumes from the present 650,000 to 1,000,000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LIBRARY will receive the personal library of Prof. C. Judson Herrick, famous neurologist who died in 1960. The materials include published and unpublished manuscripts, and an extensive correspondence covering the period from 1899 to 1960. The Herrick papers contain pertinent material relating to the founding of psychobiology. They will afford an opportunity for those interested in the history of neurology to obtain first hand information concerning Professor Herrick's contributions and his associations with leading world figures in this new field.

A GRANT of nearly seven thousand dollars has been received by the University of British Columbia for the purchase of books in the history of medicine and science. The grant comes from the Wellcome Trust of Great Britain; this will give UBC $1,390 a year for five years toward establishing a research library in this field.

The Men's Canadian Club of Vancouver has made a fourth annual gift of $500 to the library for the purchase of books on Canadian history.

THE LIBRARY of Northwestern University has recently acquired two important manuscript collections, the journal for 1809 of the French novelist Etienne-Leon de Lamothe-Langon, and a sizeable correspondence of the French critic and novelist Jules Janin. Extensive daily entries of the journal detail the author's life as a literary figure and give a lively picture of Parisian social life among the lesser nobility of the Empire. The Janin letters dating from the second half of the 19th century contain information about his literary relations and his critical activities, and give extended judgments of several authors.

THE ALDERMAN LIBRARY at the University of Virginia has received a 10,000 volume collection of Chinese classics from the Ellen Bayard Weedon Foundation. The collection constituted the library of Ma Kiam, who, at the time of his death in 1959, was a professor at the University of Hong Kong.

BUILDINGS

CASE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY recently dedicated its new library building. The six story structure contains 83,345 square feet, and cost $2,800,000. Donors included the Leonard C. Hanna, Jr. Fund, the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Ingalls, the Kulas Foundation, and the Harris-Intertype Corporation. While the present book stock is one hundred and sixty thousand, the building has been designed for an ultimate two hundred and fifty thousand books. Study space is available for 446 students, about 30 per cent of the present undergraduate student body at Case. The building will provide housing not only for Case's technical and scientific library, but also space for listening to music and for the display of art. The second floor will consist of archives, documents on the history of Case Institute, microfilm readers, a conference room, the Kulas Hall of Music, and the Kulas music library. The Ingalls Study Lounge on the third floor will be available to students in the early morning as well as late evening hours when the library is closed. The fourth floor will provide space for a display of art, and classrooms for use of departments of the humanities, social studies, and mathematics.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS is planning a major addition to the Watson Library, and bids will be let early in 1962. Construction will begin in March 1962. The result will be space for 1,200 additional readers, and 850,000 more volumes than the present library.

THE LIBRARY at Pacific University, Forest 383 SEPTEMBER 1961
Grove, Oregon, will have a new addition, costing $500,000 when the ten year expansion plan for the university gets under way.

**Publications**

A special publication, *Earl Gregg Swem, A Bibliography; Compiled by James A. Servies*, has been issued by the College of William and Mary to honor Dr. Swem, former librarian of the college, who occupied that position for a quarter of a century and was responsible for the library's spectacular progress.

 Gale Research Company, Detroit, Mich., will publish some time this year a Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers. The directory will supply detailed data on all type of information units in business and industrial organizations, governmental agencies, educational institutions, research institutes, and trade and professional associations. A detailed subject index will be provided to facilitate the location of collections, libraries and information services in specific fields.

The Foundation Directory, prepared by the Foundation Library Center, and published by Russell Sage Foundation, New York, is the first edition of a comprehensive list describing 5,202 American foundations. The editors are Ann D. Walton and F. Emerson Andrews. For each foundation the directory includes corporate name and address; date of organization; name of donor or donors; general purpose and activities, together with any special limitations; the assets expenditures, and grants for the most recent available year; and names of officers and trustees. The price is $10.

Transatom Bulletin is a monthly journal prepared jointly by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and the European Atomic Energy Community. Its purpose is to further the dissemination of scientific and technical information in the form of translations. Published in English, it lists translations covering nuclear literature, and in particular, publications edited in languages unfamiliar to the Western reader, such as Russian and Japanese. The Bulletin is available on a subscription basis from Transatom, c/o Euratom, 51 rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium, at $8 a year (air mail $16).

*Television for Children and Youth* by Paul Witty, a printed pamphlet is, available from Television Information Office, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y. It gives some of the results of investigations evaluating charges made against TV. It contains tables showing programs preferred by children, by high school students, by parents, and by teachers. The amount of time spent in listening to TV has been studied, and the time spent on other leisure pursuits has been considered. The study concludes that, despite the limitations of TV, there are many desirable features and potentialities, and it recommends a constructive program of guidance for children and young people. Parents and teachers alike have opportunity to encourage development of better TV programs and to help curb the present tendency of excessive use of Western and crime presentations. It states that parents and teachers can aid by encouraging children to select programs with discrimination and to evaluate them with discernment, and that by utilizing TV wisely, many benefits may be realized.

The Tenth Edition of the Directory of Libraries and Information Sources in the Philadelphia Area, is now available. All entries have been brought up to date, and new libraries in the Philadelphia area have been added. The directory contains information about libraries in Metropolitan Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., as well as selected ones within a 200-mile radius of Philadelphia. Copies may be ordered from Jean M. Steever, chairman of the directory committee and librarian, Radio Corporation of America, RCA Defense Electronic Products Library, Fronto and Cooper Streets, Camden 2, N. J. The price is $8.00 ($2.50 to members of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and listees).

An essay, "In Commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Admission of Kansas into the Union," by James C. Malin, traces the political history of the state of Kansas. This essay accompanied the exhibition of the Kansas Statehood Centennial held at the University of Kansas Library at Lawrence during April.
Number nine (NSF 61-12; 5 cents) of the series of reports on Scientific Information Activities of Federal Agencies by the National Science Foundation is on the Federal Communications Commission. The series describes policies and practices of Federal agencies relative to their scientific and technical information activities. Reports may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. Air Force Academy Library has a revised edition of Astronautics, Special Bibliography Series No. 5, January 1961. This 22-page pamphlet represents a selected portion of the holdings of the Air Force Academy Library on this subject. Single copies are available to interested persons and libraries. Requests should be addressed to the director of the library at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Manual of Information for Biological Libraries, by Ardis Engle, is the first comprehensive work of its kind. It includes lists of abstract journals, bibliographies, associations, publishers, manuals and hand books, statistics, public health reports, drug information, government officials and agencies, biographical sources and addresses, dates and publishers where indicated. Lists of addresses and information about laboratories and biological stations, doctoral dissertations, drug discoveries, audio-visual aids, nuclear and radiation information and diseases are also contained in the publication.

The Copyright Office of the United States of America, What It Is, and What It does, 3d edition, revised 1961, has been issued by the Library of Congress. The 29-page pamphlet describes the various divisions of the copyright office and the work they do, and includes answers to twenty common questions about copyright. In addition, publications of the Copyright Office are listed.

Guides to Newer Educational Media by Margaret I. Rufsvold and Carolyn Guss is available at $1.50 a copy from the ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill. While based on the April 20, 1960 reports of the authors to the U. S. Office of Education, entitled Sources of Information about Newer Educational Media for Elementary and Secondary Education (1950-1960), this publication includes revisions and additions to the original annotated catalogs and lists through Feb. 1, 1961.

The Papers of General William Starke Rosecrans, and the Rosecrans Family, by James V. Mink, (UCLA Library Occasional Paper Number 12, University of California Library, Los Angeles) is an index to the papers of General Rosecrans, some 25 to 30,000 pieces, available at the University of California Library, Los Angeles. The papers are a rich source of material for students of the American Civil War, mining and railroad activities in Mexico and Western United States, and California land problems, and for biographers of General Rosecrans and many of his distinguished correspondents.

Russian Journals of Mathematics, a 19-page survey and checklist, is available from the publishers, The New York Public Library, at 50 cents. It contains three lists. The first one covers 51 journals that published more than 20 mathematical papers during the years 1955-57 or 1956-58; the second one covers 68 journals that contained 7 to 20 papers; and the last one covers 131 journals that published 3 to 6 papers each. A Russian-English glossary is included in the pamphlet.

Miscellaneous

William B. Ready, director of the Marquette Library, was awarded the one thousand dollar Clarence Day Award at the Cleveland ALA conference. The award was in recognition of "outstanding work in encouraging the love of books and reading." The first award was given last year to Lawrence Clark Powell.

The University Libraries at Los Angeles and Berkeley have been designated depositories for foundation reports and related reference materials by the Foundation Library Center in New York. They will be reference centers for information about foundations organized to support charitable, scientific, literary, or educational programs. The materials will be made freely available for reference to all who are concerned with philanthropy in these fields of interest.
ON A PILOT BASIS the Center for Documentation and Communication Research of Western Reserve University will establish a retrieval system for educational information. The U. S. Office of Education is supporting the development of this service. Questions are needed to pre-test the system on the basis of user requirements. Readers of this announcement may have questions that represent specific types of information they would like to receive regularly in their fields to keep them currently informed. If so, such questions may be sent to Allen Kent, Associate Director, Center for Documentation and Communication Research, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio. The questions will be searched and results will be made available to the sender for evaluation.

