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Quantitative Criteria for Adequacy of Academic Library Collections

The authors challenge accepted doctrine which asserts that the adequacy of an academic library cannot be measured by the number of books which it contains. Out of their feeling that the Standards for College Libraries and the Standards for Junior College Libraries are inadequate for estimating the sizes (in volumes) required for minimum adequacy by libraries of institutions of higher education of widely differing characteristics, they developed new formulas for this purpose. These formulas attempt to identify the principal factors affecting academic needs for books and to ascribe suitable weights to each factor. The authors then illustrate the application of the formulas to specific institutions, and conclude that while the results are useful, further research is needed. They end by suggesting specific topics for such research.

Can the adequacy of the collection of an academic library be measured by the number of books which it contains? Respectable authorities say "No!"

"The adequacy of the college library's collections cannot be measured in quantitative terms," asserts a well-known textbook in the field of college library administration. "To judge a collection superior or inferior on the basis of the volume holdings," it maintains, "is as absurd as rating a college on the basis of its enrollment."

Regional accrediting agencies agree. "The actual number of books which a library contains is not a stable measure of the adequacy of the library." "More important than the total number of books in the stacks is the extent to which the selection of volumes accurately reflects the needs of the institution as defined by its educational task." "It will be noted that no mention is made here of required minima for . . . library holdings . . . The adequacy of each institution's resources must be judged in terms of its program." "Every [academic] library must . . . be evaluated in its own setting rather than by comparison with general patterns or norms, because each library must support a particular educational program." And similarly the Northwest Association, 1957, and the Western Association, 1963, while concerned for the "adequacy" of the academic library, provide no yardstick for
the measurement of that quality. The only regional association which makes an obeisance in the direction of a quantitative measure (but in a manner which approximates mockery) is the Southern Association: “The book and periodical collection should, by quality, size, and nature, support and stimulate the entire educational program... the following should be used as a reference: Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities. Annual Analytic Report... In using this reference, institutional authorities should consider it a serious danger signal if the library regularly falls in the lowest quarter of any of the categories analyzed.”

When, as in these cases, standardizing authorities omit or refuse to set standards in quantitative terms, the budgeting and appropriating authorities, who cannot avoid quantitative bases for their decisions, are compelled to adopt measures which, though perhaps having the virtue of simplicity, may be essentially irrelevant.

It is not surprising, in consequence, that the Standards for College Libraries adopted in 1959 by the Association of College and Research Libraries of the American Library Association, while properly placing primary emphasis upon quality and the means for achieving it, should also include sufficient numerical criteria to meet to a degree the need for quantitative standards.

Specifically, these Standards provide that fifty thousand “carefully chosen” volumes may serve as the minimum for the library of a college of up to six hundred students (full-time equivalent); that “steady growth” is essential but may slacken when the collection reaches approximately three hundred thousand volumes; and that for each two hundred students above the initial six hundred there should be an additional ten thousand volumes. It is emphasized that these are minimal figures.

The Standards for Junior College Libraries, likewise promulgated by the Association of College and Research Libraries, are similarly insistent upon quality, but similarly offer some quantitative assistance. They require that an institution of up to one thousand students (full-time equivalent) should have a minimum of twenty thousand volumes exclusive of duplicates and textbooks and suggest that this figure should be increased by five thousand for each additional five hundred students beyond one thousand. Again, it is emphasized that these are minimal figures.

In neither case, however, are the suggested quantitative criteria convincing in the sense that they rest on demonstrations of actual numbers of books required for specific educational purposes. Instead, the suggested figures admittedly reflect the accidentals of college library statistics (without indication of how this reflection is effected) or agreement among librarians consulted. The requirements for additional books are based in one case upon an apparent “correlation between the growth of the student body and the growth of the collection,” and in the other simply upon “consultation with many junior college librarians.” Finally, the Standards for College Libraries are by definition inapplicable to institutions stressing advanced research or granting degrees beyond the Master’s, while the Standards for Junior College

---

11 Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, College Delegate Assembly, Standards, 1962, p. 31.
12 For example, in California a formula for the annual book fund of the state colleges provided four books per student for the first one thousand students, two for the next four thousand, etc. A recommendation to change this formula proposed the provision of forty books per student by a certain date. But neither formula is directly related to the quality of the library. Program for the Development of California State College Libraries (n.p., August 1962), p. 2-3.

[Speculative notes:]

Quantitative Criteria for Adequacy / 373

Libraries, although recognizing that institutions with a multiplicity of programs may need minimal collections of two or three times the basic figure of twenty thousand volumes, do not state at what point this requirement takes effect.

The present authors recently needed formulas for producing estimates of the size required for minimum adequacy by the library collections of a number of academic institutions of widely differing characteristics. It was important that these estimates should carry conviction to the planning, budgeting, and appropriating bodies concerned. Available standards were found unsuitable for producing the desired result. Accordingly, an attempt was made to develop formulas in which separate account would be taken of the principal factors that affect the requirements for books in connection with academic programs, and in which each factor would be weighted in a manner capable of being related to and justified by practice.

The results of this attempt, though admittedly but a beginning and needing much improvement, were found useful for the purpose for which they were designed, and are consequently presented here as of possible wider interest. They invite exploration of the conditions which affect academic needs for books, of the relative weights which should be attached to the various controlling factors, and of the basic hypothesis itself—namely, that it is possible to provide a meaningful quantitative measure of adequacy in library collections.

FORMULAS FOR ESTIMATING SIZE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY COLLECTIONS REQUIRED FOR MINIMUM ADEQUACY

The minimum size required for the adequacy of an academic library differs from institution to institution depending upon the combined effect of the variables constituting the controlling factors in each case. Among the most important of these are:

- The student body—size, composition (graduate or undergraduate, full-time or part-time, resident or nonresident, etc.), scholastic aptitude, socio-economic and intellectual background.
- The faculty—size, involvement in research, “library-mindedness,” etc.
- The curriculum—number of departments of instruction, number of courses, proportion of laboratory to literature courses, number of undergraduate “majors,” number of fields of masters’ and doctors’ degrees, number of professional schools, etc.
- Methods of instruction—extent and use of textbooks, reading assigned and independent study, honors work, etc.
- Availability of suitable places for study on the campus.
- Geography of the campus—proximity to metropolitan areas, to other large libraries, etc.
- The intellectual climate—inducements and distractions to study, etc.

It is obvious that these factors differ widely in their susceptibility to measurement. Only those that can be most easily and meaningfully measured were given places in the following tables which constitute the formulas.

NOTES ON TABLE 1

The formula presumes that even minimal or minimum adequacy can be achieved with its assistance only if all material is carefully chosen with a view to the purpose to be served, and the weeding program is as active and realistic in relation to needs as is the program of acquisition.

Averages. Because of wide disparities in the extent of the literatures of various subjects, the figures suggested by the table must be considered as averages of the literatures of subjects of academic
interest. It is not too difficult to estimate the size of a collection for work at a given level in a single subject; it is when the library is required to serve the interest of many users at many levels in many subjects, as in an institution of higher education, that estimates of size become difficult.

Interdependence of factors. No factor represented in the formula will be operative in isolation; each is dependent on others. For example, it is not suggested that 240 monograph volumes are sufficient for an undergraduate field of concentration (line 5). Obviously, there will be contributions to each field of concentration resulting from each of the other variables (lines 1 through 4).

Microcopy. The table presumes that most of the materials estimated in lines 1-4 will be in full-scale format. Even here, however, some of the less-frequently-used material (such as back files of newspapers) may be in microcopy. With respect to much of the little-used research material to be added in accordance with the estimates contained in lines 5-7, “adequacy” can be achieved with almost as much efficiency through the use of microcopy as with full-scale material. The table assumes that fully cataloged material in microform will be measured in volumes as though it were in original form.

Title-volume ratios. The title-volume ratio employed for books (columns 2 and 3) is 1:1.2 which falls between that (1:1.37) found to obtain in the National Union Catalog and that (1:1.15) which is found in the Lamont library catalog. The ratio used for periodicals (columns 4 and 5) has been set at 1:15 (cf. the note on line 1, column 4). For documents (column 6) a title-volume ratio does not seem to be meaningful. In consequence, the total sizes of collections obtained by using the table are expressed only in volumes.

---


Line 1, Column 2. The figure of 50,750 volumes suggested as capable of providing threshold adequacy for an undergraduate collection derives authority from experience in the actual construction of lists for this purpose. The most important of these lists have been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIST</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TITLE LISTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaw</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamont</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>56,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Shaw list was a pioneering effort which set the pattern and the standard of excellence. The Lamont list was the first to be related to an actual undergraduate library, but it had many faults. The Michigan list learned from these. The California list (under construction at the library of the University of California at San Diego) has not only benefited from previous experience but has been executed under auspicious circumstances. The Library Council of the University of California recommended that the three new campuses currently being planned each have seventy-five thousand-volume libraries at opening day, since the experience of the growing campuses, Irvine in particular, suggests that it is difficult to give adequate service with a smaller collection. The California list, in consequence, provides for about sixty thousand volumes of monographs and fifteen thousand volumes of serials.

Line 1, Column 4. The figure of 250 periodical titles is supported by the Michigan list which includes 245 such titles and the California list which provides for fifteen thousand serial volumes representing nine hundred titles, of which the three hundred most useful are in runs of twenty or more years. Further, the figure of two hundred and fifty is 50 per cent of the number of titles covered by the following standard periodical indexes published by the H. W. Wilson Company, without which no (general) American library can expect to render adequate service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Titles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Index (social sciences and humanities)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Science and Technology Index</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Line 1, Column 6. The figure of five thousand documents would admit the most important publications of the U.S. Congress, the Bureau of the Census and other federal executive agencies, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, states of the United States, etc.

Line 2. If the library which provides merely threshold adequacy for undergraduates is to permit the members of the teaching staff to keep up in their subjects even liminally, the collection must be enriched for their benefit. An enrichment amounting to fifty titles (e.g., three per year for sixteen years), one periodical subscription and twenty-five documents per faculty member would seem to be a minimum. Presented by Line 1 takes no account whatsoever of the size of the student body. As this increases, the number of copies (not titles) will have to be increased. At the suggested rate of twelve volumes per student, every book in the undergraduate library could be duplicated by the time that the student body had risen to 4,230. In other words, there could then be, if desired, two identical undergrad-

18 [University of California at San Diego, Library, List of books selected for the libraries of three new campuses of the University of California.] In preparation for the press.

18 The observed tendency for stable and continuing academic libraries to double in size every sixteen years that is associated with the name of Fremont Rider suggests that sixteen years represents a period at which the collections of such libraries require a substantial degree of renewal. Accordingly, this period is here adopted for the cycle of renewal for the additional materials purchased for faculty, etc.
uate collections, each serving 2,115 students. It is more likely, of course, that all 4,230 would use the same library but that the books more in demand would be supplied in multiple copies.

Line 4. The typical student in an honors or independent study program may read or use hundreds of books each year. However, since the criterion sought here is merely threshold adequacy, a very low figure is used.

Line 5. The undergraduate collection (line 1) will rarely have as many as several hundred titles in each field in which an undergraduate “major” is offered. By contrast, “basic lists” for such subjects typically include two thousand and more titles (see note on line 6, below). Accordingly, the reinforcement suggested here, amounting to only 17 per cent of this quantity, is very modest.

Line 6. At the point at which graduate work is offered leading to the master’s degree or its equivalent, the collection must assume some of the characteristics of a research collection, albeit at the lowest level. The quantity of material for addition here is suggested by the numerous “basic lists” which typically include two thousand and more titles, e.g.:

Anthropology\(^\text{19}\) 2,000
Area studies (Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America)\(^\text{20}\) 7,000
Art reference books\(^\text{21}\) 2,850
China modern—economic and social development\(^\text{22}\) 2,000
Communism—books in English only\(^\text{23}\) 2,500

\(^{19}\) D. G. Mandelbaum and others, eds., Resources for the Teaching of Anthropology; Including a Basic List of Books and Periodicals for College Libraries Compiled by Reed S. Beckham with the Assistance of Marie P. Beckham (University of California, 1963), 2,000 titles.

\(^{20}\) American Universities Field Staff, A Select Bibliography: Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America (AUFS, 1960); Supplements, 1961, 1963, 6,000 titles in basic list, 500 in each of the supplements.


Electronics\(^\text{24}\) 2,000
Physics\(^\text{25}\) 1,883
United States of America—life and thought\(^\text{26}\) 6,500

Line 7. These 24,500 volumes represent but a fraction of the literature of any but the most recently-developed subject, and can ordinarily be expected to present a subject only in its most recent aspects, neglecting historical development. Yet as recently as 1955 one of the most literature-based of the learned professions adopted twenty thousand volumes as a passing grade for its training centers in the United States,\(^\text{27}\) and even in 1964 sixteen of these centers still had fewer than thirty thousand volumes. It is also true that the literatures of several disciplines support each other, as chemistry, biochemistry, physiology, anatomy, neurology, psychology, and other related sciences contribute to make a medical library.

**NOTES ON TABLE 2**

As with Table 1 it is presumed that all material will be carefully selected—and weeded—with reference to the purpose to be served.

As with Table 1, also, the formula provides only for a minimum. When it is seen, e.g. in the notes on lines 2 and 4, out of what this minimum is constructed, few institutions should be willing to stay there.

Averages. Similarly as for Table 1, the figures suggested here must be construed as averages. Obviously, courses in court stenography or in conversational Spanish do not require the same library support as courses in theatre or decorative arts.

**Government publications.** No special


\(^{27}\) Association of American Law Schools, Proceedings, 1955, p. 325.
TABLE 2
FORMULA FOR ESTIMATING THE SIZE FOR LIMINAL ADEQUACY OF JUNIOR OR COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Periodicals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titles (2)</td>
<td>Volumes (3)</td>
<td>Titles (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a basic collection, viz.:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. A collection to support a two-year general education or liberal arts (transfer or university parallel) program</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add for each of the following as indicated:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Faculty member (full time equivalent)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Student (full time equivalent)</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Subject field of study, either transfer or terminal, in which courses are offered beyond the standard general education or liberal arts transfer program</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The earlier of these are out of date, and none is now authoritative. It is consequently not possible to give to the initial step in the formula of Table 2 even the degree of empirical support which is available for Table 1. The development of such support would be an important step toward the improvement of the standards for junior college libraries.

Line 1, Column 2. This provision amounts to fewer than two books per faculty member per year (if spread over sixteen years) plus one periodical.18

Line 3. This item provides for additional copies (not titles) required by the size of the student body. At the rate suggested the basic collection could be duplicated by the time there were 3,375 students. This figure obviously needs testing in practice.

Line 4. This item provides for each additional subject at the rate of six titles per annum with replacement over a sixteen-year period.18 In this connection, it may be noted that for the diversified program of the community college as contrasted with the narrower one of the junior college, the recent Rutgers Guide has the following to say:

The community college library should probably be larger than that of a comparable-sized four-year liberal arts college because a greater amount of materials is needed to maintain the diversified programs offered by a comprehensive community college.31

EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF THE FORMULAS

In Tables 3-5 the formulas of Tables 1-2 have been applied, by way of il-

---

I illustration, to the data for a number of academic libraries. Because of the untested status of the formulas, the names of the institutions have been withheld unless there seemed to have been no risk of an unjustified pejorative judgment.

In Table 3 it is possible to compare, for four senior college libraries, the calculations resulting from the formula of Table 1 with those for additional volumes suggested by the Standards for College Libraries (viz., increments of ten thousand volumes, additional to the basic collection of fifty thousand, for each two hundred students beyond an original six hundred). It may be noted that the Standards are easier on the stronger institutions and harder on the weaker than is the formula of Table 1.

In Table 4 are found certain libraries with enormous collections which are nevertheless found short of minimum adequacy by the formula of Table 1. Can this be possible?

The source of adverse judgment is found principally in column 7 (number of doctoral fields). Thus, library no. 4, with 1.67 million volumes, offers the doctor's degree in sixty-two fields as contrasted with Illinois' sixty fields supported by 3.6 million volumes. The interpretation to be put on the table, therefore, is not that the collections rated minus are in an absolute sense "inadequate," but that they are inadequate in relation to the programs which they are attempting to support—in other words that the institutions have overextended themselves in relation to the available library resources.

The libraries represented in Table 5 without exception possess collections exceeding the basic minimum size required by the Standards for Junior College Libraries, and in some cases their collections are several times this basic minimum. In spite of this all but two fail to meet the threshold of adequacy prescribed by the formula of Table 2.

In Table 5 it is possible to compare the findings of the formula of Table 2 with those of the Standards for Junior College Libraries (viz., increments of five thousand volumes, added to the basic twenty thousand, for each five hundred students beyond the original one thousand). Two more institutions in the list are found adequate by the second than by the first criterion.

Source of data, Tables 3-5: Various, see footnotes. All data are for 1962/3 or 1963/4, extrapolated for some items for some institutions from prior years. Student and faculty figures have been reduced, in some cases arbitrarily, to full-time equivalents.

Column 1: Senior colleges; no. 4: A state-supported senior college.

Column 2: Faculty (full-time equivalent).

Column 3: Students (full-time equivalent).

Column 4: Honors students (postulated at 25 per cent of student body for nos. 1-3 and 10 per cent for no. 4).

Column 5: Fields of undergraduate concentration—"major" subject fields.

TABLE 3.
APPLICATION OF FORMULA OF TABLE 1 TO SELECTED SENIOR COLLEGES

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Oberlin</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>+512</td>
<td>138,500</td>
<td>+550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Swarthmore</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>245,000</td>
<td>+115</td>
<td>68,750</td>
<td>+250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Antioch</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>96,300</td>
<td>129,000</td>
<td>+34</td>
<td>106,250</td>
<td>+21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ....</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>-37</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Quantitative Criteria for Adequacy

**TABLE 4.**
**APPLICATION OF FORMULA OF TABLE 1 TO SELECTED STATE-SUPPORTED OR STATE-ASSISTED UNIVERSITIES**

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Illinois</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>30,275</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,683,000</td>
<td>3,635,000</td>
<td>+35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Michigan</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2,456,000</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
<td>+32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. UCLA</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,634,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,257,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>+7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>477,000</td>
<td>412,000</td>
<td>-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,202,000</td>
<td>805,000</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>236,000</td>
<td>-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>30,600</td>
<td>3,066</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,555,000</td>
<td>1,670,000</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>567,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5,380</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>266,000</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>13,300</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>268,000</td>
<td>-55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column 6: Fields of graduate concentration—master’s work or equivalent.

Column 8: Size (volumes) of collection calculated by the formula of Table 1.

Column 9: Size (volumes) of actual collection.

Column 10: Difference between columns 8 and 9 expressed as a percentage of column 8. Plus indicates that the actual collection is larger than required by the formula; minus that it is smaller.

Column 11: Size (volumes) of collection calculated by the formula suggested by Standards for College Libraries.

Column 12: Difference between columns 9 and 11 expressed as a percentage of column 9. Plus indicates that the actual collection is larger than required by the formula; minus that it is smaller.

Source of data: See Table 3.

**TABLE 5.**
**APPLICATION OF FORMULA OF TABLE 2 TO SELECTED JUNIOR OR COMMUNITY COLLEGES**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Wright Branch, Chicago City Junior College | 215 | 5,700 | 30 | 55,580 | 68,600 | +23 |
| 2. Los Angeles, Calif., City College | 600 | 11,100 | 45 | 99,300 | 104,600 | +5 |
| 3. | 80 | 1,380 | 14 | 28,785 | 26,500 | -8 |
| 4. | 370 | 12,375 | 50 | 92,300 | 76,100 | -18 |
| 5. | 100 | 1,255 | 14 | 28,875 | 22,000 | -24 |
| 6. | 227 | 4,750 | 50 | 55,702 | 42,000 | -25 |
| 7. | 245 | 3,810 | 30 | 49,500 | 34,800 | -30 |
but there is no mystery about it. The difficulty arises simply from the quantity of detail and number of variables involved, far beyond the capability of any visiting committee to assess merely on the basis of easy observation or sampling.

Yet every scholar has a notion of what in his own field constitutes adequacy for various purposes—undergraduate instruction, graduate teaching, advanced research, etc. This notion can in every case be expressed in concrete terms, i.e., in terms of a list of specific books. The contents of the list can in turn be made the subject of agreement or consensus of a number of scholars in a field. And the adequacy of an entire library is made up of the adequacies of its parts.

The best yardsticks of adequacy are therefore those to which we have become accustomed—the book-selection list and the specialized subject bibliography, frequently reviewed and brought up to date by experts and in the light of use. But to apply these yardsticks is, at the present time, something else again: manual checking and searching procedures are involved—slow, tiresome and costly.

Yet it may be foreseen that, with the advent of electronic catalogs the checking of a book-selection list or bibliography will become the mere routine of a mechanical process. Not only will evaluation of collections be simplified thereby, but collection-building procedures will be assisted. The end result will be gains in the quality of collections.

The formulas described in this article have been developed in an attempt to find a method for estimating the size for minimal adequacy of academic library collections more convincingly than can be done with existing criteria. It may be validly objected that little more has been accomplished than to transfer the locus of conviction from an unknown whole to the unknown parts, of which the whole is composed. This may be readily admitted while calling attention to the fact that to break an estimate down into components is standard practice for convincing budgeting and appropriating bodies.

In any case, the attempt to identify and weigh the factors which affect the need for books in academic situations reveals gaps in our knowledge, to the filling of which research might profitably be directed. Among the questions requiring answers are:

- What are the tests of adequacy of an academic library collection?
- What is learned from experience regarding the contents of an undergraduate collection of minimum adequacy?
- How are these contents affected by variable factors such as geography, curriculum, teaching methods, intellectual climate, etc.?
- What constitutes adequacy for particular kinds of material at various levels of use—e.g., periodicals, government documents?
- What constitutes adequacy for the needs of faculty, honors students, etc.?
- What correlation, if any, exists between size of student body and size of collection?
- Is there a renewal or replacement cycle? What are its characteristics? Does it affect acquisition, weeding, or the estimates of cost of collection-building?
- What constitute adequate resources for graduate work and research in various subjects and at various levels?
- Questions similar to the foregoing may be asked with respect to the collections of junior and community colleges.

REGRETABLELY IT IS NECESSARY to set the record straight about the experiment in computer charging at the University of Hawaii. The article purporting to deal with this topic in the May 1965 issue of CRL does not present an accurate account. It treats of many topics and of possible routines that have no relationship with the system actually installed and tested at the University of Hawaii, and if left uncorrected the article will seriously mislead the profession.

This reply is limited to the minimum areas that must be discussed if the erroneous impression given by the article is to be corrected. These are: (1) accuracy of the statements in the article; (2) operational efficiency of the system actually installed and tested; (3) program efficiency of the system actually installed and tested; and (4) outcome of the test.

1. With regard to the accuracy of the factual statements in the article, I shall limit my discussion to the statements in just one column, even though many other statements are equally questionable.

Taking the right hand column of page 217, the first sentence states, "The automation of the order department routines is already flow-charted and approved." Fact: If the operations have actually been flow-charted the head of the Sinclair library, the head of the order department and the head of the cataloging department have no knowledge of the alleged flow-charts, and it can be stated with certainty that no system for this purpose has been submitted for consideration, let alone being approved, and its implementation date is not being delayed by personnel vacancies.

The second sentence in the next paragraph says, "It was designed to operate at approximately the same cost as the unsatisfactory manual system which preceded it . . . " Fact: The cost was more than twice as high as that for the system it succeeded. See part 2.

The next sentence says, "A $25,000 switchover budget was approved and at this writing it appears that a large portion of this amount will be returned to the state at the end of the fiscal year." Fact: There is no basis for this statement as indicated by the facts in part 2, which were available early in April.

The next sentence says, "Machine costs turned out to be considerably lower than expected as a result of unpredictable advantages gained through cooperative use of certain items." Fact: There was no cooperative use of any of the items rented by the library, and during the period of the test they were used for nothing other than circulation. Computer costs at the Computer Center were double the preliminary estimate.

There are many other statements and allegations in this article that are definitely open to question, but it does not seem necessary to pursue this further.

2. Operational efficiency. Using the costs for October through March, and projecting the costs for the year at the March rate when the costs were slightly lower because the debugging had pre-
sumably been completed, the annual cost of computer charging for salaries, machine rental and supplies in the library was $86,498.52 plus cost of computer time of $33,000.00, or a total of $119,498.52 per year. The cost of the system that the computer charging replaced was $53,027.73 per year. These figures are based on actual payroll records for both periods, supplies and rentals shown on the university books, and time billed by the Computer Center. There were no activities added at the circulation desk during the period 1964/65, so the net cost of computer charging was found to be substantially more than double that of the old manual charging system, which was no model of efficiency.

3. Program efficiency. The chief objection to the old charging system, as stated in the Black report, which the May article alleges to be the basis for the change, was, "Indeed the present circulation system is under attack solely because of the difficulty of ascertaining where books may be if they are not on the shelves." This objection was based on the fact that it was, in the old system, necessary to consult multiple files and that it sometimes took from fifteen to thirty minutes to locate a book. Under the computer charging system as installed at Hawaii, it was always a day before the charge got into the files since the computer was run once a day only, and book charges from Friday afternoon at 4 p.m. through Monday at 4 p.m. did not become available until Tuesday morning. In fact the log kept of date of charge and date when the computer charge record became available to the circulation desk shows that the mean time for getting a charge into the computer file was 3.3 days, and that on several occasions the delay ran two weeks or more before the location of a book could be determined.

Overdues, which sound real tidy in the May 1965 article, were in fact reported to the library only twice between the time computer charging actually started on October 8, 1964, and March 31, which made a farce of the time control system. Overdues could not be sent even after the overdue printouts were received because they were so far out of date.

While renewals, as stated in the article, can be handled by running the book card back through the machine, the article fails to point out that this requires that the book be brought back to the library to make the machine-readable book card available. An alternative would be to repunch the book card. This would be difficult with information obtained over the telephone and would require the punching of three cards which would then be sent to the Computer Center and would be converted into one book card and returned a week later after which the renewal could be run into the system. The net result is that renewals could only be handled if the borrowers brought the books back instead of their being handled by telephone.

Another major factor in terms of program efficiency is the fact that one-day loans or reserve-book loans could not be handled in the computer charging system as designed and operated, which meant that more than half the charging continued to be done manually as before, resulting in multiple charging systems in use at the same time.

4. Outcome of the test. After the data noted above and other results of the test were studied by everyone concerned, the rental of the equipment was cancelled as of May 6, 1965, and a simple charging system using an IBM 026 punch for about four hours per week and a tabulator at the Computer Center for about two hours per week was put into operation on June 1, 1965. This system uses a uniform method for all materials charged and provides time control and

(Continued on page 398)
The Place of "Professional Specialists" on the University Library Staff

A growing group within the staffs of university libraries is that of "professional specialist." Persons in these groups may or may not hold library school degrees, but their professional status is assured by special skills, competences, or talents which the library requires and which they present. Examples of "professional specialists" are given; conditions of their appointments, and their job descriptions are enumerated.

This paper is another in the series of statements drafted by a member of the Committee on Academic Status of the University Libraries Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, and approved by the committee as preliminary reports to elicit comment. Readers' reactions are invited and may be sent to the author of this particular paper or to the chairman of the committee. Following possible revisions and final approval by the committee, it is expected to submit all statements to ACRL for endorsement and publication in monographic form.

Within many university libraries there are developing sizeable groups of staff members who may be termed "professional-specialists." This group of individuals seems to be set apart from traditional librarians by shades of difference in their personnel status within the university and within its library. These shadowy variations are the topic of this paper. A description of the professional-specialist group can be attempted. It cannot, however, be a precise definition when universities achieve such great variance in treatment of similar positions, when assignments may be combined into hybrid positions, and when personnel policies vary widely.

"Specialist" is here used to refer to an individual with a subject or technical expertise combined with a knowledge of libraries and educational institutions. Although most librarians may be said to specialize (for example in law libraries or in cataloging of social science materials), the term is further limited to persons whose specialist talents may be said to dominate his talents as a librarian. Using this definition, there would throughout the country be a rather large number of these positions filled with persons having pursued advanced work in the specialty, while there would be fewer with training in both the specialty and in librarianship.2

An indication of the dominating interest in the specialty would be the individual's membership and activity in such associations as the Society of American Archivists, the National Microfilm Association, or the Modern Language Association.

1 Current members of the Committee on Academic Status are R. B. Downs, William H. Jesse, Robert H. Muller, David C. Weber, and Lewis C. Branscomb, chairman.


Mr. Weber is Associate Director of Libraries, Stanford University.
tion, and perhaps little interest in the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, or the Special Libraries Association.3

Before considering various other ways of arriving at a definition of a distinctive group of positions, the form of the “professional specialist” group may be suggested by the following list of specific specialist assignments which is not exhaustive and will surely in the future include new types.

Administrative or Systems Analyst
Archivist
Area or Subject Bibliographer
Audio-Visual Division Chief
Book Selection Specialist for a language, subject, or region
Business Manager
Editor of Publications
Information Scientist or Documentalist
Manuscripts Curator
Map Librarian
Paleographer
Personnel Manager
Photographic Specialist

Since some of the specialties, such as work with manuscripts, have been a traditional part of librarianship for centuries, it is clear that any list such as the one above is debatable; and a group of professional-specialists can be described and discussed only in broad generalities subject to all the usual hazards of such treatment.

The term “professional-specialists” is not in general intended to designate librarians with assignments in traditional departments who have become specialized because of the unavoidable division of labor which comes with the increasing size and complexity of the library. The amount of “traditional” librarianship which each specialist practices, and which each must know, is so variable that this characteristic cannot be used to help define the group.

Taking another approach, there is likely to be a higher incidence of teaching among the professional-specialists than by the traditionally oriented librarians. Courses of instruction offered by librarians who are subject specialists are common in American universities, as they are in those abroad. Others of the above named specialists may also be enlisted for teaching duties in some institutions. Teaching is thus a rather general characteristic of this group, but it cannot serve as a part of the definition for this professional-specialist group, since it is likely to be a voluntary function rather than one inherent in the position held.

Another point of distinction is the special titles often used for these positions, titles assigned to make clear the special assignment which might not be evident from general classification, such as Librarian III or Principal Librarian. A special title may be granted because of the individual’s exceptional background, his need for special designation in the community, or the administration’s desire for a particular emphasis on the assignment. Thus the head of an audio-visual department may for clarity be called chief of audio-visual facilities, or possibly for emphasis director of academic communications and instructional media. One institution may prefer chief of photocopying services, while another prefers photographer to the library, or specialists for documentary reproduction.

Yet here again, titles certainly cannot be used to help define the group.

Professional-specialists may handle either traditional jobs or those rather recently added to the library; or they may direct newly-formed departments or offices. Thus the position of personnel officer may be established as the constant jobs of staff recruitment and training reach proportions requiring that these functions be split off from others. Or new endowment income may serve to create

3 The present use of the word “specialist” is in a different sense from its use in “special librarianship,” where an active role in distillation and dissemination of information is implicit, and the meaning is distinctly different from “subject librarian.”
a new position with responsibility for archives; and this assignment, combined, for example, with the library’s need for a bibliographical study of distinction, may result in the creation of a division of special collections or a department of rare books, archives, and manuscripts, with a chief or a curator to manage it. No one library will have many of each type within this specialist group, but great variations are possible. It must be concluded that the newness or the numbers of such positions do not help clarify the definition.

A close analysis of personnel policies and academic status will produce perhaps the only rather clear sign that a distinctive group does exist. In personnel policies, the professional-specialist may be treated almost exactly as are the librarians, using whatever classification and enjoying whatever academic status are assigned to librarians within a given institution. Yet some differences can be detected, perhaps in salary schedules; or they may lie in eligibility rules for faculty benefits or other indications of status. Where this occurs, the variant treatment is almost certain to be because of their qualifications and services _intra muros_ as professional-specialists, often working especially closely with a department of instruction, rather than because they are librarians “with connections.”

As a hypothetical case, an archivist may sit on university committees or be given standing in the university far beyond that of other library department heads when the university considers the archivist in a different light because of the especially important value of his services to the president, trustees, or alumni groups. Or the archivist may have been independent of the library until a recent reorganization; he may have been coordinate with the curator of the museum, the director of the press, or the director of libraries. Further, the business school, or the history and education departments, may have a special interest in the organization and use of the archive collection, and may use the archivist to give courses, to sit on committees, and to participate in their academic programs in other ways. The archivist in such an instance may have achieved special privileges by his own activities, competence, and personality combined with a set of local conditions.

Careful analysis of positions in each institution should show where the special nature of the appointment lies; the professional-specialist may by this definition have a slightly different treatment from the majority of librarians in one or another aspect of his employment. These aspects which will be briefly discussed are: the type of appointment, the classification of position, the salary schedule, the question of tenure, the availability of sabbaticals, and other perquisites.

**Type of Appointment**

The specialist may more often work part-time, even less than half-time, than the librarian, who usually holds a full-time appointment. He may also have jobs outside the university which occupy part of his time. Not infrequently a specialist may hold a joint appointment in the library and in another department of the university, either as an administrator or as a member of the instructional faculty. This mixed appointment for the professional-specialist might mean that he has two forms of status. Since he probably holds academic and perhaps faculty status for his library position, status deriving from another university appointment generally offers no improvement.

**Classification**

The professional-specialist will commonly be placed in the classification for librarians, the exact level being determined through job analysis, qualifications for candidacy, experience, and administrative responsibilities. An alterna-
tive might occasionally be used where the specialist fills one of many similar positions existing elsewhere in the university. Thus, instead of the business manager being inserted into the library classification, he might in some institutions be included in a classification for other individuals having graduate business school training, when he is similar in qualifications to such individuals in the controller's office or business office of the university.

**Salary Schedule**

Salaries are one place where the professional-specialist may be treated differently from librarians. The specialist is drawn from a different market which dictates the salary minimums for different levels. This creates a separate salary schedule *sui generis*. Where the specialist is a librarian who became a specialist by learning on the job, the salary schedules may be identical to that for other librarians. The personnel manager or the map librarian might be examples of this local development. Others may be sought in a national market, such as a documentalist or information scientist, a photographic specialist, or an audio-visual specialist. Once the initial salary is established, the individual may be inserted at the appropriate level in the regular schedule for librarians, with normal increases following, unless the condition of the national market forces more substantial annual increases in order to hold the specialist.