THE UCLA LIBRARY has become a selective depository for Canadian government publications, in return for which the National Library of Canada will receive publications of the University of California which fall within that Library's fields of interest.

A THREE-DAY INSTITUTE on library education in the Southeast will be held at the University of Tennessee October 12-14. The purpose of the institute is to develop course outlines for a basic core of library science courses to provide a foundation for graduate and undergraduate programs in the southeast. Inquiries may be addressed to Dorothy E. Ryan, Chairman, Institute on Library Education in the Southeast, 308 Claxton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 16.

New Periodicals of 1961
(Continued from page 382)


Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME. Journal. Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, 6300 North Central Expressway, Dallas 6, Tex. v. 1, no. 1, March 1961. Quarterly. $15.00 ($5.00 to public libraries)


Training Research Abstracts. American Society of Training Directors, 2020 University Avenue, Madison 5, Wis. v. 1, no. 1, January 1961. Frequency not given. $2.00 per issue.


RICHARD HARWELL became librarian of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., on September 1, 1961, a position once held by another man of noted literary abilities, the American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. After a period of more than four years at ALA Headquarters, Harwell has left to resume working in a library. Happily for Bowdoin College, this genial gentleman from Georgia has elected to go there. His talents for achieving visibility in a library situation and bringing developmental measures to bear are well known, and without doubt they will be applied vigorously and imaginatively in his present post.

Mr. Harwell has just completed with commendable distinction a fruitful period of service for ALA, whose Headquarters staff he joined in 1957 when he succeeded Arthur T. Hamlin, now librarian of the University of Cincinnati, as Executive Secretary of ACRL after a brief time between the two appointments during which Samray Smith, Editor of the ALA Bulletin, served ably as interim executive secretary. In just and timely recognition of his skill and effectiveness in working at Headquarters and with the ACRL membership, Mr. Harwell was handed an additional hat to wear in 1958 which bore the label of Associate Executive Director of ALA, thus greatly expanding the scope of his activities and responsibilities. In this latter capacity he acted for a time as interim executive secretary of the Library Administration Division and of the Reference Services Division.

Graduating from Emory University, Atlanta, in 1937, Mr. Harwell stayed on another year in order to complete that institution's course in Library Science. Following this training he accepted an appointment at Duke University as Assistant to the Director of the George Washington Flowers Memorial Collection of Southern Americana. In 1940 his Alma Mater called him back to work with special collections in the Library, especially with the organization of the Keith M. Read Confederate Collection. His activities at Duke and Emory turned his avocational interests in a direction which has since won for him widespread recognition as an author, reviewer, and collector in the now popular field of Civil War literature.

The first of his two leaves of absence from Emory was for the purpose of serving in the U. S. Navy during World War II, when he commanded a minesweeper in the Western Pacific. After being separated in 1946 as lieutenant he returned to Emory to stay until he resigned in 1955 as assistant librarian. Prior to his resignation he was already on a leave of absence as executive secretary of the Georgia-Florida Committee for Planning Research Library Cooperation, a project which was continued under his direction as the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility. In this post he compiled A Union List of Serial Holdings in Chemistry and Allied Fields and Research Resources in the Georgia-Florida Libraries of SIRF. Immediately before moving to Chicago he was director of publications for the Virginia State Library, Richmond. Other activities in which Mr. Harwell has engaged include serving as bibliographical consultant to the Boston Athenaeum and to the University of Virginia and as a research fellow at the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif. Since 1953 he has also found time to be a consultant in archival problems to the Coca-Cola Company.

As an author, Mr. Harwell's record to date adds up to an astounding output of more than forty books and pamphlets, a prodigious effort which he has been able to accomplish with deceptive ease because of his subject knowledge and his ability to write rapidly and well. His first work, published in 1941, bore the title Confederate Belles-Lettres. This was followed by Confederate Music (1950) and by Songs of the Confederacy (1951). Two of his more recent works are the...
anthologies *The Confederate Reader* (1957) and *The Union Reader* (1958), which were republished last year in a single volume as *The War They Fought*. Due for publication this September is a major effort, a one-volume condensation of Douglas Southall Freeman’s four-volume *R. E. Lee, a Biography*. To various historical quarters, library journals, general magazines, and other serials, the indefatigable Mr. Harwell has contributed over two dozen articles and more than five hundred reviews in recent years. As an editor, his record is equally impressive. He has prepared new editions of a number of Civil War narratives (both Federal and Confederate) and of two colonial Virginia items, has been on the editorial board of *The Journal of Civil War History* since its inception, and has worked closely with the editing and production of *CRL* during his service at Headquarters.—Robert W. Orr.

**Neal R. Harlow** has taken up his new duties as dean of the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers, following a decade of distinguished service as librarian of the University of British Columbia. He brings a rich background of administrative experience, scholarly research, publication, and professional leadership to the deanship, which happily will also include teaching.

Following conferral of his bachelor’s degree in 1932 at the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, Mr. Harlow moved to the Berkeley campus where he earned the graduate Certificate in Librarianship in 1933. A few years later, in 1949, he was awarded the advanced M.A. by the Berkeley School of Librarianship, a degree discontinued since the M.L.S.—Ph.D. programs were installed. Meanwhile he had entered the practice of librarianship and begun his research in western and California history, first as a member of the Bancroft Library staff and then as a senior librarian at the California State Library. In 1945 Larry Powell induced Harlow to return to UCLA, first to take charge of the gifts and exchange division, then to organize and head the department of special collections in 1947 to 50, and finally to serve as assistant university librarian with responsibility throughout for planning the spectacular postwar library building expansion. As a university library building expert Harlow served as a consultant to the Riverside campus of the University of California, the University of Kansas, and UCLA, after he had moved to British Columbia. In these California years he edited the *California Library Bulletin* (1947-49), made a survey and proposed a plan for the conservation of California newspaper resources which was published as a report and then republished as an article, published articles on the Mexican period of California history as well as on California cartography, wrote introductions to books, contributed reviews and articles to professional journals, and served as consultant on map collections to the California State Library. His book, *Maps of San Francisco Bay from the Spanish Discovery in 1769 to the American Occupation*, published by the Grabhorns for the Book Club of California in 1950, is considered one of the most important and handsome products of a distinguished press. In Los Angeles Mr. Harlow participated enthusiastically in the affairs of the Rounce & Coffin Club as well as in the more sedate Zamorano Club and its scion the WFW Society.

As university librarian at British Columbia Neal Harlow, in the ten years following 1951, succeeded in acquiring notable new special research collections, enriching these and older ones, expanding the general collection to a volume count of notable size, introducing administrative improvements, establishing a library bindery, and planning to completion first a new book stack in 1957 and then an entire new building wing in 1961. His library and library friends publications immediately benefited from Harlow gifts and skill—lucid and polished prose, with a subtle touch of fun, presented typographically in sparkling good taste. In his published professional articles, Mr. Harlow has turned increasingly to bibliography, documentation, and library administration but without loss of freshness in viewpoint and sensitive interpretation, qualities nicely dis-
played in “Every Idle Silence,” his inaugural address as president of the Canadian Library Association delivered at the 1960 joint CLA-ALA Conference in Montreal. Harlow served a three-year term as chairman of the board of managers of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center in 1954-57; for the past five years has been secretary of the projects committee of the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation; member, since 1958, of Canada’s National Research Council Associate Committee on Scientific Information; member, since 1959, of the Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges Library Survey Committee. He is also a member of the AAUP, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, and the Canadian Bibliographical Society. During his residence in Canada, Mr. Harlow became more and more North American because with all his immersion in Canadian affairs he never forsook his interest in Mexican history, California librarianship, and the ALA. Among his ALA activities a few must be noted: Executive Board, 1959-63; Committee on Accreditation, 1959-63; International Relations Committee, 1960-62; Joint ALA/CLA Committee; ALA UNESCO Panel; Member-at-large of the ACRL Board of Directors; Representative of CLA on ALA Council; voting representative of the BCLA to ALA.

Rutgers’ Ralph Shaw misses very little in library affairs, and apparently he noticed that in recent years Neal Harlow has taken a serious interest in the professional education of librarians. For five or six years Harlow has been a member of the Board of Certification for Professional Librarians, British Columbia Department of Education. It is generally known that he also provided much of the impetus behind the establishment of a new graduate library school at British Columbia, now opening under the directorship of Sam Rothstein, Harlow’s former assistant university librarian. Although Harlow is modestly listed as an advisor in the Report of the Special Committee on Library Education in British Columbia; actually he was the Committee’s domineering siren.

The record is sufficient recommendation; but Rutgers has also enlisted into the field of library education a man whose humanity matches his competence—truly international in his attitude, independent and critical in his thinking, precise and articulate in speech or writing, warm and constant in friendships which span this continent south to north and west to east.—Andrew H. Horn.

Warren S. Owens has been appointed director of libraries at Temple University. For this appointment Temple has chosen a man who has a deep concern for humanistic values and has demonstrated a high degree of administrative talent. Mr. Owens received his A.B. from Kalamazoo College in 1943, his M.A. in English at the University of Chicago in 1947, and his A.M.L.S. at the University of Michigan in 1953. He taught English as a lecturer at Indiana University Calumet Center 1947-49 and was an instructor in English at the University of North Dakota, 1950-52. His library career has been entirely with The University of Michigan since 1952, where he has served successively as engineering librarian, personnel and budget officer, and as the chief divisional librarian responsible for the administration of more than 20 branch libraries. He has been active in the Michigan Library Association as a district chairman, chairman of the College Section, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, and chairman of the Planning Committee. He has also been active in the Library Administration Division of the A.L.A.