It may be unfortunate that a preferential salary is sometimes determined by the demand and supply on the employment market, but it is unavoidable. Of course, to say that a financial advantage lacks equity with respect to the rest of the professional staff overlooks the fact that the specialist ran the risk of advanced training in a limited field. He invested time and funds to obtain an education for a field where relatively few people were needed to fill positions in various types of organizations. Furthermore, any apparent stretching of salary scales on behalf of the specialist will only tend to bring other librarians along with him for improved salary, status, and benefits.

**Tenure**

The part of his appointment in the library would have tenure if librarians are so covered. When the professional-specialist teaches one or more courses on a regular assignment in a department of instruction, he is not likely to gain faculty tenure for it unless it constitutes the major part of his appointment. In any event, his conditions for job security within the library would almost certainly be the same as those applying to other librarians.

**Sabbatical Leaves**

As a specialist's job approaches the character of faculty occupations, his sabbatical arrangements should more closely resemble those of faculty than of business officers. That is, the professional-specialist in a scholarly or academic discipline who has achieved proficiency and a high status among his colleagues is probably able to demonstrate that he could profit from and make good use of a sabbatical leave. Thus some specialists, such as the paleographer, archivist, or book selection specialist, may perhaps be in a more favorable position for a sabbatical than is the typical librarian, though the benefits of sabbatical leaves to all senior librarians can be cogently argued.

**Other Perquisites**

The professional-specialist is likely to have a slight advantage over the traditional librarian in such areas as insurance programs, faculty club membership, attendance at faculty meetings with voting power, housing privileges, travel funds, tuition exemption, ticket priorities, and automobile parking arrangements. This comes from the fact that he is a specialist in a minority group and a special case may be made for him
without opening the flood gates. He may also have special arrangements with one or more departments of the university or with administrative offices which enable him to obtain such privileges.

Although precise qualifications of “professional-specialists” are not possible to define, it may be that from 5 to 20 per cent of the staff of some larger libraries would be specialists as described above. In most libraries it will probably be a smaller percentage. A library which needed specialists in past decades most often found them elsewhere than in library schools. Yet the trend toward employment of specialists has prompted graduate library schools in the past dozen years to organize institutes and to add new courses and combination programs with other departments in the university in order to graduate librarians with better qualifications to handle unusual assignments.\(^4\) It is clear that graduate library schools are increasingly meeting the need for specialists. Even so, many professional-specialists are not required to obtain a graduate library degree. The educational requirements for holding such a position continue to be highly pragmatic; experience is the best recommendation.

The responsibilities of a few such specific positions and the qualifications sought in these appointments may be suggested in the following examples:

**Librarian of East Asian Studies & Assistant Professor of Library Administration, Ohio State University Libraries.** Graduate degree in library science from an accredited library school. Experience in selecting and cataloging East Asian library materials. Scholarly knowledge of the history and literature of the Chinese peoples and to a lesser degree of Japan and Korea. Knowledge of Chinese and Japanese languages.

**Coordinator, Library Development Program, University of Tennessee Library.** The coordinator for the library development program coordinates the university solicitation of books and manuscripts and money for books and manuscripts. The position requires a college degree, preferably a graduate degree. Teaching and research experience is highly desirable. A library science degree is not required, but would be desirable. A full acquaintance with the teaching and research needs of the institution itself is necessary. A wide knowledge of and enthusiasm for books is requisite.

**The Research Associate in Statistical Services, University of Illinois Library.** Library degree and some experience, preferably in technical services areas; interest in machine applications to library problems; ability to work well with people and to obtain cooperation from the library staff. Duties are to work with the library administration, departments involved in mechanizing procedures, the statistical services unit, and Advisory Committee on Library Automation; recommend to the library administration specific equipment, programs, and procedures to be followed in the conversion to automation; work out the machine applications and oversee the actual conversion to machine operations of those programs approved by the library administration.

**Head of Near Eastern Unit, University of Michigan Library.** Has responsibility for the selection and cataloging of all materials in Near Eastern languages to be added to the university library collections, and assists in the acquisition of these materials. Qualifications required are competence in Arabic, a working knowledge of one or more other languages in the area and of two major European languages and several years of library experience, especially with materials from the Near and Middle East and preferably including cataloging of vernacular materials; desirable are grad-
uate degrees in Oriental studies and library science.

Chief of Administrative Services, Stanford University Libraries. College degree; graduate degree in, or experience in, business administration is considered of major importance; also important is knowledge of audio-visual, photographic, and data processing equipment and similar machine processes important to libraries; and useful is interest in studies of operation efficiency, in printing and publishing, and in building design and equipment. No graduate library school degree required. Minimum of five years experience in business or education is felt necessary.

There is undoubtedly a national trend for an increasing proportion of positions in university libraries to be specialist in character. There are larger numbers of librarians who are full-time book selection specialists or curators of subject collections. Data processing or documentation specialists in university libraries are increasing in number. The use of personnel managers and business managers is increasing. Also audio-visual divisions and photographic departments are now major enterprises in some institutions where they were embryonic twenty years ago.

Dean Neal Harlow foresees that "many competent bit performers in a well-ordered system (story tellers, abstractors, technicians, and subject specialists) do not require [the] extended perspective [of librarianship] and need not seek or be granted the freedom of the profession. Persons from allied professional fields, particularly sociology, political science, and technology, will play a major role in the decision-making processes of libraries. . . ."5

This is a natural result of increasing size and complexity in university libraries. New qualifications are sought in appointments to help solve new problems. Many aspects of work in the larger university libraries can now profit by such specialized attention.

Without resting a conclusion on fact, one may speculate that many types of professional-specialists will remain a part of library organizations in future decades. Some, such as the information scientists, may become absorbed in librarianship. Other specialists (perhaps the business manager and photographic specialist are examples), may always remain a clearly distinct group. One need only consider the officers of the Library of Congress to realize that large research libraries of the future are certain to have on the staff some men who are business specialists, lawyers, historians, as well as other specialists in editing, in communications, in audio systems, or in data processing.

This development is probably a sign of maturity in the library profession. It may result from the fact that libraries are now gaining creditable support in these affluent times.


Wanted—Choice Editor

ALA has accepted, with regret, the resignation of Richard K. Gardner as editor of CHOICE, effective January 31, 1966. Mr. Gardner will devote the next several months to completing a doctoral dissertation and, later, will enter upon a career in library education at Western Reserve University.

Persons who may be interested in the position and persons who wish to suggest the names of others who may be interested are requested to communicate with George M. Bailey, executive secretary of ACRL.
The International Federation of Library Associations has grown in membership and in the extent of its program since its establishment in 1927. Proposed as being essential to its continued success are: (1) a broader base for its fiscal support; (2) special conferences for particular groups of librarians; (3) improved annual programming; (4) better communication between IFLA and its constituent organizations; and, (5) a more extensive publication program.

The Council of the International Federation of Library Associations held its thirtieth meeting in Rome from September 14 to 18, 1964. There were approximately three hundred librarians in attendance from thirty-three countries. Though we may ascribe this unusually high number partly to the city where the meeting took place—many delegates combined their professional duties with some Italian tourism—it cannot be denied that there is a growing interest in the activities of IFLA all over the world. That the Russian delegation numbered twenty-eight persons and that forty librarians came from the United States give ample proof of the fact that the influence of IFLA in the library world is gaining.

IFLA’s chairman, Sir Frank Francis, well-known director of the British Museum, in his opening address did not leave his audience in doubt about what he saw as IFLA’s task in a changing world. Quoting the introductory pages of Libraries in the World he pointed out that “the task to be fulfilled by libraries after World War II is not only many times heavier than before 1940, but has also in many respects changed a good deal in character. The technical and political revolutions in recent decades are making their impact deeply felt in nearly every sphere of life to-day. Hardly anyone can claim to be unaffected by the new media of mass-communication, by the coming of age of young races and peoples, and by the shifts of political influence from traditional centers to others about which we know as yet little or nothing. The almost oppressive development of science and techniques has made the world much smaller, has drawn all countries much more than before into the field of scientific research and has confronted humanity with problems at once frightening yet full of almost infinite possibilities.” The text from which this quotation is taken continues by devoting a paragraph to the part libraries will play under these circumstances, in which more than ever it is “necessary for libraries all over the world to keep in touch with each other, to keep abreast of the needs of one country, of the aid to be given by other countries, of the most recent developments in the fields of organization, documentation, technical equipment, by which they will be able to

Dr. Leendert Brummel, Librarian Emeritus, Royal Library, at The Hague; formerly vice-president of IFLA; is now professor at the University of Amsterdam.

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satisfy demands continually becoming more complex."

It is here that IFLA could render great services, but also one must ask the question posed by the president at the end of his speech: "To what extent can IFLA speak with a world voice?" For a long series of years IFLA found its stronghold in Western Europe with some support from the United States. Only recently it has begun to extend the frontiers; Russia and America became more interested, and by 1962 the number of members had risen to ninety (from fifty countries). It is clear that a complete reorganization for IFLA is needed, so as to enable it to take its full place as a truly international body. The first steps on the way to this reorganization have already been taken, but it will be a long time before the end will be attained. It is my intention in this paper to note some requirements in various fields which IFLA must fulfill if it is to accomplish its new tasks in a satisfactory way. I must begin, however, by giving a brief outline of IFLA's past and present, because many of its deficiencies are easily explained by its own history.

Passing by various previous meetings where the desire for an international library organization was expressed, I recall only the proposal made by Mr. G. Henriot at the International Conference of Librarians and Book Lovers (held in Prague in 1926) to set up an international committee representing the various national library associations to prepare international library conferences. As a result of this proposal which was unanimously adopted at the fiftieth anniversary conference of the ALA held in Atlantic City in 1926 a resolution was passed asking the ALA to take the initiative and submit to the national associations a plan for the creation of an International Library Committee. Delegates authorized to study this plan and to vote would be invited to the fiftieth anniversary conference of the British Library Association in the following year at Edinburgh. There an "International Library and Bibliographical Committee" was definitely established. So 1927 may be considered as the year of IFLA's birth, though it was still a Committee. The name was changed to International Federation of Library Associations in 1929 at the first International Library Congress in Rome; the number of associations that had joined was already more than twenty. The executive board was called the International Library Committee.

This change of name also meant a change of course. The original idea was to create a permanent committee which was to prepare an international congress every five years and to carry out the resolutions of such a congress. Instead, a committee representing an international federation met every year, sub-committees with special tasks were set up, and the preparation of congresses fell into the background. A second consequence was perhaps more serious. The originally planned permanent committee was supposed to have a bureau with an informative task of its own on behalf of libraries all over the world. Nothing of the sort happened, however, much to the detriment of IFLA.

During the presidencies of I. Collyns, W. W. Bishop, and M. Godet, in the period 1930-1940, IFLA showed a slow but steady growth. The number of member-associations was twenty-seven in 1932 and forty-one in 1939. The attendance at the meetings, averaging about fifty delegates and observers, was small. In 1935 a second international congress took place in Madrid and Barcelona with a general theme of Public Libraries.

This congress was not only important in itself, but it worked also to stimulate the meetings of IFLA. In Madrid Marcel Godet had submitted his well-known report on international loan with the result that in the meeting at Warsaw in 1936 the rules and the forms for international loan were discussed. Another subject brought up for discussion at
Warsaw was the relation between librarians and documentalists. Documentation in those years became more widely known, and consequently librarians had to take up their position with respect to this new phenomenon. As a result of the congress at Madrid, where a subcommittee for special libraries had been established, the Institut International de Documentation asked for a certain cooperation between the two international organizations, a proposal to which IFLA agreed.

During the war years the work of IFLA came to a standstill. The first meeting after the war took place in Oslo in 1946, not without reason, because Godet was succeeded as president by W. Munthe, the director of the National and University Library at Oslo. The Germans and Italians were not invited, but nevertheless fifty-two delegates from eighteen countries were present. Thanks to the preparatory work of the secretariat—Dr. T. P. Sevensma was secretary from 1929 to 1958!—the members of all the subcommittees were already appointed.

Satisfactory as this might seem, IFLA’s traditionalism was disappointing. Fortunately it met with some opposition, and for the first time some of the subcommittees, which always had been a sort of façade, had a real meeting. It was decided to reserve for this purpose at least one day in the future. This was an improvement, but even so the work of the subcommittees was difficult. It is the usual experience in international meetings that such things as good agenda, reports submitted in time, and fruitful discussions depend largely on the president and the secretary and the preparatory work they do between sessions. Many subcommittees failed in this respect, and IFLA’s president and the general secretary apparently had difficulty in finding the happy mean between a laisser-aller policy and severe rules.

In 1955 after the plans for a congress in the United States had failed a third international congress met in Brussels. Although the more than one thousand four hundred persons attending this meeting made it in itself pleasant it was also abundantly clear that a world congress of librarians had become an unwieldy institution without much practical use. In a certain sense this congress meant the end of a period. Although IFLA’s new president since 1952, Pierre Bourgeois, director of the Swiss National Library, took an active part in the preparation of the Brussels Congress, he had already in his first year voiced his opinion that the future would be for regional congresses.

This had been one of the reasons for a change of the statutes of IFLA in 1952 to the effect that in connection with the growth of IFLA the International Library Committee would be named Council, and in consequence the subcommittees would be named committees. Next to these there would be sections of special groups or of a regional character. It was very important that henceforth, next to national library associations, national and international associations with similar interests might be admitted to membership. This was to counter the tendency for other organizations to take over part of the work of IFLA, which of course could not prevent the founding of other associations, but could incorporate them and still leave them complete liberty.

This change of statutes had considerable consequence. A section of National and University Libraries and a section of Public Libraries were formed. The first regional section became the section of Latin-American Library Associations. For the Theatrical Libraries and Museums and for the International Association of Technical University Libraries new sections were formed, and the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists was admitted as a member.

All these changes were symptoms of a new trend in the world of libraries. Dur-
In Bourgeois’ presidency the number of member-associations rose from fifty-three to seventy-three. Bourgeois was succeeded in 1958 by G. Hofmann, director general of the Bavarian State Library, under whose presidency the problem of the secretariat was the order of the day. The rise of the number of members and consequently of the attendance at the meetings—the last three years about 150—made very high demands upon the secretary. He had also the responsibility for the editing of the annual Actes—the latest volumes numbered 343 and 283 pages!—and for the IFLA Communications published in the international library periodical Libri. And the correspondence grew and grew!

IFLA felt what many organizations feel nowadays, that the happy days are no more when the secretary’s task was accomplished as a side-line. A permanent secretary was badly needed, and thanks to a much higher subvention of UNESCO this was realized late in 1962. It was necessary, if IFLA was to come up to the expectations that it might be a worldwide organization.

Is IFLA going to live up to that name? There are some hopeful signs. The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles subsidized by the Council on Library Resources, held in the UNESCO building in October 1961, was prepared by IFLA and was as an international meeting a great success. At the Edinburgh session of September 1961 a working group of three was charged with the preparation of a long-term program, the result of which was published in May 1963 under the title Libraries in the World (French title: Les bibliothèques dans le monde). A program for the first five to ten years was outlined in this publication, which is well-received and will be translated into various languages. The Guide to Union Catalogues and International Loan Centers by L. Brummel and E. Egger was published under IFLA’s auspices in 1961 and is already out of print. As a nongovernmental organization IFLA has now the so-called Consultative Status A with UNESCO, which gives it an influential position. An information bulletin IFLA News has appeared since 1962 in two languages.

Without any doubt all this sounds satisfactory. But the question may be repeated whether IFLA, whose post-war meetings were quite recently characterized by a former UNESCO official as genial family parties, can speak to any extent with a world voice. The answer is yes and no. "Yes," in so far as IFLA leaves still to be desired that it obtain results necessary for a truly international body of that kind. I shall try to explain by giving some examples of fields and activities where, in my eyes—the eyes of a retired librarian and a retired vice-president of IFLA—improvements would be possible.

1. To begin with: the financial situation is very unsatisfactory. Without UNESCO’s subvention, which makes the existence of the permanent secretariat possible, it would be hopeless. Thankful as IFLA may be for this financial aid, it is absolutely necessary to seek out other financial resources. First of all IFLA will have to search its own heart. The annual dues payable by its members are computed by the executive board on a scale which is at present fixed at a rate between 25 and 50 Swiss centimes for each member of the association or on a basis of 5 to 10 per cent of the receipts from membership dues of the associations. With such figures before our eyes we do not wonder that the income of IFLA is so low. With great satisfaction I heard at the last meeting in Rome that Dr. Bourgeois, who is acting treasurer after the resignation of Dr. Breycha-Vauthier, has plans for drastic changes on this point.

We have to keep in mind, however, that librarians are not wealthy and that the income from dues will hardly be sufficient even for the normal work of IFLA. In my opinion it is mainly for research in a special field, conferences of a special group or on a special subject, etc., that IFLA could get financial help, and it is advisable to study the possibilities in this connection.