During his years at The University of Michigan Library Mr. Owens has made an important contribution to the development of personnel policy, to fiscal management, and to the library’s organization. His experience in improving several divisional library installations will stand him in good stead at Temple where his first concern will be with plans for a new library building. He brings to his new assignment an engaging personality, humor, a talent for diplomacy, a concern for staff welfare, and dedication to the work of librarianship. He will be greatly missed at The University of Michigan.—Frederick H. Wagman.
Jim Govan, the new librarian of Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, is a tall, courteous, personable young man with wide interests and an incisive mind. Although he believes deeply in libraries he is capable of talking about them lightly. This will probably be good for recruitment.

Born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, he was lucky enough to grow up in a bookish family. Christine Noble Govan, his mother, is the author of short stories and of several children’s books. She is also noted for her wit and warmth of personality. His father, Gilbert Govan, is librarian of the University of Chattanooga. Competent historians say that Mr. Govan has forgotten more than most people ever know. Judging by the comments of the exceptional young men whom he has influenced to become librarians he is a man of wide learning and rare understanding of the significance of books. Mr. Govan is an author and once served as associate editor of the Sewanee Review.

All of this warmth and bookishness is a part of Jim Govan. He has a keen sense of fun. His love of reading and of books is soundly rooted in human relations and in the communication between writers, readers and other readers which so widens our knowledge and deepens our sympathies.

His slow, almost lazy, humorous manner is belied by considerable energy. A graduate of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he pursued his doctoral studies at Johns Hopkins. In 1960 he received his Ph.D. in English History. Although his studies at the Emory University Division of Librarianship were interrupted by a period of service with the army in Korea, he received his M.A. in 1955. The “History of the Chattanooga Public Library”, his thesis, reflects a continuing interest in history. Jim was one of those rare students who respond with pleasure to questions to which nobody now has answers, who weigh evidence, and push teachers to their limits.

Since graduation he has completed his doctoral dissertation and served as head of the circulation department in the library of the University of Alabama.

He is married to the former Ann Bright of Chattanooga. They have four children. The Govan family will be a delightful addition to Trinity University and to San Antonio.

Jim will make a fine administrator. Bookish and technically competent, he cares about important things like people, book collections, knowledge and the free flow of ideas. His staff will function in the atmosphere of acceptance and appreciation of individuals which frees people to develop to their full potentialities. Working with him will be fun.

—Evaline P. Jackson.

DAVID W. HERON. Early in its current period of revivification, the University of Nevada, at Reno, is fortunate to have acquired David W. Heron as its director of libraries. Mr. Heron has come to Nevada from a year in Okinawa as special library adviser to the University of the Ryukyus, under the Michigan State University Advisory Group. He has been on leave from Stanford University. Mr. Heron has had a better than normal variety of experiences in university and special libraries in this country and abroad, in both staff and administrative capacities. In the years from 1955 to 1960 he held posts at Stanford, most recently as assistant director of libraries, and earlier as acting associate director and special assistant to the director, and for a year he was associate librarian of the Hoover Institution. He had left UCLA in 1955, following six years in the University Library there, to assist Stanford’s director of libraries Raynard Swank during the absence of assistant director Elmer Grieder. UCLA had ‘lent’ him to Stanford for two years, but the loan developed into a more extended period of fruitful service to the Stanford libraries.

In employing such an uncommon device as ‘lending’ a staff member to another uni-
versity, Librarian Powell of UCLA was making clear his desire to have the man back. He suspected that Mr. Heron's abilities would be as quickly recognized there as they had been in Los Angeles. They were.

After receiving his B.L.S. from the School of Librarianship of the University of California, in 1948, Mr. Heron joined the Reference Department of the UCLA Library, and served there until 1951. He was the librarian in charge of the Periodicals Room for a year. In 1951-52 he was the librarian of the American Embassy in Tokyo. He returned to UCLA and served for a year as special projects librarian and for a year as librarian of the Graduate Reading Room.

Mr. Heron is a native of Los Angeles, received his B.A. from Pomona College in English, in 1942, and his M.A. from UCLA in Political Science, in 1951. He was an officer in the Infantry in World War II.

In seeking the reasons for David Heron's being 'wanted' by both UCLA and Stanford, his remarkably agreeable and personable nature, his readiness to understand others' viewpoints, his deceptively quiet energy, and his downright efficiency of action all come to mind. To those who have worked most closely with him, though, it is his knack for giving a problem (or perhaps a mere fact of life) a sly and irreverent gaze, which betrays an unwillingness to be beaten or depressed by it. Solemn mysteries of librarianship and documentation have failed to awe him. Once he wrote that "The tidal wave of a new science is sweeping over and around the old library, and bits of foam and small floating generic concepts are apt to stick to its technical processes and catch on its service points. The library's books, bulky and buoyant, may well be washed out to sea, and if they are, librarians had better be prepared to explain to their constituents what happened to them." Such were his introductory words in commenting on a new publication on documentation.

Mr. Heron is equally as gentle and patient with people as with processes and problems, and may seem therefore to be insufficiently demanding. Be that as it may, people like to perform well for him, and he has a good many friends in quite a number of libraries who will attest to that.—Everett T. Moore

Asa Stephen Pickett is the new librarian at Sonoma State College.

Mr. Pickett has been associated with the San Francisco State College for the past seven years where he was acquisition librarian and later administrative assistant to the librarian. For the past five years his duties have included supervisory duties of the Santa Rosa Center of San Francisco College. He is a graduate of the University of California in Berkeley where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Library Science degrees.

Prior to his work in the San Francisco State College library Mr. Pickett had a number of years of experience with wholesale book dealers and in the publishing and printing business. He has served on various committees of ALA and of the California Library Association. He has been a frequent contributor to library and educational journals both here and abroad. He is a member of the California Historical Society, American Association of University Professors, California State Employees Association, and Association of State College Professors and is an associate editor of Union Review.

Appointments

Lester Asheim, dean of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, has been appointed director of the ALA International Relations Office.

Henry Birnbaum is chief librarian of Pace College, New York City.

Cynthia Burhans, assistant humanities librarian, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., is now a cataloger at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

W. Royce Butler, formerly head of the order department, Honnold Library, Claremont, California, is now chief, acquisitions division, Boston University Libraries.

Shirley Shueh Lau Chen is assistant librarian in the central serial record department, Cornell University.

Arthur C. Flandreau is the librarian of Concord College, Athens, W. Va.
Donald Foster is an assistant in the catalog department, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Fred W. Hanes, director of libraries at Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Ind., has received a faculty appointment with Indiana University, in contract with I. C. A., at the University of Punjab, Lahore, West Pakistan.

Margaret Harper is serials cataloger, Boston University Libraries.

Walter Hausdorfer, formerly librarian, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., is now library advisor and professor of bibliography.

Morrison Haviland, formerly director of libraries, University of Vermont, is now chief of reader services, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

Mary Darrah Herrick, formerly assistant librarian, Chenery Library, Boston University, is now assistant director for technical services, Boston University Libraries.

Carl W. Hintz, university librarian, University of Oregon, Eugene, will serve as Fulbright lecturer-consultant in library science at the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India from September 1 to December 31, 1961.

Elizabeth Hofsas is documents assistant, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Hsien-Feng Hsieh is serials department assistant, University of Illinois, Urbana.

John Kennedy is commerce and sociology library assistant, University of Illinois, Urbana.

David J. Lee, formerly assistant in the social sciences division, University of Georgia Library, is now assistant serials librarian, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Vladimir Micuda is assistant librarian in the catalog and reference division, Mann Library, Cornell University.

Oscar J. Miller, formerly circulation librarian at the University of Michigan Law Library, is now associate librarian in charge of circulation and reference, Cornell University Law Library.

Robert John Olson, formerly assistant reference librarian, Yale University, is now head of the order department.

George J. Rausch is acquisitions assistant, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Mrs. Virginia Haffner Reid is assistant reference librarian, Cornell University.

Reta Ridings, formerly assistant librarian, Vassar College, is now assistant librarian, The Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rodell, formerly head of the catalog department, Rice University, is now executive secretary of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the ALA.

Mrs. Helen Schmidt, formerly assistant director of MILC, is now executive secretary of the Medical Library Association.

Dorothy M. Schullian, formerly chief of the history of medicine division, National Library of Medicine in Cleveland, will become curator of the history of science collections, Cornell University Libraries in October.

Joan Shnew, formerly reference librarian, The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, is now assistant librarian for research and service.

Eric Simms is assistant catalog librarian, Industrial and Labor Relations Library, Cornell University, where he will be a part of the ICA Chilean program of Cornell and the University of Chile.

Donald T. Smith, formerly administrative assistant to the director of libraries, Boston University, is now assistant director for reader services.

Irma Smith is assistant librarian in the acquisitions division, Mann Library, Cornell University.

Betty Steinman, formerly assistant cataloger at the Evanston Public Library, Ill., has been appointed cataloger at the University of Dubuque College Library, Dubuque, Iowa.

Yukihisa Suzuki, formerly a staff member of the East Asiatic Library, University of California, Berkeley, is now head of the Asia Library, University of Michigan.

Mortimer Taube has been elected chairman of the board and chief scientific advisor of Documentation Incorporated, Washington, D. C.

Robert L. Underbrink, formerly a staff member of the reference and acquisitions department, University of Iowa Library, is now order librarian, University of South Florida, Tampa.
IRVING A. VERSCHOOR, formerly director of the library extension division in the New York State Education Department, is now director of education (librarianship), State University of New York, College of Education, Albany.

SIMONE VINCEN is a staff member of the rare book department, Cornell University.

LOUISE WARD, formerly a staff member of the reference department, Emory University, is now serials librarian, University of South Florida, Tampa.

RUTH E. WINN, formerly assistant engineering librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now librarian, acquisitions division, Boston University.

FLORENCE YOUNG is acquisitions librarian, Moon Memorial Library, State University of New York College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

Retirements

LOUISE O. BERCAW, assistant director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, retired June 30, 1961 after thirty-seven years of service in the Department.


MRS. GERTRUDE CRANE, assistant librarian in charge of reference, Moon Memorial Library, State University of New York College of Forestry, Syracuse University, retired June 1, 1961.

ANNE BANKS CRIDDLEBAUGH, librarian, Montclair (New Jersey) State College, retired in June 1961 after thirty-two years of service.

ORA PETERS, librarian of Concord College, Athens, W. Va., retired July 1 after forty-one years of library service to Concord College.

MILES O. PRICE, law librarian and professor emeritus of law, Columbia University, retired June 30, 1961, after almost thirty-two years of service to the University.

altha M. TERRY, head of the cataloging department, Columbia University Libraries, retired June 30, 1961, completing forty-five years of service to the University.

MRS. FRANCES VROMAN WILKINS, librarian of Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y., retired this summer after serving since 1944.

Necrology

MRS. MARIE SMART ALFONSO, former member of the staffs of the University of Washington Library and the School of Librarianship, Seattle, Wash., died June 26.

LEO P. LINK, a staff member of the acquisitions department, University of Wisconsin, until his retirement in 1956, died May 19.

MARGARET L. POTTER, assistant librarian emerita, Lane Medical Library, Stanford University, died May 23.

HELEN LAWRENCE SCANLON, assistant librarian of the Joint Library of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, died June 9.

ERNEST A. THOMAS, head librarian of Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn., died this summer.

Foreign Libraries

GODFREY RUPERT CARLESS DAVIS is deputy keeper of the department of manuscripts, British Museum.

P. HAVARD-WILLIAMS, formerly deputy librarian, Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, England, is now librarian, Queens University, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

BERTRAM SCHOFIELD, keeper of the department of manuscripts, British Museum, retired April 7, 1961.

THEODORE CRESSY SKEAT, formerly deputy keeper of the department of manuscripts, British Museum, is now keeper of the department.
Another renewal of the U. S. Steel Foundation's gift to ACRL to support the ACRL Grants Program has been made for use this fall. Not only does this gift of $35,000 (plus the possibility of $5,000 or more in matching funds) make a renewal of the program possible, it also demonstrates in the most effective way possible the faith of the Foundation in the value of the ACRL program. The program also has additional, smaller, contributions from the following firms: The McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, The Microcard Foundation, Micro Photo, Inc., The National Biscuit Company, The Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., The Reader's Digest, and Time, Inc. At least $45,000 is assured for distribution in grants this fall and it is hoped that this total still may be increased.

Application forms will be sent in September to the librarians of all institutions eligible in the program—the libraries of privately supported universities and four-year colleges. In addition to the renewal of grants to institutions, there will be also a renewal of distribution by the committee of grants for individual research projects in librarianship or in bibliography. The contributions from The Microcard Foundation and Micro Photo, Inc. will be used specifically for this purpose. The 1961/62 Grants Program will operate in the same manner as the program in previous years. Applications will be due in the ACRL office not later than October 18. They will then be processed and copies of each application distributed to all members of the ACRL Grants Committee. The committee members will review the applications individually and will then meet in Ithaca, New York, November 26 and 27, to determine actual distribution of the grants in this year's program. Announcement of their decisions will be made in the January 1962 CRL. Richard W. Morin, Librarian of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, is Chairman of the committee for 1961/62.

In commenting on the grants program for this year, President Ellsworth says, "I look forward to the opportunity of working with this committee. The usefulness of the ACRL Grants Program has been demonstrated many times in each year of its operation. This is one of ACRL's most direct activities in assaulting the needs of college libraries. I believe we have an exceptionally good committee this year and I am sure the high standards already established in distributing the grants will be maintained by this group."

"Authors' papers—integrated personal archives—are a type of collection, already not uncommon, which may be expected to multiply as the importance of preserving such collections becomes more evident to authors and librarians alike. When the researcher considers that these materials exist sometimes not in terms of folders or boxes but of paper-masses to be measured literally by the ton, he comes to realize more keenly that the process by which he arrives at what he is seeking may well be indescribable blending of science, art, intuition, literary woodcraft, and pure luck. The trail he follows will show at best only an occasional blaze."—From the "Introduction," American Literary Manuscripts, Austin, Tex.: University of Texas, [1960].
ACRL Board at Cleveland

BRIEF OF MINUTES
July 12

Present: President Edmon Low, Vice President Ralph Ellsworth; directors-at-large, Flora B. Ludington, Lucile M. Morsch; directors representing sections, Ralph H. Hopp, Laurence E. Tomlinson; directors on ALA Council, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Ralph H. Hopp; chairmen of sections, George S. Bonn, Catherine Cardew, Ralph W. McComb, Donald E. Thompson, Fritz Veit; vice chairmen of sections, Mrs. Frances J. Brewer, Helen Wahoski, James O. Wallace; ACRL Executive Secretary Richard Harwell; committee chairmen and guests, Germaine Krettek, Katharine M. Stokes, Lewis C. Branscomb, Jack E. Brown, Mark M. Gormley (Executive Secretary Designate), John C. Rather, James H. Richards, Melvin J. Voigt, Lorena A. Garloch.

Immediately on convening the first session of the ACRL Board of Directors at ALA's Cleveland Conference, President Low introduced Mr. Gormley, Executive Secretary Designate, who will succeed Mr. Harwell as Executive Secretary in September. He also introduced Miss Stokes as the next Vice President and President-Elect of the division.

The minutes were approved as published in the March issue of CRL. Mr. Voigt reported on the 1961 ACRL elections for the division and for each of its sections. The election results have been published in the July issue of CRL.

Mr. Rather, college and research specialist of the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education, reported concisely and informatively on the results of the first year's collection of college and university library statistics by that office. He reported that the summary analysis of the statistics which were published earlier in the year has been completed but that its publication has been delayed because of production schedules. He said that he expected copies of it to be available for distribution by the last week in July. The figures available for this analysis represented 95 per cent of the totals possible and were extended by statistical experts in Washington to 100 per cent. A full analytical report on the 1959/60 statistics will be published later in the year. A question was raised concerning the coverage of salaries in the current statistics and Mr. Rather demonstrated by his answer that this coverage has been considerably broadened despite the fact that statistics were not published for a few college and university libraries which had permitted their publication in the past. Plans are already under way for the collection of the statistics for the next annual volume. The Library Services Branch, he says, will do everything possible to speed up the schedule of reporting and will aim at the second week in January for publication of the basic statistics.

Miss Krettek, director of ALA's Washington Office, reported fully concerning the legislation in the current Congress of special interest to college and university librarians. This legislation includes grants or loans for buildings, extension of the National Defense Education Act to include a title relating to college and university libraries, and other matters of concern to college and university libraries. She commented, "One of the most interesting developments in this Congress is its interest in libraries." President Low, who has worked closely with Miss Krettek in promoting legislation to benefit college and university libraries, and other matters of concern to college and university libraries. She commented, "One of the most interesting developments in this Congress is its interest in libraries." President Low, who has worked closely with Miss Krettek in promoting legislation to benefit college and university libraries, added a few comments about her fine work and about the current status of legislation. While neither Miss Krettek nor Mr. Low is overoptimistic that the proposed legislation will pass in this session of Congress, their remarks seemed to encourage a belief that such legislation is well on its way within the foreseeable future.

Mr. Branscomb reported to the Board as ACRL's representative to ALA's Program Evaluation and Budget Committee. He reported that there had been cuts in the budget requested by ACRL but that he felt that our program would not be materially hurt by these cuts and showed by the addition of portions of the ALA budget how the division stood in relation to other divisions.
and other activities of ALA. Mr. Harwell followed his remarks with an expression of thanks for the excellent work Mr. Branscomb had done as our PEBCO representative and with a few additional remarks about the feasibility of working with the budget as it stands after revision. Miss Ludington called the attention of the Board to the fact that the present workings of PEBCO are a great improvement over the other methods of budgeting within ALA previously. Considerable discussion of specific points followed with participation by Miss Morsch, Mr. Branscomb, Mr. Low, Miss Stokes, Mr. Harwell, Mrs. Brewer, and Mr. McComb.