2. The new statutes provide for international congresses to be held from time to time, but one may ask whether it is possible for IFLA to bring together a sufficient number of librarians from all parts of the world. A real world congress would be very crowded and would call for an enormous organization—and much money—if it will be of any use. Perhaps IFLA will have to look for another course of action. To quote again the presidential address in Rome: “While financial considerations make it really difficult to accomplish true world coverage, it should not be so difficult to provide the framework within which a world organization could function. The ultimate future of IFLA may well be a series of regional groups, similar perhaps to the Latin-American Regional Section founded in 1962, each with its own organization and meetings... It is, of course too early to attempt to forecast what these future regions might be. We already have the Latin-American Regional Section I have mentioned; we have been asked by UNESCO to take steps which might lead to an African section and I should very much like to see the Asian Federation of Library Associations, which held its inaugural meetings in Tokyo in 1957, brought into active participation in the work of IFLA.”

On the whole I agree with these words, though I wonder how well these regional sections would function. I also wonder what the financial consequences for IFLA would be. At any rate such sections might not expect financial aid of any importance from IFLA. I am also afraid that Sir Frank is much too optimistic when he thinks that the regional sections could come together periodically, thus fulfilling the expectation laid down in the present statutes of IFLA of a world congress every few years.

Personally I would prefer to bring about special conferences for particular groups of librarians, such as university librarians, medical librarians, or children's librarians. One could also think of conferences on special subjects such as union catalogs, library buildings, legal deposit, and coordinated acquisition. In many countries it would presumably be fairly easy to obtain adequate government grants for the purpose of arranging such special conferences which certainly would be much more profitable than one or two committee meetings at the annual sessions of IFLA. This would imply a much needed unloading of the agenda of these sessions.

3. In connection with this it will be unavoidable to consider a change in the yearly sessions. Many new and young librarians now come to IFLA's meetings expecting to learn something, to hear interesting lectures, to take part in stimulating discussions. What they find are mostly general meetings of a formal character, filled with oratory and administrative matters and section and committee meetings, sometimes poorly prepared and administered. They are interested in various subjects treated in these meetings, but they find that often much time is wasted so that there is no discussion at all. This is the more disappointing, as necessarily many committee meetings take place at the same time, so that they can attend only two or three of them. IFLA shall have to give serious consideration to whether or not its sessions should have more the character of a congress than before. It shall have to consider a restriction in the number of committees or an extension in length of the sessions and more variety on the agenda. IFLA made a good start in this respect in Rome, where in a plenary meeting four experts delivered lec-
tures on libraries in newly developing countries and in special meetings where such subjects as reprography and mechanization were discussed.

4. A very important question is how to organize the sessions of IFLA and more especially the meetings of sections and committees. Many times we have seen presidents read aloud the texts of papers which could have been distributed, or, worse still, were already in the hands of the audience. Often delegates use practically all the time available for a committee meeting for the reading of their own report leaving no time to other delegates for discussion. Though the president has recommended strongly to all the sections and committees that they go again and again to the long-term program to identify the broad tasks which have now been tackled, it was hard to discover in many committee meetings that this advice was followed.

All the same there is no question but that in view of the reception *Libraries in the World* has enjoyed it is now the right psychological moment to base further study and discussions on this document. If as a result IFLA could publish reports on different actual problems I am sure it would be much appreciated by librarians all over the world.

Can such a thing be organized? The answer is an emphatic yes, but on condition that the work of sections and committees be better organized than they have been in the past. In the meeting of the Council in Madrid in 1958 the Scandinavian librarians brought before the Council a document with recommendations regarding the work of the sections and committees. It was asked in this document that reports from committees be submitted to the national associations at least four months before the session of the Council and that resolutions of national associations regarding these reports have been received by the secretariat at least two weeks before the session, so that duplicated copies could be available before the session. In 1964 the realization of these wishes is still a long way off. Perhaps they ask a little too much as far as the period of four months is concerned, but on the whole these demands are fully justified. The experience in Rome made it quite clear that some direction as to the presiding of the meetings would not be superfluous. It stands to reason that a constant consultation of the president and the general secretary with the presidents and secretaries of the sections and committees is necessary. I know that one has to face such a thing as human weakness, but this should never be an argument for letting matters take their own course.

5. It is very desirable that IFLA make its name and work known through publications. The *Guide to Union Catalogues and International Loan Centers* is completely exhausted. The English edition of the long-term program *Libraries in the World* will soon be out of print. Such publications make IFLA better known than the somewhat traditional *Actes*. Why not bring some method into the editing of the national reports and publish them as a separate annual volume? These are only some wishes; many others could be added. However the above-mentioned items make it clear that much organizational work is still to be done by IFLA. In the session in Rome revisions of the statutes proposed by the executive board were adopted. One of the principal changes is to reduce the size of the executive board so as to allow for at least two meetings between sessions of the Council. It is hoped that this executive board will be a working group active and flexible enough to be a real help to the permanent secretary in executing IFLA's policy. I cannot do better than end this paper by extending my best wishes to the new executive board in the performance of its difficult task.
The Location of a Library’s Science Collection

The arguments for and against centralization of a library’s science collections—the weight of which seems to favor centralization—are reviewed. Considerations of importance in deciding location include size, use, proximity, function, and comprehensiveness of the collection. Office collections grow into departmental libraries, which in turn grow into science divisional libraries. Until book collections become formal libraries, however, they can be used to supplement formal library service. Increasing emphasis upon multidisciplinary research argues for greater centralization of science libraries.

The arguments for and against centralization or decentralization of a library’s science collections have been considered before. Miller¹ and Shera² argue rather successfully for centralization from the library administrator’s point of view. Nicholson³ summarizes the factors for centralization very nicely as follows:

Factors in favor of centralization of an institution’s library resources include economy (the avoidance of some salary costs, of certain duplications of books, of multiple card catalogs, of separate physical quarters, equipment, and maintenance), the convenience to users where subject interests cut across several disciplines, better preservation of materials, more complete reference an increase in total resources available to all users alike, at a more reasonable cost.

On the other hand, arguments for decentralized services, and greater efficiency in certain operative procedures. In essence, it provides centralization seem not to be as well formulated. Wells⁴ bases his case for decentralization on convenience to the user, and Marron⁵ recognizes the fact that economics favor centralization and scientists’ reading habits favor decentralization. The compromise of duplication in microforms is not yet a workable possibility because of lack of sufficient titles in these media. The need for close proximity between laboratory and the library in the scientific disciplines, however, can best be shown as an out-growth of three factors. First, some laboratory work requires almost constant supervision so


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that a research worker can leave his work only for very short periods. Second, research work in the laboratory sometimes requires consultation of the literature during the progress of an experiment when leaving the building for a prolonged period of time could ruin the experiment and months of previous work. Finally, the pace of modern science is so fast that, in general, the scientist will have great need to use the periodical literature which because of its bulk (multiple bound volumes) and its nature is best left stored in a library situation with its corresponding abstracting and indexing services. It should also be noted that the advocates of centralization always assume that the central library situation is efficient. In cases where this is not so, it could be much easier to run an efficient branch library or to improve its efficiency than to wait for such improvement to take place at the central library.

The key to a solution to this problem lies in an analysis of the library's functions. The library must be viewed first as part of a total system which considers both the book collections and the users of these collections as part of a whole. Five factors seem to be of significance when considering the location of science collections: frequency of use, size, proximity to the laboratories, kind of use, and completeness. One important measure of a book's value to the user or to the institution is the frequency with which it is used. To arrive at a reasonable utilization of library materials, the books and journals must be used a certain number of times within a given unit of time. Two variables play a role when trying to increase this frequency of use per item: (1) the size of the collection, (2) the distance or proximity of the book collection from the related scientific laboratory or the chief group of users. The former favors centralization; the larger the size the more economic the library unit. The latter favors decentralization; the closer the collection is to the users the greater the possible use of the collection. Two other factors also play a role in trying to decide the best location for any given item—the type of use made of the book or journal and the completeness of the collection. Certain kinds of books and journals are only useful or find their best use in conjunction with laboratory experiments. For example, *Index kewensis plantarum phanerogamarum nomina . . .* (Oxonii, eprelo Clarendonian, 1895); *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics* (Cleveland, Chemical Rubber Co., current ed.); *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (Birmingham, England, International Union of Crystallography, Kynoch Press, 1952-62).

In a library situation the size of the collection must be planned within certain limits. To provide minimum service, specifically eighty-eight to ninety hours a week of circulation and reference coverage, a branch library must reach a certain critical size. This size—necessary to justify a staff large enough to provide the above coverage and yet provide a sufficient amount of work—is not capable of precise definition. It will vary with the nature of the collections and the program it serves but may minimally be about ten thousand to twenty thousand volumes. For example, libraries with holdings in the applied sciences (e.g., engineering) can be on the smaller end of the spread since considerably more reference work is usually required and performed. Personnel for such a minimum library would consist of one professional librarian and one and one-half or two clerical assistants. The type of services included would be both of the housekeeping kind and of a reference nature. The former makes the material within the library more accessible through circulation control, prompt reshelving, periodic inventories, recall of overdue items, a card catalog, a periodical check-in file, etc., and provides a permanent point of contact with other
Location of Library’s Science Collection

libraries in the system. References would include guidance in locating materials within this library and the rest of the library system complex through use of the card catalog; abstracting and indexing services; and reference books. Literature searches and instruction in the use of the library and the literature could be provided as requested. Faculty members benefit from prompt attention in making selections, ordering, and processing of items in areas of their individual specialties.

Consideration must also be given to recent changes in scientific research trends. Most departmental libraries are the product of a former more precise division between scientific disciplines and the need for close proximity of books and laboratories. The growth of interdisciplinary research, however, the rapidity with which changes occur, the great increase in the quantity of literature being published, the construction of interdisciplinary laboratories, and the growing application of computers to library routines seem to indicate the need for re-evaluation of the usefulness and economy of departmental libraries to one oriented subject. The larger the department involved, the greater is the pressure to duplicate material in related subject areas already in other libraries on campus. It is no longer possible for an individual discipline to claim exclusive need and use of library materials in one subject area. These developments tend to favor greater centralization.

One scheme for determining the best location for library materials might be based upon consideration as to what books and journals are properly library material and what should be of primarily departmental or individual responsibility. Libraries that have science collections below the critical size might centralize all their material in a central library and encourage patrons to use departmental and individual-owned collections as a supplement. Once science collections reach a critical size, location of this material in a separate central science library, again supplemented by departmental or individual collections, can be considered. Finally, in very large institutions, the main science collections should continue to be centrally located in a science library. Departmental reading room collections, justified by frequency of use, which reach a critical size, then can be incorporated into the library system as branch libraries covering one specific discipline. These libraries for the most part probably would include only duplicate collections of items already in the science library. A host of devices and procedures must be included in any library system’s over-all plans to provide greater flexibility aimed at maximum convenience for the user within the economic limits of the institution. Material of use only within a laboratory situation should be owned by the department and should be added to the library’s collection only when necessary to complete the collection.

Material of a nature that can or must be used in both the laboratory and the library, or that is used by two or more disciplines when located in the library must be accessible to users through xerography, telephone reference service, and a messenger service. An adequate number of individual studies and carrels should be available to facilitate use of books and journals during extensive periods of research in the library. Material located in the library must be supervised during the time the library is open, and library hours should be tailored to the needs of all users. Researchers having special and justified needs should have the possibility of access to the science collections for limited time periods outside of library hours. For example, a researcher wishing to work during a holiday weekend might be able to sign out

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a key to the library on assumption of responsibility for the collection during that period of time. Cooperation between the individual scientists, the departments, and the library in collecting material is essential. As individual collections increase to an unmanageable size, they should cumulate into departmental reading rooms, and when these reach a critical size the collections should fade into control and supervision by the library. The location of science collections, departmental or library owned, should be as central as possible to all departmental laboratories and connected by passageways if necessary. An ideal solution to this problem would seem to be the following description of a sciences building complex:

... a great wheel, or pentagon, in which the science library would be the hub, the radiating spokes the major disciplines—physics, mathematics, chemistry, the biological sciences—and the rims the laboratories.8

Finally, if the library’s users include students, a strong argument can be made for centralizing science collections for their convenience. They will be taking courses in a variety of subjects, and in an era when ever-increasing quantities of materials must be covered in each subject any time saved for students would be an educational advantage.

In conclusion it should be stressed that a university or college library’s main function is to provide the user with those books that have a frequency of use that is so low, or a cost that is so high, as to prohibit individual purchase or ownership and to increase the educational value of each item by adding to the completeness of the collection. Within those sciences that need to use books and journals in a laboratory situation it is necessary that individual scientists and departments assume ownership and responsibility for some types of library materials.

8 Shera, op. cit., p. 42.

University of Hawaii

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location of materials charged within five minutes at most. Three professional positions have been transferred from the circulation department to other places where they are needed. Two of these positions were filled and the personnel are now working in other departments, the third is in process of being filled in another department.

Caveat: This is not a generalization about computer charging. It is a factual report on the system as it was actually applied at the University of Hawaii. It may very well be that some system still to come and some machine configuration still to come may give us better control of loans for less money, but that remains for the future.

This is not a condemnation of the use of computers in libraries when suitable. We have, in fact, just completed the systems work and programming, including two dry runs, and have converted to computer handling of our accounting records for book purchases, which have to be distributed against some fifty accounts. The time studies on this application indicate that the use of a key punch for two hours per day plus the use of a 1401 computer for not more than ten minutes per month will save us a net of somewhat more than four-man-years while giving us better and more prompt control of our book expenditures. As fast as we can develop, or anyone can show us, other applications that will in fact release time for library services or money for books we will put them into operation. This, however, requires rigorous systems work and careful costing so that we can be reasonably certain that the change will result in an improvement. The kind of reliable and helpful information that is needed is not provided by articles such as the one under discussion.
Academic Library Instruction

Thirty academic libraries in Poland that give students instruction in library use were polled as to their experiences and observations. Many of their concerns proved common to such programs in other parts of the world and seem to bid for attention on an international level.

Many academic librarians from different countries, in discussing the instructive aspects of their work, agree that perhaps these are among the most difficult of their duties. This is as true in teaching first-year students as in teaching graduate students. Awareness of the problems of library and bibliographical instruction has so increased, especially since the second World War, that courses in library usage have even been inserted into many college curricula.

The world library press has published a large number of articles on this subject, and in some countries more than in others energetic librarians have directed attention to the problem. The published results of their inquiries have been so varied that it is difficult to find in them any general conclusion except that library instruction prospers most when there is collaboration between the administration of the college and the library. It is important that adequate qualified staff members be available as instructors. Although many leading libraries do not instruct students, those which have done so consider such a cause an important achievement.

In Poland the sporadic offering of library instruction to college students began between the two wars. In the period 1952-1954 the Ministry of High Schools commissioned all of its college and university libraries to give instruction in library usage to all first-year students. In January 1960 the main library of Agricultural College in Cracow studied the library instruction being given in the thirty-one libraries then under the direction of the Ministry of High Schools.

Thirty libraries replied to an inquiry sent out by the college. Their replies indicated that in the colleges of economics an average of five to six hours of library instruction was being given; other colleges averaged between two and three hours. Widest variation was in the agricultural colleges, which offered from one to twelve hours, with an average of two. Among major problems being experienced with the programs were the number of hours allowed to it, the organization and preparation of themes by individuals and groups, exercises with the catalogs, etc. It also appeared to be important whether or not the individual college considered the program obligatory for the students and required a report on their accomplishments at the end of the year.

Work with first-year students is generally considered more important in Poland than work with graduate students, since the latter are usually more careful.
and appreciative of the advantages of bibliographic instruction. Yet it is worth noting that some—although not many—Polish libraries do conduct instructional exercises with graduate students in addition to their work with first-year students. The college libraries seem to be more active in this regard than do those in universities, since none of the university libraries reported working with graduates. Several agricultural and economics college libraries, however, were carrying on such exercises or had planned them for the immediate future. During the 600-year jubilee of the Jagiellonian University, for example, the size of the library staff was increased and an enlarged organizational structure was approved, allowing considerable improvement in the library instructional program, both to undergraduates and to graduates.

It should be noted that college faculty members more frequently speak in support of undergraduate than of graduate library instruction. This may result from the fact that the entire library practice of undergraduates takes place under the eye of librarians, whereas the bibliographic work of graduate students often receives closer attention from faculty members. Some librarians have expressed the opinion that the training of first-year students should be left to the care of librarians but that the training of graduate students ought to be the business of the faculty. The division of these duties between librarians and faculty members could be fixed by a joint conference of representatives of both groups.

Although as a rule questionnaires are not welcomed by overworked librarians, this one in Poland seemed to elicit the goodwill of its respondents. Replies were generally full of particulars and showed great interest in the subject, and, even before publication of the results, queries were received concerning them. This interest is probably to be expected since it is a newer branch of librarianship than the basic work of acquisition, cataloging, and circulation. It should also be noted that it requires of the librarian pedagogical talents and skills to a degree not formerly necessary.