Mrs. Brewer reported most enthusiastically about the success of the Rare Books Conference at Oberlin, Ohio, which preceded the ALA Conference. She noted that the group had adopted a statement of policy regarding appraisals (this statement has been published in the Antiquarian Bookman XXVIII, 1961, p. 563). She commented that the long awaited rare books manual will definitely be completed this year. She called the attention of the Board to the World Book Encyclopedia goals award and expressed the hope that a project could be submitted through ACRL by the Rare Books Section which might compile a directory of special collections under the terms of this award. She noted also that the section had set up a committee to compile a directory of rare-book librarians. Mr. Herbert T. F. Cahoon will serve as chairman of this committee. She reported the plans of the Rare Books Section for a preconference meeting at Miami Beach next year on book illustration and invited the members of the Board to be there as participants in the meeting.

Mr. Thompson inquired into the progress toward the development of a project for a book selection tool which would replace the Shaw list. Mr. Harwell reported on the meeting called at the end of Midwinter by Mr. Verner Clapp and on further conversations with Mr. Clapp and with Mr. Robert Jordan also of the Council on Library Resources. Formulation of a workable budget for this project is holding up definite action on it, but Mr. Harwell was optimistic in expressing his belief that a proposal would be acted upon within the next few months. Discussion of this proposal raised the question of the place of materials selection within ALA's structure and several members of the Board commented on the necessity of expressing in Council ACRL's firm and considerable interest in this area of librarianship.

July 14

Present: President Edmon Low, Vice President Ralph Ellsworth; directors-at-large, Neal Harlow, Flora B. Ludington, Lucile M. Morsch; directors representing sections, Ralph H. Hopp; directors on ALA Council, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Ralph H. Hopp; chairman of sections, George S. Bonn, Ralph W. McComb, Virginia Clark (for Catherine Cardew); vice chairmen of sections, James O. Wallace, Helen Wahoski; ACRL Executive Secretary Richard Harwell; committee chairmen and guests, Lorena A. Garloch, Mark M. Gormley (Executive Secretary Designate), Felix E. Hirsch, Jack E. Brown, Katharine M. Stokes.

President-Elect Ellsworth called attention to the record of his committee appointments as published in the July issue of CRL and noted that any additional appointments would be similarly reported to the membership. He commented that for our Midwinter board meetings he would request formal, written reports from the various committees and sections well prior to the meeting so that as much free time as possible for discussion of major problems could be left for the Board.

Mr. Bonn reported for the Subject Specialists Section, presenting to the Board a petition for the formation of an Agriculture and Biological Sciences Subsection which had been approved by the Executive Committee of the Subject Specialists Section on July 12. With the petition for its approval by the ACRL Board was submitted the subsection's bylaws. Mr. Bonn raised the question of the place of subsections in ALA's organizational structure, commenting that the establishment of a History Section in the Reference Services Division legitimately reraises the whole question of the place of the subject specialists in ALA. Miss Morsch commented on the undesirability of type-of-activity division as a location for this type of unit because the subject specialist librarians are not necessarily limited in their interests or their work to reference services. It was noted that this question raises once again
the whole point of a third type of division to accommodate people with special subject interests. Both Mr. Harwell and Mr. Bonn commented on the background of the establishment of the Subject Specialists Section and its subsections. Mr. Harwell noted that ACRL would undoubtedly continue to be hospitable to the subject specialists and mentioned the possibility of the expansion of the subsections into sections as their membership becomes large enough to warrant such action. Mr. Harlow recommended that the present situation be reported to ALA's Committee on Organization, and Miss Morsch suggested that it might be possible for the chairman of the Subject Specialists Section or the President of ACRL to meet with COO to discuss this question. She moved that the ALA Committee on Organization reconsider the scope of the various divisions now establishing sections or subsections to meet the interests of subject specialists. The motion was passed. Mr. Harwell noted that the petition of the Agriculture and Biological Sciences Subsection met all of the requirements of the division's constitution and bylaws and read from the subsection bylaws its statement of object.

On the request of President Low, Mr. Harwell reported briefly that work on the preparation of a project for a renewal of the Shaw list continues and should be speeded by the reassignment of ALA to the divisions of the materials selection function. He reported that the Metcalf project for a definitive volume concerning college and university library buildings proceeds well and that chapters from the proposed book are being published in CRL. He reported at somewhat more length on the Burmese projects and his recent visit to the libraries working under these projects, the Library of the Social Sciences Faculty of the University of Rangoon and the University of Mandalay Library. He commented that he was favorably impressed with the progress of both projects and that he had recommended to the Advisory Committee To Administer the Burmese Projects that work begin immediately in formulating a proposal for the extension of them.

The committee reports were received as duplicated for the use of the Board with additional comments by representatives of some of the committees. Miss Garloch reported a successful luncheon meeting of her Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations. Mr. Harwell reported on the funds available for distribution by the Grants Committee at its meeting in Ithaca, N. Y., November 26 and 27, noting that applications would be mailed to all eligible colleges in September. There followed some discussion of the grants by Miss Ludington, Mr. Harlow, and Mr. Low. Mr. Harlow questioned the efficacy of grants of minimal amounts. Miss Ludington commented that she hoped there would be more and better requests for support of research projects. It was assured that these comments would be reported to the committee and considered by it. Mr. Gormley read the report of the Publications Committee and it was agreed that applicable portions of it would be referred to the Committee on Organization for study.

The reports of editors were accepted as received, as were the reports of the several section chairmen. To his report Mr. McComb added a statement that the University Libraries Section's Committee on Research and Development is undertaking to determine and support soundly designed research projects and is considering the possibility of an award in this area of activity. Mr. Ellsworth raised the question how putative expansion of the Association of Research Libraries might affect the activities of ACRL's University Libraries Section. Mr. Wallace commented that the Junior College Libraries Section was moving towards work with regional organizations, towards more committee work, and especially towards cooperation with the American Association of Junior Colleges in promoting an understanding of the ALA Standards for Junior College Libraries.

Mr. Ellsworth spoke briefly on the problems of a national association and commented that his conclusions on this subject in a recent speech at the University of Chicago were in favor of a federation of strong, autonomous organizations.

Before passing the gavel of ACRL to its new President, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Low called on Mr. Harwell, who is relinquishing his work with ACRL to become Librarian at...
Bowdoin College. Mr. Harwell made the following remarks: “I should simply like to thank you as representatives of all of ACRL for the privilege and pleasure, and even the perplexities, of working with you. I have enjoyed it, really. I think I’ve enjoyed it most because Elaine Mitchell has been here as secretary. You’d be much worse off if she were leaving instead of me. Most of us are old enough to remember 1936, but I can assure you that Maine is not really a foreign country and I will still be part of ACRL. But it’s a real pleasure at this point to welcome Mark Gormley formally to this job.”

Centralization and Decentralization

(Continued from page 340)

to have centralized technical services and decentralized public services, and even decentralized administration. This approximates Boston University’s current situation. Or it is possible to have central administration with decentralized technical and public services.

3. The determining factor in whether a library organization shall be centralized or decentralized should be the extent of service that is feasible.

Until very recently the administration of the Boston University libraries has been completely decentralized. The first centralization of administration came on July 1, 1959 when the budgets of four libraries came directly under the aegis of the director of libraries. I might emphasize that you do not have administrative control unless you have budgetary control. Without budgetary control you have administrative control in name only. Yet in spite of this lack of administrative centralization there existed limited centralization in technical services. The main Library as a service agency ordered and cataloged for five other libraries.

The timetable of development at Boston University seems to be for complete administrative centralization fairly soon, gradually increased centralization of technical services until complete, or almost complete, centralization results, and a system of decentralized public services and collections until the new central building is constructed. Into the central building will be assimilated most of the present scattered collections.

If, as I have said, the determining principle, as to whether or not a library organization shall be centralized or decentralized, should be the extent of service that is feasible, then why has Boston University chosen almost complete centralization in all aspects of library service?

The answer is easy. The type of library service that would be most desirable would be for each student and faculty member to have his own complete, personal library. It might be practical, but not feasible. Why not? Because of the limitation placed on this solution by the amount of money available to implement it. The limitation placed on implementation of solutions by the amount of money available approaches the equivalency of a scientific constant: the more money—the more service. Boston University has limited resources; therefore, it must have limited library services. It cannot afford the luxury of excessive decentralization. It must choose between decentralized mediocrity and centralized excellence. It has chosen the latter and in time shall achieve it. —Donald T. Smith.
ACRL at Cleveland

ACRL's more than seven thousand members were well represented among the 4,757 people attending ALA's Cleveland Conference July 9-16. Not only were the activities of college and university librarians apparent in the programs and committee meetings of the division; the influence of ACRL's membership was notable through the participation of its members in the work of many of the other divisions, committees, and round tables of ALA, particularly in the activities of the Library Administration Division, the Reference Services Division, and the Resources and Technical Services Division.

In a succinct and informative report to the ALA Council retiring President Edmon Low commented on the division's activities during the past year. He noted with especial pleasure the gifts from the United States Steel Foundation and other corporations which will enable the continuation of ACRL's Grants Program this fall. New contributors to this year's program are the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and the Reader's Digest. He commented briefly on the satisfactory progress of the library projects under the advisory direction of the division at the University of Rangoon and at the University of Mandalay. He praised the continued success of ACRL's publishing program, commenting on CRL as "an outstanding expression of scholarly librarianship."