Part of a good library instructional program should require close contact between librarians and the persons in charge of library schools themselves, but the two must not be confused. The work of the library schools is instruction in internal library routines, services, and administration; it is the professional education of librarians and is performed from another point of view than giving library instruction to general students. This point does not need emphasis here, but it is useful to note that in 1959 a conference was held in Poland to consider the circumstances and needs of the library schools. At this conference—in which college and university faculty participated—librarians presented a motion that librarians should give bibliographic instruction to graduates. Since the motion was not in order, no action was taken although its introduction was noted in the minutes of the conference.

It is important to observe that in the past much of the work of giving library instruction to students has been done by librarians without the help of college and university administrators, and that the burden it places on other aspects of library work is frequently excessive. Additional work on the subject is still needed. From observing developments in library instruction over many years—not only in Poland but in the rest of the world as well—one concludes that the situation is mature for recapitulation and re-examination on an international scale. It would be helpful for further work on the subject to be coordinated under such an organization as IFLA. All over the world there is discussion concerning the reform of higher education and its practical simplification. Much help would seem to result from the realization of a general international program of library instruction for undergraduates and bibliographic instruction for graduates.

An extensive volume about American magazines is of significance because these publications' mass audiences compare in size with those of TV, radio, and the films. General newspapers still depend primarily on a local, or at best, regional coverage.

The pioneer work in the magazine field is Frank Luther Mott's A History of American Magazines (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1938-57) which covers the period from 1741 to 1905 in four volumes. An approach with primarily social and economic emphasis was provided by James P. Wood's Magazines in the United States (2 ed.; New York: Ronald Press, 1956). In this one-volume work the magazine impact on public opinion, such as the crusades for political reform, and economic effects of greater coverage are well described. Other books of note are Hoffman, Allen and Ulrich's The Little Magazine (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1946) and Mary Noel's "Villain's Galore; the Heyday of the Popular Story Weekly" (New York: Macmillan, 1954). To round out the picture, the January 1962 Library Trends on "Current Trends in U.S. Periodical Publishing" with Helen M. Welch and Maurice F. Tauber as issue editors must be mentioned.

Peterson's book had its beginnings as a 1955 University of Illinois dissertation, "Consumer Magazines in the United States, 1900-1950: A Social and Economic History." The following year this study appeared in its first edition. Since 1957 Dr. Peterson has been dean of the University of Illinois college of journalism and communications.

Why should there be a second edition of Magazines in the Twentieth Century in a period of some eight years? In addition to newcomers, there have been mergers and disappearances of magazines with more than a million circulation. In response to suggestions, treatment of the "exposé" magazines is included which, on the basis of circulation, would be hard to overlook. Unfortunately, the extensive bibliography of the first edition has been omitted in the second.

Chapter headlines include: "The Birth of the Modern Magazine" (treats the shift from agrarian to an industrial economy, advances in printing, the effects of low prices, mass production, and mass distribution); "Advertising: Its Growth and Effects"; "The Expanding Magazine Market"; "The Economic Structure of the Industry"; "The Logistics of Magazine Publishing" (includes the economic plight of the freelance author); "The Old Leaders That Died"; "The Troubled Giant" (Curtis Publishing Co.); "The Old Leaders That Survived"; "New Leaders: The Missionaries"; "New Leaders: The Merchants" (Condé Nast Publications, Inc.; Esquire, Inc.; Cowles Magazines and Broadcasting, Inc.; Fawcett Publications, Inc.; and the Dell Publishing Company); "Success by Imitation"; "Expansion by Compression"; (includes treatment of Time and Life as well as the comic books); "Magazines for Everybody"; "Magazines for Cultural Minorities" (two broad types: literary and political); and finally, "Magazines, 1900-64: An Assessment."

There is a great temptation to place a comprehensive study such as this on the reference shelves where it is never read as a whole, but a large proportion of the general public would find this book absorbing.

Librarians have a very definite stake in periodicals. According to the latest United States Office of Education statistics, college and university libraries subscribed to 1,600,000 periodicals in the academic year 1962/63. Following the analysis of book-periodical-binding figures in the budgets from the American Library Directory (24th ed.; New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 1964), the acquisition of periodicals accounted for 20 per cent of the totals for college and university libraries. General periodicals are also of great interest in public and school libraries.

This publication will give librarians and journalists facts they need and general readers background material which will fascinate many.—Frank L. Schick and Herbert A. Carl, Washington, D.C.

For more than fifteen years Professor Umstattd of the University of Texas has taught a course on problems of college teaching. He has drawn upon his experience in this course, upon his own varied background as a professor, and upon selected findings of research in writing a comprehensive volume on college teaching.

The book has "three major divisions. The first considers the five basic problems of purpose, offering, the student, the freedom of teacher and student, and motivation. Part II defines and analyzes twenty-four general procedures and offers suggestions for their classroom use. The final division treats the problems of the evaluation of teaching and learning, the college teacher's part in counseling, and the practical considerations of qualification, compensation, and advancement" (p. iv).

It will be noted that this volume does not limit itself to what happens in the teaching-learning process. Also considered, for example, are the purposes and background of higher education and the role, qualifications, and promotion of the college teacher. Nevertheless, the major contribution of the book is made in that part which deals directly with teaching.

Particularly valuable are the identification and discussion of twenty-four teaching procedures which are classified under three headings:

- Procedures largely controlled by students—committee conference, debate, dramatization, forum, independent study, panel, oral student reports, and written reports.
- Procedures involving relatively more cooperation—case method, coaching, field trips, tutorial, unit system.
- Procedures mainly controlled by the teacher—anecdote, auditory aids, demonstration, discussion, examinations, laboratory, formal lecture, informal lecture, parable, television, visual aids.

The author admits and defends his "strong bias in favor of democratic processes in the classroom" (p. iv) on the basis of both psychological and philosophical evidence. He emphasizes "motivation as the basic essential for learning" (p. 112) and points out that the findings of psychologists reveal that effective motivation is encouraged in the democratically operated classroom. Philosophically, he asserts that "in a culture the core of which is the democratic concept of the rights and dignity of the individual, higher education in all its aspects must reflect that concept not only in theory but also and particularly in practice" (p. v).

In reporting a survey of teaching methods used by more than eleven hundred faculty members in twenty-nine colleges and universities, the author points out that procedures "largely controlled by students" are used—at least occasionally—by many instructors.

"The facts . . . give a negative reply to the critics of the college teacher who insist that the lecture is the only procedure in use and that the student has no opportunity for expression . . . . This finding should lend security to the young instructor who is interested in sharing the responsibility for the teaching-learning process with his students" (p. 123).

With the emphasis which this book gives to student responsibility for and control of learning, it would be anticipated that the role of the library in teaching would be highlighted. It is, therefore, disappointing to find consideration of "increased use of the library" (p. 210) restricted to a discussion of less than one page.

All of the materials in this volume have, prior to publication, been used in the author's course on college teaching. Accordingly the content and organization of the book—including selected references for further study at the close of chapters—are well adapted for use in teaching. This publication will also, however, have high value for college teachers and administrators, for students of higher education—and for librarians.—B. Lamar Johnson, University of California, Los Angeles.


Giving a fair opinion about a major general encyclopedia is one of the most difficult tasks that can beset a reviewer. The overwhelming amount of material, and monstrous complexity of the editorial policy which lies behind the work, together with...
the realization that some people may take seriously what one says about what is a major investment (both on the part of the publisher and the purchaser) strongly support a temptation to be vague and generally approbative.

In the case of the Encyclopedia Americana, one can say without any fear of contradiction that it is an excellent work. Physically it is very attractive, well bound, and printed on good, quite opaque paper with a very good choice of type and 16,991 fine illustrations (number supplied by the editors). Of these there are 9,414 black-and-white photos, 5,619 black-and-white drawings or diagrams, 718 four-color photos, 472 four-color drawings, 498 black-and-white maps and 270 in color.) The full set of thirty volumes contains about twenty-six thousand pages of approximately nine hundred words each, or somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty-three million words. The words are arranged in sixty-nine thousand articles (counting only major titles) and are indexed in volume 30 by about three hundred and twenty-five thousand entries.

Now that's all well and good, but such statistics do not tell the whole story. After all, timeliness and choice of material are equally important. General differences of emphasis and structure between encyclopedias have been discussed before and are probably still valid. But many encyclopedias emphasize their process of continuous revision (as mentioned in the article in this edition under "Encyclopedias"—a good, complete article, last revised apparently in 1949) and it seems that a check on this in the Americana might be a contribution. The older set used as comparison was copyrighted in 1951.

The editors inform me that "more than fifty-three thousand pages have been revised, rewritten or reset since 1950." This, of course, as they point out, is twice the number of pages in the set, so it needs explanation. There has been no complete resetting of type—the type page has been photographically enlarged by about 8 per cent so that the type is larger and clearer. But all of the change is based on textual change, and this seems to have been major. Many units as small as single words, dates, statistical figures, and parts of sentences have been changed. On the basis of two very small samples (word-for-word check of two twenty-five-page samples) about one-third of the text is totally rewritten or new material and much of the remaining two-thirds has been subject to small changes. In other cases many columns or even pages are new. For example, two column inches on "States Rights" have become twenty-two; six columns on "Golf" have become twelve; many new biographies are included; and, very admirably, a trend is noticeable toward the addition of the bibliographies at the end of the articles. The articles on the centuries, of which the Americana is justly proud, though once all written by James L. Walsh, are now all new and each by a scholar of that century. Following the dictum that one picture is worth a thousand words, many articles have had pictures or diagrams added (a net gain of 6,241 since 1957, and many have been changed). The new method of presenting visual material with the layers of transparency has been used, for example, for "Anatomy of the human body" and "Engine," with very good effect. About one thousand two hundred ninety of the illustrations are in color and for the most part, beautifully done.

With regard to revision in a work this large, of course, exceptions can be found; the article on "Gold" contains "World Price" and "Recorded Reserves" figures only up to 1949; perhaps this is a patriotic effort to avoid national embarrassment. On the other hand, the article on Vietnam cites events through October 1964.

As the work has grown by only about one thousand pages since 1951, obviously this new text implies an equal amount of old text omitted. The editors say, generally, "These decisions, as much as humanly possible, are made on the basis of what the editors consider the facts and ideas most important to the largest number of people." For libraries, the types of deletions are of interest. For example, the old 311-page article on World War I is now only 147 pages, but with three fine-print pages of bibliography citing extensive study sources. The article on World War II, 200 pages in 1951, is now 168 pages, but with new pictures and an extensive bibliography to 1961. This solution to space serves all purposes well. There is, however, also a noticeable trend toward the elimination of biographies pre-
viously included, of authors, clerics, and scholars. Although they are all without exception lesser known people, I would suggest that libraries might consider keeping old editions for reference value.

A major improvement has been made in the style of the text. Although always quite well written, the Americana has made an obvious effort to rid itself of unnecessary stiffness or complexity. The new articles I read were uniformly better in these respects and much easier to read, while including more information.

But style changes are not all; some editors or authors apparently have had qualms about neat distinctions and decided to do something about them. For instance, the stopping of the Star of Bethlehem over Jesus' manger formerly “must have existed in the imagination of the beholders”; now it “has been set down to poetic imagery.” If one has to express an opinion, I suppose that’s better. And we will all be happy to find that Lady Hester Stanhope is identified as an “English traveller,” no longer as an “eccentric Englishwoman”—even if she was.

Again, statistics cannot show the quality of the work. I personally am greatly impressed, almost overwhelmed, with what is obviously a major effort to make a fine encyclopedia finer. Many of the older articles will never need revision. And, as Americana’s luck would have it, type is probably being set now to correct those small shortcomings noted. I think one cannot say more than that no general library can do without it.—G.A.H.


This is a most useful bibliographic tool in the fields of science and engineering. It lists over a thousand organizations which are actively operating as information pools in these fields. Museums, observations, industrial organizations, professional and learned societies, academic research groups, government agencies and offices, information centers, special libraries, private research institutes, and many other institutions are included. Under each, the address and telephone number are given, followed by a descriptive section indicating the fields of interest of the institution, its borrowing, photocopy, and inter-library loan policies; consulting, translating, legal, literature searching, and similar services available; the languages covered by materials in its collections, as well as publications issued and their prices. The coverage includes books, journals, reports, documents, patents, maps, charts, films, data collections, photographs, drawings, artifacts and special collections of many varieties. It is, in fact, an inventory of the widespread resources available, but not necessarily known to be so heretofore, in a most convenient and usable form.

The scope and purpose of each organization is given briefly, which should be very helpful in cases where a user is not sure whether he has found the best place to look for help. Full cross references are employed throughout the Directory.

A subject index, comprising almost one-fourth of the total text, completes the Directory. Subject indexing terms are taken directly from the descriptions and “each resource has been entered under the several subjects reported in the description of that resource in order to provide multiple avenues of approach.” In the index, cross-references have been made from general to specific and among related terms.

The index seems quite comprehensive, but with this type of reference book, there is no such thing as over-indexing. Anything that can be put into it can be used. The index does lack an entry for collections of translations. This, even more than translating services (also not included), would be most convenient to have because translations are hard to locate. At the present time, for example, pre-war German work in rocketry, aeronautical engineering, and electrical engineering is in some demand. The SLA-John Crerar Translation Center does not have everything. The index term for translations should be broken down to include such major divisions as German, Russian, Japanese, and East European languages.

The identification of information resources is a continuing function of the National Referral Center for Science and Technology. The first results are impressive and
the Directory so obviously fills a need that we look forward to more of the same.—Phyllis A. Richmond, University of Rochester.


Those librarians who noticed the press releases from the American Library Association and the Council on Library Resources on May 21, 1961, announcing a grant for study of library catalog card reproduction looked forward to an aid in comparing and choosing a cheaper, quicker, or clearer way to prepare catalog cards. Now, four years later, the results of this study by the management firm of George Fry & Associates of Chicago are available. If the estimate in that release is accepted, that one hundred million cards a year were then produced by individual American libraries, and if a factor for everyday explosive growth is also permitted, then we can estimate roundly the number of cards that have been generated in the interval at half a billion. And who dares say how many more fiches will be spawned before we each have read, absorbed, and put to use the simple instructions of this slim green volume?

Like Gaul, this guide is divided in three parts. First is a listing of the problems of card reproduction, with a summary of the most economical techniques that were found in use by small and larger libraries cataloging fewer or more than 2,000 titles per year. Total costs for twenty requirement levels are given in a table for an arbitrary standard set of four cards produced by thirteen different processes and one variation. Some makers of cards will be satisfied, especially if it reinforces what they are now doing, to read no farther.

For others, the second part is a description of the common card reproduction processes. The information provided is sufficient to differentiate the processes, but is no substitute before a final decision for the more extensive explanation found in such compilations as H. R. Verry’s Document Copying and Reproduction Processes (London, Fountain Press, 1958. 328p.). The absence of a bibliography in Catalog Card Reproduction, with the exception of some references in passing (see pages 14 and 58), may foster too much dependence on the judgment of the Fry report. Numerous illustrations are given, but too many are devoted to the manufacturers’ courtesy shots of their big black boxes. The more useful ones are originals showing special techniques or the results obtained. A profuse index is provided.

The third part takes up cost data and comparison of processes. All methods were found capable of producing “good,” as opposed to “perfect quality.” The report urges the acceptance of “good quality” for the substantial savings in staff time and, therefore, money. Lack of uniformity between methods used in existing catalogs was found to be “far more noticeable and much less pleasing esthetically than the quality of cards produced by even the poorest of the processes described here.” Need for an objective measure of over-all reproduction quality, such as resolution charts provide for photographic methods, is apparent. Other qualitative tests are possible, as shown by W. J. Barrow’s investigations of paper permanence, but were not developed. There seems to be a basic prejudice against the subject’s importance, expressed in the report’s first paragraph, which prevented refinement of the product to the same degree as reduction of the time and cost in disposing of it.

A procedure is given, and blank work sheets are provided, to help the librarian calculate the total costs of his card reproduction operation and compare it with others. Standard costs are given for equipment (as of May 1, 1964), for materials (with allowance for variation in titles processed and cards required), and for operation (to be calculated at local rates from hours of staff time per one hundred titles). For the librarian with experience in only one or two of the processes, the provision of these "normal times," corrected for fatigue, performance differences, and unavoidable delays, may well be the most important contribution of the study. While examining processes in use at seventy libraries, project staff exposed about fourteen thousand feet of 16mm motion picture film. The times for operations were developed by counting frames of film, but the results were tempered with subjective analysis of
interviews and process charts. These represent the best guesses to date, not to be used slavishly, but with some confidence and a willingness to refine them in the light of future experience, just as the other cost elements must be kept current.

The study has widely refrained from identifying the libraries which use these processes. Librarians will continue their search for improvement in a dynamic technology. They well may wonder if any method will endure through the five to ten years it takes to amortize purchased equipment. Use of rental, leasing, trade-in, processing center, and service bureau arrangements reflect this growing desire for flexibility. The study does not mention the changing role for catalogs in card form in the face of impending shifts to book catalogs or eventual console conversion. Nor does it look with any prophetic vision at the greater depth of control achievable over small units of information, even the individual character or its component bits, when using a digitized system such as the automatic tape typewriter. The power to select and re-order information stored in paper tape for multiple purposes which is afforded by the Friden Selectadata unit, the special-purpose automation of the Crossfiler, or the general capability of any computer, all introduce valid considerations outside the apparent scope of the study. The report is basically a search for lowest isolated cost among those methods presently available to libraries for accomplishing a very prescribed task. By subtracting least cost from another, it is possible to obtain a fair measure of how much annual cost is attributable to intentional choice of a system over the minimum that would have to be paid in any case to get the job done the cheapest way. Librarians should be aware that they now have some useful comparative data where before there was none, but they should not feel hindered from going against or beyond its advice for good reason.—Earl Farley, University of Kansas.


This study is based on a bibliography of the subject which covers the years 1930 to 1961, and on a questionnaire which included thirty-one library moves in the range of 8,000 to 700,000 volumes. As the author points out, it is difficult to find a single comprehensive analysis of the techniques of moving library materials. The present work is designed to outline the theoretical and practical requirements for moving books and library materials in libraries of every type and size.

The arrangement of the study falls into three broad topics. The first section deals with the major steps involved in planning and scheduling the move. This analysis includes a time and motion study. In the second section, the author discusses critically four types of moving methods. The last section is a collection of model specifications and contract forms. The use of such forms is necessary when a library move is being offered to professionals on a competitive basis.

The text is clear, concise, and thorough in treatment, and is supplemented by a large number of tables and illustrations. Table I is particularly useful in that it presents an analysis of the questionnaires returned by the libraries. The bibliography emphasizes articles that have appeared since 1950. Unfortunately, several of the citations in the text are not entered in the bibliography.

This study is deceptive in its simplicity. It should prove to be a valuable handbook to all librarians contemplating a move, especially those who wish to compare several possible methods, or those who have had no experience with operations of this kind.—Michael Bruer, University of Notre Dame.


It can be an illuminating exercise in imaginative fantasy to extrapolate from present technology in order to describe the library of the future. This book is one of the best of these exercises. Author Licklider describes the "procognitive" system (the successor to the library? of the year 2000. Although explicitly stated as not the objective of this book, the question is apparent on every page: how do we get from here to there? This is a problem that every librarian must face in the next decade, for technology
is forcing decisions on the profession that it may not yet be prepared to consider, let alone resolve.

This rather slight volume is the result of a two-year inquiry by Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc., sponsored by the Council on Library Resources. The project director, Dr. Licklider, is a psychologist and is extremely well qualified to undertake such a study. During the period of the study, he was successively at BB & N, the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Defense Department, and IBM (an excellent example of today’s high-level commuting scientist).

The text is divided into two parts: (1) Concepts and Problems of Man’s Interaction with the Body of Recorded Knowledge; and (2) Explorations in the Use of Computers in Information Storage, Organization, and Retrieval. One of the more important concepts is the procognitive system, which “substitutes for the book a device that will make it easy to transmit information without transporting material” (p. 6). Such systems “will not only present information to people but also process it for them, following procedures they specify, apply, monitor, and, if necessary, revise and reapply” (p. 6). To provide these services “a meld of library and computer is evidently required” (p. 6). The objectives of such systems “are to promote and facilitate the acquisition, organization, and use of knowledge” (p. 21). If we substitute “book” for “knowledge” here, we have a definition of libraries. The substitution, however, is significant. The development of these systems, by the way, will not only affect libraries serving sophisticated users, but will also have a tremendous impact on the whole educational process, particularly the relationship between libraries and the learning process.

The first half of the book (Man’s Interaction with Recorded Knowledge), despite shortcomings, is well worth reading. The important chapter on “Aims, Requirements, Plans, and Criteria” is a tour de force that does not quite come off. It is lucid, stimulating, and a brilliant monologue, but too much is assumed or left unsaid. There are literally hundreds of ideas here that need closer examination and detailed analysis. This reviewer cannot escape the feeling that it is a hasty generalization “off the top of the head,” skimming glibly over critical problems.

Licklider has fortunately left himself and the reader a necessary, if not graceful, exit. If the user of the procognitive system finds himself at a total loss and loses track of what he is doing, he can always press buttons which ask “Where am I?” or “What should I do next?” “Through either of these programs,” the author explains, “the user can reach a human librarian” (p. 127). Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus.

The second part of the book (Explorations in the Use of Computers) is a brief summary of investigations made during the inquiry. They range from a survey of syntactic analysis by computer to methods of evaluating retrieval systems. This part, more than the first, suffers from lack of pattern: a string of isolated studies which pick at a whole bagful of problems without thorough analysis of any one. Many fundamental problems concerning the learning process, cognition, and semantics must be answered before such studies can be integrated into even small operational systems.

Despite its shortcomings, this book is at present the best and most lucid statement of what the library may look like by the end of the century.—Robert S. Taylor, Lehigh University.


It is difficult for this reviewer to say just what this book is all about, or rather what it was put together from. Some of the “case studies” in it are taken from a 1962 National Science Foundation publication; the bulk of it consists of “case histories” taken from answers to a questionnaire sent out (probably in September of 1963, although the authors don’t say) to “500 specialized information centers . . . spread throughout North America.” Information centers, and presumably the recipients of the questionnaire, are defined, for the purposes of this book as “any library or collection of documents which serves more than one or a few people.”

This is one of the standard ways of manufacturing a nonbook—great gobbets of un-
digested excerpts glued together with a bland, and usually nonoffensive, prose. There are, however, unwritten rules of practical ethics and scholarship to be observed even in this shadow world of nonliterature. One identifies and thanks the contributors, if one ever expects them to answer another survey—and to make it possible for the reader to find out more about a topic which interests him without running into a blank wall of noncitation. One tells how many answers were received, so the reader will know whether the book represents a valid statistical study or random culls from an ever-shortening list.

The authors' curious passion for other people's anonymity makes the reviewer's job particularly difficult. There are, for example, seven footnotes in the whole book. Four of these are to the same (1962) book by Kent (a much better book than this, by the way); the one reference to a journal article neglects to include the author's name (Fred Whaley). The only information center cited in the index is, naturally, the Russian Viniti. The text does name, by inadvertent inclusion of a caption, and devote some five pages to TDCK, the Netherlands Armed Forces Technical Documentation and Information Center. (And how did Jan Schüller ever get a questionnaire limited to North America?) The only proper names in the index are those of the prestigious Jerome Wiesner (based on an incorrect citation) and Congressman Roman C. Pucinski. James Killian, Presidential Science Advisor before Wiesner, and hence twice removed from the seat of power rates mention in the text but not the index—a delicate touch of protocol, this.

Painstaking textual criticism, on a rainy Sunday afternoon, suggests that not more than seventy answers were received to the five hundred questionnaires mailed, and that not more than thirty-five of these responded in any useful detail. This is, presumably, the "large sampling" of the preface. (By way of comparison, NSF-61-68, "Specialized Science Information Services in the United States," at one time available from the Superintendent of Documents for $1.75, started out with six thousand mailings to a list selected from ten thousand organizations. Some four thousand organizations answered; detailed questionnaires were then mailed to one thousand centers, and answers were returned by seven hundred. The final book, admittedly a directory rather than a survey of operations, includes details on 427 organizations.) These seventy-odd answers were then cut apart and glued together into chapters on acquisition, analysis, terminology control and the like.

There are at least two problems with this technique, especially if the first thing done with the editorial scissors is to cut off the respondent's name. By definition, only those centers which answer are included, even if their staff consists of "1/10 professional and 1/10 secretary." Slightly larger centers, such as the Defense Documentation Center (which at the time the questionnaires were apparently sent out was still called ASTIA, and so referenced) are dismissed with a casual remark, even though the literature is bulked with reports describing their activities.

Then too, the space devoted to a center tends to be proportional to the length of its response, rather than its over-all importance. For instance, the center which receives most space in the text is the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery of the University of Montreal disguised, as: "the specialized information center of an institute"; "medical library of a medical school"; "a medical school with particular interest in documentation . . ."; "a medical school with overt interests in the field of experimental medicine"; "the experimental medicine division of a medical school"; "a medical school's information center"; "a medical school's specialized information center"; "a medical school whose information center specializes in the documentation of literature pertaining to endocrinology and stress"; and, I suspect, as a "'search-ready' (sic) specialized information center in the field of medicine."

Since my agency is the only federal sponsor of documentation activities at the University of Montreal, I am naturally gratified by the space devoted to these activities. Yet the librarian, George Ember, and I agree that both because of its unique use of the Symbolic Shorthand Notation for coding, and the ready availability in Montreal of skilled yet inexpensive coders (to say nothing of the complete absence of mechanization) the University of Montreal might
have gotten slightly more than its fair share of space in the book.

I am never quite sure whether the Yalu river should stand between the reviewer of a book and the advertising claims made for it. Since naive book-buyers may be guided by these, it seems only fair to point out that this is not "The first book in the specialized information center field that...". Pride of this place is surely occupied by the classic "Centralized Information Services—Opportunities and Problems," Western Reserve University Press and Interscience, 1958 written, oddly enough, by Allen Kent and James Perry.

The librarian, though, should derive some small consolation from this book—the same consolation derivable from one of Samuel Johnson's statements: "Commerce," said he, "can't be so difficult. Look at the class of people who succeed in it." Since the book defines an information center as any library or collection of documents, it not only bridges but annihilates "the existing gulf between the librarian and the documentalist."—Harold Wooster, Air Force Office of Scientific Research.


This small volume serves as an excellent travel guide through selected data processing installations in libraries across the country. Representing a broad range of libraries by type, all but three of the ten papers presented are case studies of operating systems in various stages of development. As a result the collection is a practical demonstration of how mechanization and automation can help rather than an excursion into theoretical advantages as yet untried. As such, the book is particularly valuable to the novice in the field, although a careful comparison of the variant methods of operation will suggest adaptable alternatives to those librarians already in the systems planning stage.

Public librarians will be particularly interested in Lorin Burns' description of automation in the public libraries of Lake County, Indiana, and John Henderson's very full explanation of the production of the book catalog in the Los Angeles County system. For those librarians in smaller systems who have justifiable qualms about the expense of mechanization, Burns' figures on the annual cost of handling acquisitions, book processing, registration, circulation control, and catalog card production will probably be a pleasant surprise. James Jacobs' paper on the possibilities of data processing in school library systems appears to be valid enough, although for the most part it depicts planning rather than current operation. Ralph Parker's paper on the evolution of automatic systems at the University of Missouri, on the other hand, represents more than fourteen years of pioneering progress which university librarians just now beginning to develop systems can admire and envy. Special library systems are represented by two papers, Marjorie Griffin's history of the trial-and-error method of development at IBM's Advanced Systems Development and Research Library, and Hillis Griffin's description of processing and circulation at the National Reactor Testing Station Technical Library in Idaho. In the final case study Seymour Taine discusses the preparation of the Index Medicus and the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) at the National Library of Medicine.

In the three general papers, Burton Adkinson discusses trends in the library application of data processing, Donald Kraft describes Key Word in Context indexing and the selective dissemination of information, and Louis Schultheiss contributes a brief but useful exposition of flow charts as the basic step in systems design. Included as an appendix is Edward McCormick's "Bibliography on Mechanized Library Processes," which is an excellent starting point for further investigation.

Two conclusions are inescapable in considering the contents of these papers. First, it is apparent that with the exception of some efforts of limited scope in the special library field, all applications of data processing to date have been in the area of the library's housekeeping operations, technical services, and circulation. The time is ripe for some significant experimentation in the application of machinery to general biblio-

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ACRL Microcard Series—
Abstracts of Titles

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

DAVISON, RUTH MARILYN. No. 146

The purpose of this work was to bring together the available primary source material into a chronological review of the several attempts made to encourage acceptance of Library Services Act funds for use in Indiana, to present the opposing viewpoints objectively, and to outline the various types of plans either in progress or being readied for demonstration. The first five chapters discuss the unsuccessful attempts, interim activities, and the initial projects begun upon acceptance of LSA funds. The remaining chapter is divided into sections outlining each of eighteen current projects approved for demonstration.

DAVILA, NANCY ROBERTSON. No. 147
Library needs of Indiana University regional campuses. vi, 90l. 28 cm. (Thesis: M.A. in L.S., Indiana University, 1963.) Bibliography: l. 74-77. Vita. $2.00.

The functions and standards for lower division college libraries are reviewed and the condition of Indiana University's regional campus libraries is investigated. Holdings of titles in a preselected list were checked at each regional campus library. Part of the ALA Score Card (1949) for non-degree-conferring institutions covering collections, staff and services, and physical plant was sent to similar midwest lower division libraries and was completed for the regional campus libraries. Results of answers for the two groups of libraries were compared showing need for growth of regional campus libraries of Indiana University.

WHELCHEL, LAURA KATE. No. 148
A revision of the fine arts section of the Waples check-list. v, 117l. 28cm. (Thesis: M.A., Emory University, 1963.) Bibliography: l. [116]-117. $1.50. Note: Microfiche available for this title $1.50.

The purpose of this study was to revise and bring up to date a portion of the fine arts section of the reading interest checklist devised by Douglas Waples and Ralph W. Tyler published in 1931. Such a revision, if feasible, would provide a needed instrument to determine the interests of like groups of adults in current nonfiction topics.

In accordance with Waples' method, the 1959 volume of the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature was examined closely for subjects relating to the fine arts. A random sample of 1140 articles indexed under these subjects was chosen to be read. Of these, 839 articles related to the subject matter included in the topics under revision. After reducing the substance of each of these articles to a brief question or phrase, the articles were classified under the appropriate topics. From these phrases, five were selected as subtopics for each of the three topics.

A preliminary trial of the checklist revealed that the subtopics dealt with such detailed aspects of the topics that no true estimate of reading interests in the field of fine arts could be determined from the interest or lack of interest which readers might express in the subtopics. Therefore, the subtopics were revised to represent more general aspects of the topics.

Forty students in the division of librarianship at Emory University participated in a second trial of the checklist. They were in-

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ALTHOUGH THE FUTURE may bring the first issues of a periodical published from a space station in orbit around the sun or issued from an earth-manned outpost on the moon or the planet Mars, the present list of some of the new publications which came into being during late 1964 or early 1965 does not reveal anything so exciting or unusual. Scientific periodicals, again, outnumber those on other subjects and there is, understandably, a noticeable increase in the number which deal with the space sciences and closely related areas. There would appear to be, also, an increase in those which index, abstract, translate, or summarize information so that wider use can be made of material which is already available but hard or impossible to find or to understand.

A number of journals, as in past listings, have not been annotated in any way but are merely included in the alphabetical section at the end and are there denoted by an asterisk.

ABSTRACTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INDEXES.

Back in 1947 Excerpta Medica began publication with fourteen separate sections containing abstracts of periodical literature in medical fields ranging from anatomy to tuberculosis. At the present time, because of various divisions, combinations and reorganizations, the fourteen sections have grown to twenty-three and some of the sections are, themselves, issued in sections. The latest change involves the replacement of Physiology, Biochemistry, and Pharmacology, section 2, with three new publications: Physiology, section 2A; Pharmacology and Toxicology, section 2B; and Biochemistry, section 2C. The Excerpta Medica format and scope need no introduction to librarians or users of libraries so it is probably sufficient to say that these new publications follow the pattern and reach, also the high standards, of the old. According to its preliminary issues, America, History and Life will survey selected periodicals, 95 per cent of which are not abstracted elsewhere. As is its predecessor, Historical Abstracts, the new publication is edited by Eric H. Boehm and issued by Clio Press. It will provide a bibliographic review of articles published throughout the world on the history of the United States and Canada and of articles dealing with current American life and times. It is hoped that it will be possible to cite articles at least within a year of their original publication. The scope of the work is fairly broad in that it includes literature about all territories, mandates, etc., during their political association with the United States or Canada as, for example, the history of the Philippines during 1898-1946.

An "index to the literature of pest control, broadly defined" is the new Pesticides Documentation Bulletin prepared by the National Agricultural Library. Diseases, pests and parasites of plants and animals, entomology in general, and biological states of plants and animals will be among the topics covered. The publication will have a computer-produced permuted title index and at first will use only the source materials of the National Agricultural Library itself, but eventually will draw on the resources of other research libraries and institutions in this country and abroad. Another United States government publication of interest is Arms Control & Disarmament, a quarterly bibliography with abstracts and annotations, compiled by the Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section of the Library of Congress. Issued with the support of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the new work will cover current literature in the English language, including translations of foreign
language materials. Sources will be selected from literature received at the Library of Congress and will include trade books, monographs, selected government publications of the United States and other countries, publications of national and international organizations, and about one thousand periodicals. The quarterly is not intended to be exhaustive of its subject and, among other things, will not include newspapers or most news magazine material.

With some exceptions (v. 1, no. 1 for instance) literature cited in each issue will have been published in the three months preceding the month in which that issue is sent to press.

The editors of Proceedings in Print believe that a gap currently exists in reference services—that of accurate citation and indexing of conference proceedings. Therefore the bimonthly issued by the Aerospace Section, Science-Technology Division, Special Libraries Association will index all conference proceedings pertinent to aerospace technology. The proceedings listed must actually be in print; none that are in press or in preparation will appear. If the editors find that proceedings will never be printed, they have included that information also (for which consideration all librarians will undoubtedly be grateful).