During the year President Low has been most active in furthering the proposals for Federal aid to college and university libraries which were authorized by the ACRL Board of Directors at the ALA Conference in Montreal last year. Concerning his work in this field of activity he said: "A major activity of ACRL during the past year has been the promotion of Federal legislation for grants-in-aid to college and university libraries for the acquisition of books and periodicals. This activity has effectively demonstrated the division's ability to work to good purpose through the reorganized ALA. It was sponsored by ALA and has been carried on through the Federal Relations Committee of LAD, aided by Miss Krettek, director of ALA's Washington office. The proposal is now pending in Congress as an amendment to the National Defense Education Act, and indications at this time are that it may well receive Congressional approval. I am pleased to report that in this effort we found the highest regard among House and Senate members for ALA as a whole and the purpose for which it stands. Their pride in its achievements, which they have helped to make possible through the present Library Services Act, was evident in almost every conversation."

President-Elect Ralph Ellsworth was the principal speaker at ACRL's membership meeting. In a sound, scholarly, and yet engaging, presentation Mr. Ellsworth discussed "The Quest for Quality in Higher Education in America." He emphasized the dignity of scholarly endeavor and the necessity that there be no relaxation in our efforts to achieve ever higher standards of American university education.

In the portion of the membership meeting devoted to division business James H. Richards, Librarian of Carleton College and chairman of ACRL's Committee on Organization, read changes on the ACRL constitution and bylaws which had been prepared in order to eliminate a few remaining conflicts with the ALA constitution. The changes were approved without dissent. Those in the bylaws became effective immediately. The constitutional changes will require a second vote of approval before they can be effected.

The Subject Specialists Section approved the establishment of an Agriculture and Biological Sciences Subsection. This section's approval was confirmed by subsequent action of the ACRL Board of Directors. The new subsection held an organizational meeting during Conference. Activities of the Art Subsection included a general discussion of "Art Librarianship in a Changing World," a talk on "Cleveland Water Colors and Enamels" by Russell A. Hehr of the Cleveland Public Library, a tour to the Mather estate on Lake Erie and a talk there by Leroy Flint of the Akron Art Institute, and a visit to the Cleveland Museum of Art. The Law and Political Science Subsection held its annual meeting, and members of the section participated in a tour of Cleveland's museums, and a trip to Novelty, Ohio, to see the
geodesic dome built for the offices of the American Metals Society. The membership committee of the Subject Specialists Section is working on putting on Keysort cards a list of subject interests indicated by members of the section as their specialities, and a report on the satisfactory progress of this project was made to the executive board of the section.

A preconference meeting was held at Oberlin, Ohio, July 6-8 by the Rare Books Section. It was widely acclaimed as a delightful gathering. Principal speakers at the Rare Books Conference were Frederick G. Kilgour, librarian of the Yale Medical Library; Walter Muir Whitehill, director and librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; and Richard E. Banta, bookseller of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Other participants in the several programs at Oberlin included H. Richard Archer, John Cook Wyllie, Herbert T. F. Cahoon, Ellen Shaffer, Herman W. Liebert, J. Terry Bender, Howard H. Peckham, David Randall, Robert O. Dougan, Irvin Kerlan, James Wells, Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, Harold W. Tribolet, and Carolyn Horton. The theme of the meetings was “Basic Care of Rare Books and Manuscripts.” Attendance was approximately 150.

The Rare Books Section adopted as an official position “A Statement of Recommended Library Policy Regarding Appraisals.” Mr. Archer reported on progress in the preparation of a rare-book manual, and publication of the manual within the coming year seems assured. Mr. Cahoon was named chairman of a committee to prepare a directory of rare-book librarians. The section plans a third preconference meeting in conjunction with ALA’s Miami Beach Conference in 1962. It is expected that its meetings will be scheduled on the campus of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., June 14-16. The theme of the 1962 meetings will be “Book Illustration.”

The College Libraries Section held an all-day meeting on the campus of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, on Friday of conference week. After tours of the new library of Baldwin-Wallace in the morning the group broke into smaller units for afternoon sessions dealing with problems relating to periodicals. Discussion leaders were John P. Allen, Martha Biggs, Lois E. Engleman, Clyde L. Haselden, Celia Hauck, Edward C. Heintz, Mrs. Marjorie C. Keenleyside, James Krikelas, Robert Lightfoot, Eli Oboler, Luella R. Pollock, Elspeth Pope, Donald Rod, and Katharine Stokes.

Plans for increased activity on the part of the Junior College Libraries Section were formulated at its business meeting. The plans call for a wider program of committee work and for closer relations with other organizations concerned with the problems of junior colleges. The section sent a message to Governor Michael Di Salle congratulating him on the passage of the Ohio legislature which will permit the establishment in that state of a system of public supported, two-year community colleges. To Mr. William T. Shannon of the American Association of Junior Colleges it sent a message reading in part: “As members of the only other national organization devoted exclusively to junior college education, we are ready to work in any and every possible way with your organization. We are aware of the need for closer liaison between the two organizations just as we are aware of our dual responsibilities as junior college educators and as members of the library profession.” At their program meeting the junior college librarians heard Mrs. Patricia B. Knapp of the Monteith College Library of Wayne State University, Detroit, talk on “Correlation of Library Services and Facilities with Faculty Assignments and Projects.”

Philip Lewis, director of the Bureau of Instruction Materials of the Board of Education of Chicago, was the principal speaker at the program meeting of the Teacher Education Libraries Section. His subject was “Teaching Machines and Their Implication for the Academic Library.” Discussants of his paper were Marion Grady of Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind., and Ralph McCoy of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

An especially lively program, planned by the Urban University Libraries Committee, was the feature of the activities of the University Libraries Section. The topic, “The Challenge of Urban University Libraries,” was presented in well-received talks by Howard Hamill of the Los Angeles Public Library, Richard Logsdon of the Columbia University Library, and William Birenbaum, assistant vice-president of Wayne State University.
Report on Conservatism


Subtitled "A Report to the Fund for the Republic, Inc.," The American Right Wing presents a survey, of greater breadth than depth, of the literature of conservatism during the middle years of the last decade. Owing to the death of Miss Harris in 1959, the study has not been carried beyond 1958. Consequently, it does not discuss the supposed revitalization of conservatism which followed the reelection in that year of Senator Goldwater, and which came to light in the sharpened conflict within the Republican Party, in the widely publicized new wave of conservatism among university undergraduates, and in the fuss over the John Birch Society. Nor do the authors intend to provide a history of Right Wing movements or a full exposition of Right Wing philosophies. The authors do provide a high-spirited dash through a wilderness of rightist organizations, publications, and spokesmen, and enliven some occasionally dreary conservative strictures with wry observations of their own. No semblance of pale neutrality will be found in the body of the report, for their attitudes, ranging from amusement to contempt, are evident throughout, in spite of what seems to be a protestation of impartiality among Mr. Ellsworth's scholarly disclaimers in the Preface.

Rightist groups and publications are treated in turn according to certain clusters of ideas. These ideas are overwhelmingly negative in tone: the Right Wing is anti-Communist, anti-union, anti-integrationist, and sometimes anti-Semitic; it is opposed to progressive education, liberalized immigration, foreign aid, the Supreme Court, and the United Nations; and it is especially cognizant of the many threatening features of a strong and active federal government. The Right Wing favors decentralized government, individualism, and Chiang Kai-shek.

Among the diverse bodies mentioned in the report may be found such "moderate" groups as the medical and bar associations which defend the status quo insofar as their special interests are affected, together with such extreme examples of the psychotic right as the Christian Nationalists and the Anglo-Israelites. The reader is rightly warned, in both text and notes, to beware imputing the notions of a few groups to all the organizations cited.

The American Right Wing is spotted with many small errors caused by careless typing. It is in large part a bibliographical essay, but its utility is diminished by the lack of a separate bibliography and an index. With an index, the work would be a more useful adjunct to the brief listings in the First National Directory of "Rightist" Groups, Publications, and Some Individuals.

From this lively account of American conservatism and Right Wing extremism in 1958, the reader should gain a fuller understanding of the several viewpoints at one end of our political spectrum, and a better acquaintance with the voluminous, but often little known, literature of these movements. The authors perform a further service by placing in perspective such curious items in the rightist canon as the opposition to mental health programs and the campaigns against fluoridation of water.—Richard Zumwinkle, University of California, Los Angeles.

Manuscript Inventory

Manuscript Inventory

American Literary Manuscripts; a Checklist of Holdings in Academic, Historical and Public Libraries in the United States. Compiled and published under the auspices of the American Literature Group, Modern Language Association of America, by the Committee on Manuscript Holdings. Austin, Tex.: University of Texas, [1960], xxviii, 421p. $5.00.

Many guides to manuscript collections and
resources of libraries in the United States have been published. There are the Historical Records Survey's Guides to Manuscript Collections covering the holdings in various states; Robert B. Downs's American Library Resources, giving the holdings of libraries as listed in bibliographies of various kinds; and, more recently, the National Historical Publications Commission's Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States, as shown in collections, and the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections being compiled on cards by the Library of Congress. There have also been many guides of a more specialized nature to individual library or subject collections, but there has been little until now to cover the manuscript materials of American authors in very great detail.

This situation is alleviated to a large extent by the work of the Committee on Manuscript Holdings, under the chairmanship of Joseph Jones of the University of Texas.