Perceptual Cognitive Development, in a format dictated by computer programs, is a bibliographic index of material on perceptual, cognitive, and creative processes. It will list titles of current books, papers published in selected journals, oral reports delivered at scientific and scholarly meetings, and "ongoing" research projects. Citations should appear two to five months after publication in the cited journal.

Issued monthly with every third issue being a quarterly cumulation, Book Review Index will "provide a prompt and comprehensive guide to book reviews appearing in all media of general circulation which include a substantial number of reviews on a regular basis." The publishers, Gale Research Co. of Detroit, estimate that the index will cover an annual total of fifteen thousand reviews covering seven thousand five hundred books. Issues are to appear about two weeks after the end of the month covered by the issue, but will include all publications received regardless of issue date. Citations include author, title of book, reviewing medium and date, reviewer, and page numbers. The subscription price of the Index covers a loose-leaf binder for current issues.

Archaeology. Even persons unfamiliar with the French language can get great pleasure and much information from the profusely illustrated pages of Archeologia. The publication, probably intended more for the general reader than for the scholar, ranges throughout the world (Greece, Mexico, etc.) and puts great emphasis on the romance of archaeology. Historic connections (tracing the life of Alexander the Great through archaeological remains) as well as modern items (archaeology and television) are included.

Areas, Cultures. The publishers of Middle Eastern Studies affirm that in the last 175 years the Middle East has become increasingly involved with European and American culture, politics, and economics and that the process has now generated enough material to make a reasonably distinctive and homogeneous field of academic study. The quarterly will examine the "Arabic-speaking countries of South-West Asia and North Africa together with Israel, Persia, and Turkey." Its concern will be with political, economic, religious, and legal history since the end of the eighteenth century as well as present day literature, sociology, and social geography. The first issue has articles on "Nazi Germany and the Palestine Partition Plan" and "Rashid Husian: Portrait of an Angry Young Arab."

The Center of African Studies of the University of Warsaw, to make its scholarship available to others, is issuing, in English and French, Africana Bulletin. Poland may seem, to some, a strange place from which to study Africa and indeed, according to the Bulletin, African studies in Poland do not have a long history. Since the end of the eighteenth century, the Polish people have been engaged in a struggle for their own national independence and have never had anything to do with colonization. However their ancient contacts with the Orient have always made them curious about and sympathetic toward the people of Africa. The first African studies were begun in the independent Poland of the post World War I years but only after World War II
was there a real stimulus. The center has followed the traditional lines of study of linguistics and ethnography in its approach to Africa but has become increasingly interested in African history, economic and social geography, and the economic sciences. The *Bulletin* will include original papers, a section about current African studies in Poland, and bibliographic notes and summaries of books and papers on African topics published in Poland, mostly in the Polish language.

Although the first issue is rather slight, the *Indian Historian* is of interest as it is published, directed, and edited entirely by American Indians. The periodical will include information on the problems, history, and language of the Indian, past and present. *Duemila; Revista Italo-Tedesca* has, as its purpose, the exchange of Italian and German cultural material. The text is in Italian and German and the first issue, beautifully illustrated, features articles and poetry translated from one language to the other, plus many original works.

**Business, Economics.** Since *U.S. Consumer* is an “adless newspaper” and does not have to depend on advertising revenue for its continued existence, those who are responsible for it hope that it will be free to comment on potentially explosive issues such as misleading selling methods, fraudulent products, and health hazards. It will help the “wise buyers” to make the correct choices in the market place. The first issue contains short articles on such topics as trading stamps, manufacturers’ claims, and the price of haircuts.

Although *Ward’s Quarterly* is “the new prestige magazine of the automotive industry designed for management” its lavish illustrations (many in color) as well as its subject matter make it a delight to the auto enthusiast and even to the general reader. The publication will treat of many aspects of the automobile industry but issues for the first year will feature the four major auto-makers beginning with “The Chrysler Story” in v. 1, no. 1. Hard cover editions of the *Quarterly* are available and charter subscribers will receive those editions at the regular price. Publications of Moody’s Investors Service can be assumed to be of high quality and the latest, *Moody’s Computer Industry Survey*, needs no particular comment except the explanation that it will be “an informational and interpretive service covering the data processing field.” The first issue, which includes an article on “Foreign Computer Developments” and one which reviews and gives background information on various corporations in the field, has “A Computer Glossary” which defines (for those of us who badly need such help) some of the terms which seem to fly around everywhere these days (analog computer, CPM, input-output, etc.).

The *Logistics Review* and *Military Logistics* Journal will be devoted to the field of logistics and associated areas of interest encompassing logistics planning and management and the development of appropriate statistical and mathematical techniques pertinent to the solution of logistical problems. Joining a number of similar journals issued by the same press (*Eastern European Economics, Soviet Studies in History* and numerous others) the *American Review of Soviet and Eastern European Foreign Trade and Mathematical Studies in Economics and Statistics in the USSR and Eastern Europe* will contain unabridged translations of articles from Soviet and satellite-country publications. In addition, the *Review* will publish original contributed articles and information and statistics on current developments.

Concerned with political and economic development, the *Journal of Development Studies* has “Tariffs and Economic Development” and “Political Development and the Intra-Regional Balance of Power” in its first issue. Later issues will give information on the progress of economic growth in Ghana, development of the shipbuilding industry in Japan, political thought in India, and other topics of a similar nature.

**Education.** The United States Office of Education, believing that education is all in one piece so the publications which report on it should be in one piece also, is issuing *American Education* to replace *Higher Education* (1945-64) and *School Life* (1918-64). The new journal looks like a popular magazine and is, in fact, intended to be such although “like its predecessors—like all government magazines in fact—it exists to explain the work and serve the official purposes of the agency that publishes it.” *The Office of Education* points out that it
can no longer afford the "luxury" of publishing for a limited number of professional educators since "education is also and fundamentally the public's business, not the private or exclusive business of educators." The first issue of American Education has articles about school desegregation, headstart projects for slum children, and university and college architecture.

The editors of Theological Education think that there has been too little exchange of ideas among schools and that theological education, as a result, has become a "sort of fruitbasket of disciplines." The new quarterly, issued by the American Association of Theological Schools, will have as its primary public the one thousand seven hundred full-time teachers and administrators of the association's member schools but it is hoped that it will be read also by trustees and found useful by "our brethren engaged in theological education in Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Jewish theological schools in North America." The normal policy of the publication will be to build a forty-eight page issue around one critical topic. The first issue is chiefly papers from the twenty-fourth biennial meetings of AATS but proposed subjects for later issues are "Models for Theological Education" and "Field Work for Theological Education."

GENERAL. The purpose of Verdict is to "link events by means of ideas." The publishers think that the world of ideas is suffering from too many words and it is time for judgment. Verdict will defend the individual's right to his own life and to all decisions which further his own life, the right to private property, a foreign policy which is affirmatively and intelligently anti-Communist, objective law as a defender of personal freedom, and quite a lengthy list of other things. The initial issue contains an article by Dr. Lin Yutang on "Seven Hundred Million Chinese Can Be Wronged: Why Red China Must Not Be Admitted to the UN" as well as material by other writers of equal stature. American Dialog plans to promote discussion of questions (segregation, survival, automation) which determine the American future. The periodical accepts no advertising so can be relatively free to explore almost any area. As the editors explain it "there will be no place for racists, ultra-Rightists or crackpots in these pages, but we will not shun new or unpopular ideas or 'unthinkable thoughts,' to borrow Senator Fulbright's phrase." The first issue has "Abstract Art Is Dead," "Arthur Miller and the Fall of Man," and "Black Writing."

It well may be that only a cataloger would notice but Charlatan changed its title with the second issue. The first issue was called What Can This Charlatan Be Trying to Say?, admittedly a bit lengthy for easy citation. The title, long or short version, comes from the Biblical (Acts 17) story of Paul's arguments in the synagogue in Athens against all the idols he saw there. Since his ideas were strange to his listeners and he seemed to be a protagonist for foreign deities, some persons asked "What can this charlatan be trying to say?" Charlatan will be interested in new evaluations of what has passed as well as in contemporary subjects and speculations about the future. Each issue (the first and second were beautifully printed on heavy folded papers) will be in portfolio form and contain previously unpublished poetry, short stories, plays, prose essays, scholarly articles and technical papers, music, and graphic art. Such a variety is combined in a single publication because the editor feels that various fragments of the academic community see other fragments as alien and the general public has been allowed, as a result of extreme specialization, to find the intellectual world chaotic and foreign.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. In English, with Russian and English abstracts, the articles in Journal of Peace Research are to have relevance to the present international situation and should be of interest not only to social scientists and to those who daily make decisions affecting the future of mankind but to everyone concerned about the vital problems of war and peace (in short, to everyone). The first issue has "Fear in the Arms Race: a Mathematical Study" and "Summit Meetings and International Relations."

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE. Seminar; a Journal of Germanic Studies is issued jointly by the Canadian Association of University Teachers of German and the Germanic Section of the Australasian Universities Language and Literature Association. The groups have called their publication Seminar because they hope that it will provide...
a vehicle to carry discussions: the scholar’s explication of his thesis to his fellows plus their answers and questions back to him. The work, with text in English or German, is presently semiannual but it is hoped that it will be able to become a quarterly. The heavily annotated, scholarly *Journal of Linguistics* is being published for the Linguistics Association of Great Britain and will explore all branches of linguistics, including phonetics.

The editors of *Papers in English Language and Literature* say that their new quarterly “has been initiated because of the increasing evidence that the facilities of learned journals for publication have not been expanding in proportion to the growth of the profession and of interest in literary history . . . and, . . . the majority of the learned journals established since 1945 have tended to concern themselves with increasingly specialized fields.” Although the periodical is a joint undertaking of the department of English, Carbondale campus and the Faculty of English, Edwardsville campus, Southern Illinois University, it is not intended solely or even primarily as an outlet for SIU scholars. In addition to papers on literary history, analysis, stylistics and evaluation there will also be, from time to time, original material (letters, journals, etc.) related to belles lettres. *Dickens Studies*, issued by Emerson College of Boston, is concerned with Dickens as a critic, social reformer, philanthropist, actor, and historian. The publication has on its advisory board a number of distinguished Dickens scholars (Edgar Johnson, Edward Wagenknecht) and hopes to satisfy a need for an American scholarly periodical related to *belles lettres*. *Dickens Studies* is another of the group of publications of similar format covering various subject fields issued by the International Arts and Sciences Press. As do the others, it consists of unabridged translations, heavily annotated, scholarly material translated from the Dutch. The first issue of the semiannual publication includes work by Ivo Michiels, Huga Claus, Oscar Timmers, and others who have been published before. *Intercollegiate Review* is limited to essays or reviews which advance the cause of scholarship, especially that grounded in logic and history. The first issue contains, among other items, “The Deputy: an Exercise in Dramatic Impro­priety” and “The Falseface of Science.”

It is pleasant to find, among all the strange titles and unfamiliar formats of new periodicals, a publication which has the look of an old friend (and so it is) the *Southern Review*. Under the editorship of Charles Piplin, Cleanth Brooks, and Robert Penn Warren the *Review* attained an international reputation as one of the foremost literary quarterlys. Published from 1935 until its wartime suspension in 1942, it numbered among its distinguished contributors Aldous Huxley, Mark Van Doren, Eudora Welty, and Sherwood Anderson. With a Winter 1965 issue (which contains work by Malcolm Cowley, Austin Warren, and Kathleen Raine) Louisiana State University has revived the *Review*. The new series will be international in scope but will devote much attention to the culture of the American South.

*Library Science.* Each issue of *Drexel Library Quarterly* will treat a single subject from a variety of viewpoints and will focus authoritative opinion on topics of both general and specific interest to the profession. The initial issue contains lectures presented at Drexel Institute’s graduate school of library science in June 1964, at a public relations workshop for practicing librarians. The second issue is to be “Legal Bibliogra­phy Briefed,” a librarian’s introduction (needed by many of us) to the literature of the law.

*Politics.* *American Politics* is a biparti­san news magazine specializing in American politics, political parties, and government. It will present the “what, how, and why” of politics as well as the latest news from Democratic and Republican national and
state party headquarters, in-depth coverage of campaigns, grass-roots political activity in counties, cities, and towns, and even reports on things of political interest in the arts (movies, books, television, radio, and the press).

**PSYCHOLOGY.** In order to focus on processes by which individuals and institutions are changed and to improve research done and facilitate its application by influential practitioners, the National Training Laboratories of the National Education Association is issuing the *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*. As the editors say in the first issue “today the staggering complexity of social problems, whether local, national, or international makes it crucial that we know more about human behavior and that we use more fully what is known.” *Journal of Experimental Research in Personality* is interested in current developments in the study of personality and in related fields the study of which is basic to the understanding of personality, while *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* turns the spotlight on the past to dig into the origins of psychology, psychiatry, anthropology, and linguistics. Its initial issue has such varied articles as “The History of Anthropology as an Anthropological Problem,” “Freud and the Greeks,” and “Relativity and Gestalt.”

**THEATER.** The first issue of *Religious Theatre* gives the text of a play, “Candle in the Straw,” plus several articles, some concerned with the play (problems of production, religious significance) and some of a more general nature. Those responsible for the periodical plan that it will be “committed to a point of view—that the theatre can have religious significance—but not to a particular doctrinal persuasion; to an attitude of criticism but not to a particular critical system.”

**SCIENCE.** Science for the “intelligent layman” (quotation from Prime Minister Harold Wilson’s introductory remarks in the first issue) is the field of *Science Journal*. In a format reminiscent of *Scientific American*, the new monthly will range far and wide judging from the articles in its premier issue: “Scientific Treatment of Criminals,” “Fuel Cells,” “Causes of Aging,” and “Relativity Since Einstein.” Another “layman oriented” work is the *Morton Arboretum Quarterly* which replaces the Arboretum’s *Bulletin of Popular Information*. The Arboretum, founded in 1922 in Lisle, Ill. by Joy Morton (founder and president of Morton Salt Co.) as an “educational foundation for practical scientific research work in horticulture and agriculture” will report on its activities in the new *Quarterly* and include, also, illustrations of unusual specimens at the Arboretum as well as horticultural essays.

In order to provide a rapid means of communicating new information, the Institution of Electrical Engineers of London is publishing *Electronics Letters*. The relative brevity of the letters can be judged when one realizes that there are twenty-six separate communications in the 28-page first issue of the periodical. A valuable “extra” in this first issue (and one to be included in later issues) is a section giving synopses of papers to be published in the IEE *Proceedings*.

Although the first issue is entirely in English, *Physics* will publish articles in English, French, and Russian (with an English translation to appear simultaneously). The new periodical is not to be just another publishing medium for mediocre work but is to be devoted to “quality” material. Its editors believe that scientists today must wade through too much printed matter and must, therefore, select what they actually read almost at random. Material to appear in *Physics* will be chosen and judged “entirely on whether we feel that it should be read by a large fraction of all physicists.” The editors say “is it new, creative, important, controversial, or well-written enough for our readers to want to see it? If it is only sound, we will not publish it; if it is only brilliant, we will.” Interestingly enough *Physics* will offer royalties to authors in the manner of literary journals with a similar editorial policy. The format of *Nuclear Applications* makes for easy reading as the paragraphs throughout the publication are done in block form so that each point stands out. The journal, while highly technical, has been designed to give a good deal of information in a small space and most material is, in some way, condensed or abbreviated.
The Chemical Society of London is issuing *Chemical Communications* to give rapid publication to brief or urgent preliminary accounts of scientific research, and is joining with the Royal Institute of Chemistry to issue *Chemistry in Britain*. The joint publication is an important landmark in collaboration between two of the major bodies serving the interests of chemists in Great Britain and is particularly notable when one realizes that each body has relinquished a publication of its own (the Society its Proceedings and the Institute its *Journal*) in order to participate in the cooperative effort. Although *Chemistry in Britain* notes with pride that “for once in the history of scientific publishing the appearance of yet another new periodical does not betoken an increase in the total number of such publications,” the *Scottish Journal of Geology* shows that geologists, as well as chemists, can work together. The *Journal* is published for the Geological Societies of Edinburgh and Glasgow and supersedes the *Transactions* of each. Joint publishing endeavors such as the two mentioned above seem to be advantageous as the new periodicals (because of shared costs) can be larger, be published more frequently, and be given a wider circulation.

*Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences* is the latest in the group of journals (e.g., *Canadian Journal of Biochemistry, Canadian Journal of Microbiology*, etc.) to be issued by the National Research Council of Canada. *Geochemistry International*, issued by the Geochemical Society, will publish “selected articles from a cover-to-cover translation of *Geokhimiya*, a journal devoted to geochemistry published by the Academy of Sciences, USSR, together with selected translations of geochemical papers from other languages, but primarily from Russian, German, French, and Japanese.” The international publication supersedes *Geochemistry*, the cover-to-cover translation of *Geokhimiya* for the years 1956-63. With *International Journal of Electronics* (the first issues of which, at this writing, have not been received by the Library of Congress) *International Journal of Control* replaces *Journal of Electronics and Control*. The new titles cover the same type of material covered in the old but the division was felt to be necessary because of the increasing bulk of material to be published and the increasing specialization of the subscribers.