The purposes of this publication are: "... to assist scholars, librarians, dealers, and collectors in locating primary source materials relating to American authors ..., encourage and facilitate the enlargement of some fairly extensive but incomplete special author collections," and to "... stimulate some agency or institution to establish a country-wide manuscript inventory and reporting service." At least the first of these purposes has been accomplished, although much remains to be done by way of assistance. The manuscript holdings of 287 libraries for more than 2350 American authors are represented in this book.

The checklist is an alphabetical listing of authors, giving dates when available. For each author, holdings of various libraries are given in eight categories: manuscripts, journals or diaries, letters by an author, letters to an author, documents relating to an author, books containing marginalia by an author, special collections relating to an author, and manuscript material attributed to an author but of uncertain authenticity. The entries are symbolized to indicate the nature of the holdings, the extent of the collection, and the location of the material.

The limitations of such a work, in spite of careful preparation, are readily admitted and explained in the introduction. Anyone working with manuscript materials soon becomes aware of the difficulties in arranging and cataloging such collections just to make them accessible to the researcher. The listing covers only American libraries and has not attempted to include the many valuable holdings of individuals, dealers, publishing houses, literary agents, and foreign libraries. Thus, American Literary Manuscripts is only a beginning in the constant search for this type of material, but a valuable beginning for the librarian who wishes to assist the scholar in his research.—George M. Bailey, Northwestern University Library.

Tennessee Library Lectures


The University of Tennessee is to be commended for this lecture series on library problems, which reaches the wide world every three years in a modest volume. Tennessee is one of the very few institutions which invites distinguished librarians to speak to a general university audience on strictly professional problems of library administration and operation.

Benjamin Powell's lecture (1958), "Sources of Support for Libraries in American Universities" deals principally with support other than that from direct university appropriation. Its principal contribution to library literature is the analysis of types of outside aid (gift of money, endowment, books) which came to a number of libraries during 1956/57. There is a separate analysis of donations to institutions with "Friends of Libraries" and those without. The latter group received much less, but Powell states that "one can only speculate about the percentage of these differences that should be attributed to the presence of organized groups of friends."

The lecturer views with concern the gen-
eral dropping off of foundation grants to build collections. He briefly covers exchange and cooperative agreements as valuable sources of support.

One could wish that this lecture had more detail on the prospects for university library support through what must always be its principal source—direct university support by appropriation. Ten years ago Keyes Metcalf pronounced, at the dedication of the Midwest Interlibrary Center, the thesis that “in our libraries we have a section of our universities that tends ... to increase in size and cost geometrically, while the rest of the institution grows arithmetically. It is obvious that this cannot go on without the library taking an increasing percentage of our total resources.”1 That same year the reviewer appeared before the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago to present evidence that the situation was exactly the opposite. This states, in part: “As university income has grown enormously in dollars and far less rapidly in purchasing power, the increases have been shared with the libraries but not shared proportionately. We may argue that libraries should be receiving a larger increase than other academic departments, but university administrations have not operated in accordance with that argument.”2 Now that ten years have elapsed an examination of library support from university appropriation would be a great service to the profession.

Dr. Louis Shores in “The Undergraduate and His Library” develops the main thesis that “the primary reason for the failure of much of our college education today can be found in the current approach.” As this would indicate, the writer swings a heavy axe on teaching methods in a manner that most librarians would applaud. But we might question that “the current Undergraduate Library trend is but another milestone along the road to educational revolution” or that “the Undergraduate Library is simply another evidence that reading room and classroom are about to exchange relationships.” The subject of the lecture was undoubtedly dictated by the establish-


Academic Administration


This study was undertaken at the suggestion of John W. Gardner, President, and James A. Perkins, Vice President, of the Carnegie Corporation, supported by grants of the Corporation, and published as one of the books in the Carnegie Series in American Education. It is interesting that a professional management consultant was chosen to conduct the inquiry, and his findings and conclusions should not be particularly surprising to presidents, academic officers, faculty members, and trustees who have been concerned with the question of governance.

Two private, two urban, two denominational, and two state universities and two liberal arts colleges were selected for ob-
servance at first hand of their processes, and Mr. Corson apparently read extensively in the literature of college and university administration. The eight chapters cover the nature and significance of governing, the university as an administrative enterprise, the role of university-wide officers, academic officers, and faculties in governance, the university as a contrast in administrative process, the ecology of governance, and the effect of institutional character and leadership on governance. Two appendices deal with the character of the institutions observed and the author’s comments on his readings.

In the opinion of Mr. Corson there is a “disturbing lack of sophisticated analysis of the functioning of our colleges and universities.” He attempts in the several chapters to “identify the distinctive nature of the problems of college and university governance that cry out for analysis.” Most of the questions he suggests as being profitable areas for further study are not new. A majority of them, for example, were considered by Algo D. Henderson, an experienced academic administrator, in his book, “Policies and Practices in Higher Education,” published at about the same time as the Corson study.

If Mr. Corson is correct in his finding of a lack of orderly and sophisticated analysis in this area, it is a challenge to academic administrators to go to work on these problems in the proper fashion. Perhaps they should seek foundation support for management consultants to attack what Mr. Corson considers to be major weaknesses in the governance of colleges and universities. There is the precedent of large sums of foundation money being made available to study internal and particularly business administration of these institutions.—Eugene H. Wilson, University of Colorado.

Developing a Specialist


By Leonard Cohan and Kenneth Craven.


The Modern Language Association’s im-
pragmatic interest since the training basic to the profession is called into question and sweeping revisions suggested. We must now deal with the original implication that the traditional librarian is an inevitable product of his education and not in most situations merely a reflection of a more leisurely approach to information resources than science centers can afford.

A technical librarian would be inclined to agree that adequate training in scientific literature is lacking in most library schools. A cataloger would just as quickly point out that library schools do not turn out a polished cataloger; and the same with the reference librarian, the curator of rare books, etc. In other words, two or three semesters of training do not turn out specialists. In most of the sciences more and more students are being encouraged to continue their education through the doctorate in order to make a more significant contribution to their profession. It is doubtful that the library schools can accomplish on the master's level more than is expected of other disciplines. This is true of all professional schools whose courses of study have no essential continuity with the first four years of training. Although the framework of a doctoral program is outlined in the report, it is not developed in detail.

Actually the courses described in the report are quite interesting and pertinent to science information service. There is certainly room for an increasing elasticity in the library school curriculum, and many of these courses would be valuable electives. The most disappointing aspect of the study is that, after making a good case for the exacting nature of science information work, too much of the final solution to the problems of recruiting, training, and advancing this specialization is based on the revision of the curriculum.

An alternate inquiry might have been directed at the science and engineering curricula as well. Does the average physics student, for example, receive any significant training in the use of the literature during his undergraduate training? Is there not a fertile area here for investigation? If science majors were convinced by example and demonstration of the importance of sound library methods, they would in the future not only approach the information center with greater self-sufficiency, but would also be more likely prospects for the specialized training the authors prescribe for the science information specialist.

The research was performed as a part of a contract with the U. S. Office of Education; the National Science Foundation supported the publication. Copies may be obtained from: Science Information, P. O. Box 624, Radio City Station, New York 19, N. Y.—James D. Ramer, Columbia University.

An Artist’s Life


Although Arthur Rackham seldom strayed far outside his native London from his birth until his death on September 6, 1939, his art and fame were universal. His productive life—some fifty years—spanned a varied era, and his genius and fertile versatility overrode all barriers of time and circumstance and nationality. Rackham’s works have been published not only in England and America but in France and Germany as well, and recently some have been issued in Dutch and Spanish editions. He is especially revered in the United States. His definitive bibliography was compiled in 1936 by two Americans, Sarah Briggs Latimore and Grace Clark Haskell; and the United States is the home of at least two virtually complete collections of Rackham’s published work, those formed by the bibliographers. The Haskell collection is now in the Free Library of Philadelphia, and the Latimore collection is at Columbia University, where it has been notably enhanced by its donor with the addition of hundreds of original drawings—the largest corpus of Rackham originals on this side of the Atlantic and perhaps in the world.

Rackham’s biography, however, could only have been written in England, where there are so many who still hold treasured recollections of this kindly, prim, sadonic man.
Derek Hudson has taken full advantage of his opportunities. His biography is warm and sympathetic, written with insight and understanding, and executed handsomely in the finest Rackham tradition. As the only definitive biography of Rackham that has been published, it is of great significance because, by showing the enormous productivity of the man, it releases its readers from the tendency to judge him solely on the basis of the few favorite works that happen to linger in memory. Moreover, although it reveals the decision of a fine genius to reach for a limitless audience through publication, it also shows how he defeated the restrictions of the colorplate process as it existed in his time by unswerving insistence on the highest possible standards of workmanship.

Mr. Hudson reproduces many of Rackham's originals, some of which have never before been seen publication. Regrettably this is done too often without normal credit lines—certain plates, for example, are from originals that have been in the Columbia collection for some time, without notice to that effect or to previous ownership. While we are on the subject of faults, one that will cause quite general annoyance is the lack of an index.

Mr. Bertram Rota has added a check-list of "The Printed Work of Arthur Rackham" which brings his bibliography up to date. This will be gladly received by librarians and collectors, because the definitive treatment by Latimore and Haskell has been out of print for many years. Mr. Rota, furthermore, has made substantial additions to the Rackham canon—at least sixteen unrecorded volumes as well as a great many magazine issues. His form of listing is highly abbreviated; while this facilitates checking, more detailed information about the hitherto unrecorded works would have been welcome. The list is available in separate form through Bodley House, Vigo Street, London W. 1.—Roland Baughman, Columbia University.

Studies in Microforms


This title completes the section on "Reproduction of Materials" from a series of studies covering most of the technical aspects of librarianship. The two earlier reports on the micro-forms, which make up the rest of the section, have been reviewed before. This volume supplements them admirably and should be used in conjunction with them. The line separating microcopying from full-size photocopying is rapidly becoming fainter, and one must understand the techniques of one in order to apply the other.

Chapters are entitled: "Photostat (used here as a generic term), Stabilization Processes, Photronic Reproduction, Verifax, Diffusion Transfer Process, Diazo, Thermography, Photothermography (Kalfax), Xerography, Electrofax, and the Electrolytic Process (3M FilmaP)." "Each chapter may be studied as an independent unit, since it concludes with its own bibliography. This study by units would have been made a little easier if the running heads at the tops of the pages had been by main title and chapter title, rather than series title and main title. The chapters on "Xerography" (83 pp.), "Diazo" (77 pp.) and "Photostat" (59 pp.) are the longest; and each one could be used as an introductory handbook for its process with the addition of a few more illustrations. A criticism aimed at the two volumes on microforms was that they should have been illustrated. This volume is, but the few included tend to whet one's appetite for more. One feels that the author would have included more if the economic restrictions of publication had permitted.

This series of studies is intended to provide "a survey of the published and unpublished literature of each facet of the field." This has been done in this volume, as in the other two. Being published later than they, it contains bibliographic references through 1958, and a few into 1959. The form adapted from the series has resulted in three volumes that are excellent reference tools and basic guides to the literature of photoduplication. It has not resulted in


COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
texts that read easily. This reviewer hopes that it may be possible for each of the authors (Hawkins, Stewart, and Hawken) to write further on their respective subjects, unfettered by the editorial restrictions that appear to be compressing them into a series pattern. A minor, but annoying result of this approach, is the fact that the author's name does not appear on the spine of the book, so that one has to remember that volume three is Hawken on Full-Size Photocopying.


On a shelf within arm's reach of my desk there is a short row of about a dozen small catalogs listing the products of the largest producers of published microforms. I have occasion to refer to these daily, both in a positive sense ("Where can I get such-and-such a microform?") or in a negative sense ("Do we have to film so-and-so, or has someone else already done it?"). When I refer to them, I usually have to look at each catalog, and their arrangements differ just enough to throw one out of rhythm.

Within this one-volume guide, I now have everything on my reference shelf, plus a number of other catalogs that I had not happened to lay my hands on. Included are forty-two publishers of microforms, and the listings are arranged in a single alphabet. Items are listed in uniform manner, with the basic information given in a reasonably abbreviated form (i.e. author, title, date, price, publisher, and type of microform). There are just over ten thousand lines of entries, most of them one line long. The book has been printed through use of the Compos-o-line sequential card camera, so that it should not be too great a job for the publisher to keep it up-to-date.

This is not a union list of microforms. It is a listing of microform publications offered for sale on a regular basis. Some non-commercial producers (e.g. New York Public Library, National Archives) are included. Theses, dissertations, and Xerox Copyflo enlargements from microfilm are not listed. One surprising omission is the A. C. R. L. Microcard Series published by the University of Rochester Press (which is listed). Each publisher is identified by an alphabetic abbreviation. It is too bad that it was decided to set up a new system of abbreviations, rather than establish an extension of the familiar ones found in the Union List of Serials.

For those who might want to carry this useful tool in a shirt pocket and refer to it with the Microcard hand viewer, there is included on the back cover a Microcard copy of the whole list. This is accomplished on two double-faced Microcards. It seems almost certain that this volume will meet with enough approval to ensure its becoming an annual publication.


There are times when one wants a booklet (preferably free) spelling out the basic principles of microfilming to put into the hands of a person who has asked questions about microfilming. This should give him something to look at before one begins to tell him about the problems that are involved in his particular application. This booklet should be one step more elementary than the Kodak data books on Copying and Microfilming.

Gevaert has for some time had such a booklet, printed in Belgium (an edition in French and one in English), and well illustrated. The first half of it was just the thing to fill the requirements listed above. The second half went into more complete technical details about Gevaert microcopying materials. There is now an edition printed in the United States that is almost as complete as the Belgian edition. It will serve to take the place of a "First Steps in Microfilming" until such a title comes along.

Another aspect of microfilming that is confusing concerns the many details involved in indexing a large file of documents for microfilming. Remington Rand and Recordak have published booklets about this subject, and now Bruning has joined the parade with this well illustrated little volume.
which carries a wealth of information in an easily accessible form.


The O-P program which was initiated in 1958 by University Microfilms has been one of the most interesting developments in photoduplication to appear since microfilm came over the horizon. Through its wedding of microfilm with full-sized photocopy, it has made use of the best features of each process. Its growth has been nothing short of phenomenal, resulting in University Microfilm's becoming a publisher (re-publisher?) with a list longer than that of any other commercial firm in this country.

Most of us first learned about the program from a short note entitled "Microxerobook" in the New York Times, Book Review Section of March 30, 1958. A fuller description appeared in the second issue of volume four of Microcosm in April of the same year. In the next issue of that newsletter appeared the first listing of titles available. This ran to about one hundred twenty-five entries and included the names of forty-three cooperating publishers.

Since then, five lists have come out as separate catalogs. The first four were cumulative lists, appearing in January 1959, June 1959, August 1959 and January 1960. The latest list is a supplement, carrying the project up to March 1961. The growth of the program is shown by their contents: 1/59-ca. 500 listings and 52 publishers, 6/59-ca. 1200 listings and 98 publishers, 8/59-ca. 1400 listings and 101 publishers, 1/60-ca. 2100 listings and 110 publishers. The last list brings the number up to just about 4000 titles from 134 publishers.

This latest catalog is a handsome booklet, well printed in a legible type, and with an attractive cover. Unfortunately, it is a different size from the January 1960 list which it supplements. As an indication of present trends of interest, there is a separate six page listing of titles in the Russian language. These 220 items are listed alphabetically both in the main section and in the separate section. Listings are by: author, title, place of publication, publisher, date, O-P number, and price. These O-P catalogs do not include all the resources of University Microfilms; they note only those titles on their O-P Books project. Much of the material in the other projects of this company (e.g. doctoral dissertations, STC project, etc.) is also available as xerographic enlargements from microfilm.


The second annual meeting of the National Microfilm Association was held in New York in 1953, took two days, and had a registration of just under two hundred. The ninth meeting was again in New York in 1960, covered three days, and had a registration of close to one thousand. The proceedings of the second meeting were issued in a mimeographed volume of seventy-four pages, whereas those of the ninth are a well printed volume of more than three times that length. Most of the papers at the second meeting had information of value to librarians concerned with microfilm. At the ninth meeting there was much of interest to librarians and archivists in the four general sessions, and a special session of eight papers was prepared for them.

The first general session was devoted to the tools of microfilming. Reports were submitted by: Photo Devices, Recordak, Photostat, Griscombe, Bruning, Prestoseal, Keuffel & Esser, Microcard and Xerox. Each speaker outlined briefly what new equipment his company had to offer since the previous year. Just as most academic and industrial research is now tied in with government sponsored projects, so also one finds most large microfilming programs associated with government orders. A special session (which ran concurrently with the library program) was devoted to the Department of Defense specifications for microfilming. These papers dealt with the attempts to standardize equipment, supplies, and techniques used for government contract work, so that all projects could be synchronized with each other. Indirectly, the outgrowth of this work will have a bearing on library microfilming.

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Technology was the subject of the next session. Papers were read on subjects ranging from present day problems of insert cards used on IBM equipment, to speculations on future applications of computor-film, tape-film, and fiber optics used for scanning film. There was enough “cloud nine” thinking to make one realize that the field of microphotography is not static.

Another session was given to the applications of microfilming. These covered subjects from a number of fields including one that was sub terra and one sub rosa. The former was a suggestion that municipal water and sewage works microfilm their charts and records so that the men who go beneath the streets could carry hand viewers to examine their maps on the job. The latter told about the use of microfilm by the O. S. S. during the second world war.

The final section of this volume is devoted to the library-archive session. Papers were read about the New York Public Library which has been microfilming for over twenty five years, and the University of Michigan Library which began to do so just over five years ago. Microfilm was credited with giving historians a new tool for research, it was blamed for the headaches that it gives cataloguers in libraries, and it was shown that it could make an out-of-print book in-print and thus confuse the compilers of listings. Although librarians account for only a small part of the membership of the association, it has been gratifying to note the increase in the attendance of librarians at the annual meetings and the subsequent recognition accorded their problems by the association.—Hubbard W. Ballou, Columbia University.

The United States Military Academy Library at West Point, N. Y., won the John Cotton Dana Award among college and university libraries for a publicity program showing how the library relates itself to the life of the whole organization. The contest is jointly sponsored by the Wilson Library Bulletin and the Public Relations Section of ALA. Scrapbooks from many kinds of libraries all over the country are the basis for which the awards are granted. The winning scrapbooks are available on loan from the library of the ALA at Chicago.
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