*Metrologia*, published under the auspices of the International Committee of Weights and Measures, will be devoted to “scientific measurement of the highest precision and accuracy on which all experimental science rests.” Metrology is based in the field of physics so information on it, in the past, has been scattered throughout various journals in many countries.

**Space Sciences.** Designed with a content to fit the needs of aerospace policy-makers, both military and civil, among friends and allies of the United States *Air Force/Space Digest International* will emphasize new developments in the United States insofar as those developments have interest for or impact on those abroad. *World Aerospace Systems* supersedes *World Aviation Electronics and Control*, issued 1961-64. It will have short items and articles of new things in the field and the first issue includes a digest of international news, a section of product highlights and many illustrations of new designs. *Science et Industries Spatiales* is a trilingual publication superseding *L'Homme et l'Espace*. When the earlier periodical began, the idea was that it would educate Europeans on the subject of space and convince them that they, too, could go into space research and did not have to leave that field to the two giant powers alone. Europeans, supposedly, have now been convinced so the new work (with its English, French, and German articles) will merely keep European industry as a whole informed about space and the great implications of space science.

**Technology.** *Fire Technology*, official publication of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers, will spread information on fire protection research and engineering through articles such as “Factors Influencing the Use of High-Temperature Sprinklers” and “Space Separation for the Prevention of Farm Fire Spread.” *Data Trend* is the “first Australian magazine devoted to data processing.” Its scope extends from business and industry to science since the publishers feel that there are many common denominators in data processing techniques. The
articles included will be written primarily for people already familiar with data processing systems and procedure and will concern Australian interests directly and not “rehash overseas feature articles or news items.” A most interesting inclusion in the first issue is “Census: Australian Data Processing Systems” which lists all systems in the country, by type of user, that had been installed or were currently on order as of September 30, 1964.

PERIODICALS


America, History and Life. American Bibliographical Center, 800 East Michi­lorena St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103. v. 1, no. 1, July 1964. 3 no. a year. Sold on the service rate principle. 64-25630.


The Busy Bee Review. P.O. Box 1960, Amsterdam. no. 1, 1964. Semiannual, $1 per issue. 65-9852.


Charlatan. Charlatan Publications, 320 East College St., Iowa City, Iowa. no. 1, Spring 1964. Semiannual. $6. 64-9497.


*Cryobiology. 4200 Heathfield Road, Rock­ville, Md. 20853. v. 1, no. 1, Sept./Oct. 1964. Bimonthly. $15. 65-9853.


Dickens Studies. The Editor, Dickens Studies, 19 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1965. 3 no. a year. $3.50. 65-9888.


Duemila; Revista Italo-Tedesca. Übersee­Verlag, Neue Rabenstrasse 28, Hamburg 36, Germany. anno 1, n. 1, 1965. Quar­terly. DM 15. 65-9912.

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Geochemistry International. Subscription Dept., American Geological Institute, 1444 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. no. 1, 1964. 6 no. a year. $25. 65-9860.

The Indian Historian. American Indian Historical Society, 206 Miguel St., San Francisco. v. 1, no. 1, Oct. 1964. Frequency not given. $3 per year. 64-9495.

The Intercollegiate Review. Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, Inc. 629 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia 19106. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1965. 6 no. a year. $4. 65-9854.


The Mad River Review. The Editor, The Mad River Review, Dayton Campus, 9053 Col. Glenn Highway, Dayton, Ohio 45431. v. 1, no. 1, Winter 1964/65. 3 no. a year. $2.75. 65-9882.


Nuclear Applications. American Nuclear So-


Papers in English Language and Literature. The Editor, Papers in English Language and Literature, Southern Illinois University, Alton, Ill. 62004. v. 1, no. 1, Winter 1965. Quarterly. $5. 65-9899.

Perceptual Cognitive Development. P.O. Box 35336, Preuss Station, Los Angeles, Calif. v. 1, no. 1, 1965. Quarterly. $5. 65-9895.


Religious Theatre. James R. Carlson, Florida Presbyterian College, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733. no. 1, Fall 1964. Semianual. $2.50. 65-9883.


Sciences et Industries Spatiales. SADESI, 37, rue Peillonnex, 1225 Genève/Chêne-Bourg, Switzerland. v. 1, no. 1/2, 1965. 6 no a year. $16. 65-9869.


Theological Education. American Association of Theological Schools, 934 Third National Building, Dayton, Ohio 45402. v. 1, no. 1, Autumn 1964. Quarterly. $3. 65-9878.


Book Reviews

(Continued from page 409)

graphical and reference functions of the type proposed for Florida Atlantic University. Second, it is obvious that much productive mechanization can be accomplished by the imaginative use of unit record equipment without requiring access to a computer, and at a cost that is well within the operational budget limitations of many libraries. Library administrators please note.

—Carl R. Cox, University of Maryland.
ACRL Board of Directors

Brief of Minutes

July 8, 1965-10:00 a.m.

Present: President Archie L. McNeal; Vice President and President-Elect Helen M. Brown; Past President Neal R. Harlow; Directors-at-Large, Andrew J. Eaton, Ruth E. Scarborough; Directors on ALA Council, E. Walfred Erickson, Elliott Hardaway, Mrs. Frances B. Jenkins, Rev. Jovian Lang, Mrs. Margaret K. Spangler, Edward B. Stanford, Robert L. Talmadge; Chairmen of Sections, H. Vail Deale, Elizabeth E. Martin, Carson W. Bennett, Andrew J. Eaton; Vice Chairmen of Sections, Anne C. Edmonds, James W. Pirie, Everett T. Moore; Past Chairmen of Sections, Norman E. Tanis, Eli M. Oberly; Chairmen of Committees, Charles M. Adams, Edward Heiliger, Arthur T. Hamlin, James V. Jones, Mrs. Patricia B. Knapp, Mark M. Gormley, Frances Kennedy, R. Kent Wood (reporting for Robert Johnson), Everett T. Moore, Norman E. Tanis; Editors, David Kaser, Richard K. Gardner; Chairmen of Subsections, Wayne R. Collings, Doris Detwiler, Andrew Turchyn; Executive Secretary, George M. Bailey; Secretary, Rosemary Chamberlin; and guests, Martha L. Biggs, Harriett Genung, Ralph E. McCoy.

Archie L. McNeal presided.

The minutes of the Midwinter meetings of the Board of Directors were approved as published in CRL, March 1965.

Helen M. Brown, Chairman of the Planning and Action Committee, reported that the members:

1. Discussed the status of the Subject Specialists Section, noting that each of the subsection chairmen now have a $75 discretionary fund, beginning in September 1965, which is the same amount as allocated to section chairmen. It is hoped the future status of the section will become settled.

2. Asked the Committee on Library Services to make minor revisions in the statement of the "Rights of Library Users" before it is submitted to the ACRL Executive Board.

3. Generally approved the draft statement of the "Guide to Methods of Library Evaluation" being developed by the Committee on Liaison with Accrediting Agencies. Mr. Jones, chairman of this committee, stated that a meeting is being planned with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Midwinter to discuss this statement.

4. Recommended that the ACRL Board request permission from the ALA Executive Board to seek funds for another two years for the support of CHOICE. Mr. Gardner reported the reasons for the need to seek funds. The original grant of $150,000 for a three-year period ends in 1966. Expenses are higher than anticipated. Subscriptions total 2,400, and five thousand are needed to make CHOICE self-supporting. The Board approved the request and Mr. Bailey was asked to submit this request to the ALA Executive Board.

5. Had received the report of the resignation of Richard K. Gardner, editor of CHOICE, effective January 31, 1966. A committee, under the chairmanship of Joseph H. Reason, has been asked to seek a new editor. Other committee members are James Richards, Eileen Thornton, and Leo Weins.

Mr. Gardner commented that the report of the Visiting Committee, consisting of Leo Weins and James Richards, who spent May 20-21 at CHOICE Headquarters, was very encouraging. He expressed the need for more support from ALA, and noted the excellent support of the Catholic Library Association. On behalf of the ACRL Board, President McNeal expressed the division's appreciation for the fine job which Mr. Gardner has done and regret about his resignation.

6. Noted the urgent need for the publication of a basic college library book list at any cost and recommended that the ACRL Board urge the ALA Executive Board to have the list published as quickly as pos-
sible. This was approved. Mr. Harlow asked if an author list might be published first.

Miss Brown appointed a Program Committee for the 1966 conference, including Morris Gelfand, Eileen Thornton, Helen Brown, and Mr. Bailey (ex-officio). Miss Brown will serve as chairman of the committee. Since the prospects for passage of the Higher Education Act are good, the program might revolve around the opportunities deriving from the recent federal legislation. An issue of CRL might be devoted to background papers. Other divisions might be asked to participate.

Mr. MeNeeal noted some highlights of the year's program in ACRL. The reports of these activities have been distributed to members of the Board and have been summarized in the President's Report in the July issue of CRL.

H. Vail Deale, chairman, College Libraries Section, reported the death of Helen Sears, vice chairman. Anne C. Edmonds has been appointed to serve as vice chairman during the remainder of the current year, after Miss Sears' resignation had been received in January. The Committee on Non-Western Resources has been made a standing committee. The joint AAC-ACRL Committee on College Libraries, established in 1957, has been reactivated.

The Junior College Libraries Section has established four standing committees for bibliography, instruction and use, special projects, and standards and criteria.

The Rare Books Section held a successful preconference.

Carson Bennett, chairman of the Subject Specialists Section, inquired about the possibility of providing section status for the subsections. The Slavic and East European Subsection secured the Board's permission to negotiate with either Stanford University or Bowker Associates for the publication of their proposed directory.

The University Libraries Section approved a change in bylaws to provide for three-year committee appointments.

In regard to ACRL committee activities, the increase in size and change in membership of the Audio-Visual Committee was noted. There has been much activity by ACRL representatives in connection with the proposed Higher Education Act of 1965. Approximately $34,300 is available for the ACRL Grants Program this year. The committee is attempting to secure additional funds for "emerging institutions." Several Board members discussed the procedures for the program.

The Committee on Library Services is attempting to establish a program for the New York Conference to introduce orientation techniques for students. This may involve the use of a professional booth. Mr. Gormley, chairman of the Committee on Library Surveys, reported the success of the Conference on Library Surveys, cosponsored by Columbia University, June 14-17. Ninety-six persons participated. The papers will be published by Columbia University in the near future. Mr. McNeal expressed appreciation to the members of the Committee on Local Arrangements.

Frances Kennedy, chairman, Membership Committee, distributed a report of July 1 showing that 45 per cent of head librarians of academic institutions are not members of ALA. The question has been raised about voting privileges for institutional memberships and is being considered by a subcommittee of GALA. The availability of CRL on subscription for $5.00 is also being questioned, since a number of librarians subscribe to CRL instead of becoming ALA members. Mr. McNeal announced that Miss Kennedy has been voted the outstanding librarian in Oklahoma this year.

R. Kent Wood, incoming chairman of the National Library Week Committee, reported that the committee needs new ideas, more coordination of activities, and lacks membership from the junior colleges. He hopes to have one committee member responsible for each of six geographical areas of the country, and serve as consultants for these areas.

Everett Moore, chairman of the Publications Committee, noted the plans to establish an ALA Publishing Board, the effects on ACRL publishing interests, and the need for expression of opinions from ACRL members. A study of the plan is being made by the ALA Committee on Organization. The Publishing Board would not attempt to control the content of division publications. Mr. McNeal reported that the request for permission to pay royalties to authors of ACRL
Monographs has received approval, according to Richard Sealock, chairman of the Subcommittee of the ALA Executive Board to investigate publishing activities.

Neal Harlow, PEBCO representative, stated that the entire ACRL budget has been approved as requested, in spite of some drastic cuts in the total budget requests. The Standards Committee is working on guidelines for extension center libraries. As a result of the first meeting of the AAJC-ALA Committee on Junior College Libraries, it is hoped that criteria can be established for the effective development of junior college libraries.

David Kaser, editor of CRL, stated that over 80 per cent of the papers received are rejected, and that there is a backlog of over thirty-five papers which would take a year to publish. He hoped that news items could be kept as brief as possible. More advertisements are being sold.

Mr. Bailey informed the Board members that a new roster of members of the Board, committees, editorial boards, and sections, would be distributed in the near future. In addition, the members would receive a schedule of activities for the period before Midwinter.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

BRIEF OF MINUTES
July 8, 1965—8:30 p.m.

Present: President Archie L. McNeal, Vice President and President-Elect Helen M. Brown, Past President Neal R. Harlow; Directors-at-Large, Andrew J. Eaton, Ruth E. Scarborough; Directors on ALA Council, E. Walfred Erickson, Elliott Hardaway, Mrs. Frances B. Jenkins, Rev. Jovian Lang, Mrs. Margaret K. Spangler, Robert L. Talmadge; Chairmen of Sections, H. Vail Deale, Elizabeth E. Martin, Carson W. Bennett, Andrew J. Eaton; Vice Chairmen of Sections, James W. Pirie, Mildred H. Lowell, Everett T. Moore; Past Chairman of Sections, Eli M. Oboler, Norman E. Tanis; Executive Secretary, George M. Bailey; Secretary, Rosemary Chamberlin; and guests, Martha L. Biggs, Richard A. Farley, Ralph E. McCoy, Frank Schick.

Archie L. McNeal presided.

Mr. McNeal reported that William Jesse has been hospitalized during the conference. Mr. Harlow moved the following:

Resolved, that the members of the Board of Directors of ACRL want to express their great appreciation for the many contributions of William Jesse to the Association and hope that his recovery will be quick and complete.

This was approved.

Mr. Harlow stressed again that the ACRL budget requests have been completely approved. Mr. Bailey reported that the original budget proposal of $6,600 for the College Libraries Section's Ad Hoc Committee on Non-Western Resources activity in identification of resources, approved by the ACRL Board and the ALA Executive Board to seek funds, had been far too small. A proposal for an increase to $46,500 has been approved by the ALA Executive Board. (Note: Since the proposal has been increased by the committee from a twelve to an eighteen months period, the amount has finally raised to $58,900.) A proposal for a similar activity is being developed by Ward Morehouse of the State University of New York. We hope that the work in this field can be a cooperative project. We are now cooperating with F. L. Wormald, vice president, Association of American Colleges, in developing the ACRL project.

David Weber reported, for James Jones, that the draft of the "Guide to Methods of Library Evaluation," will be circulated to the regional accrediting associations. It is not intended as a survey of libraries. The Board approved the draft statement.

Mr. McNeal read the following resolution submitted by the members of the Junior College Libraries Section:

WHEREAS, proposed federal legislation will provide funds for improving the book collections of junior college libraries, and,
WHEREAS, inherent difficulties have been found in other general book lists for junior colleges which have been published or are being proposed, and,
WHEREAS, action has been recommended by the Joint American Association of Junior Colleges-American Library Association Committee,
Be it therefore Resolved, that the Junior College Libraries Section, ACRL, ALA, urge that early action be pursued to complete the proposed basic junior college book list which has been under consideration for three years.

There was considerable discussion of the reason for delay in completing a basic junior college book list. Mr. Pirie states that the ALA list is to be prepared. Mr. McNeal reported on discussions he had during the conference with Mr. Bertalan and Arthur Brody, of Bro-Dart. Board members noted that ALA should sponsor and control the preparation of the junior college list. The Board approved the following statement:

Archie L. McNeal and the Chairman of the ACRL Publications Committee investigate with the ALA Executive Board and Richard B. Sealock, Chairman of the Subcommittee of the ALA Executive Board on ALA Publishing, the possible publication of the junior college book list as soon as possible.

Mr. Bailey and Mrs. Jenkins, a member of the ALA Editorial Committee, have been asked to provide Mr. McNeal with as much information and background as possible.

Mr. Schick and Mr. Hardaway noted the activities of the LAD Statistics Committee for College and University Libraries. The statistics questionnaire is being standardized and questions are included to provide information about scope of collections and building space. Mr. Schick hopes to have the next questionnaire approved soon. He noted the reorganization of the U.S. Office of Education, with numerous staff changes. The statistics workshop, cosponsored by LAD, is being planned for the spring of 1966. The interest of ACRL has been assured and a letter to this effect will be written by Helen Brown, president of ACRL for 1965/66.

Richard Farley reported that the LAD Buildings Committee for College and University Libraries gives assistance to beginning building planners. The Preconference on Buildings included critiques of all types of libraries and involved 350 persons from academic libraries.

The voting privileges of institutional members were again discussed. Many members joined ALA as institutional members and not as individuals. If the institution has a vote and the librarian is a member, then he can vote twice. A motion to postpone discussion until Midwinter to secure more information was not seconded. Another motion to go on record as opposing institutional voting was approved. Several members expressed their support of the institutional vote. In a consensus of opinion regarding the institutional vote, fourteen members of the Board were opposed and four were in favor. The matter is to be discussed again at the Midwinter meetings.

An information report of the meetings of the AAJC-ALA Committee on Junior College Libraries was distributed by Elizabeth Martin.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

**ACRL at Detroit**

"The Changing Role of Libraries" was the title of the address to the ACRL members at the general session by William T. Knox, chairman of COSATI in the President's Office of Science and Technology. Mr. Knox noted the task group of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information for more effective and efficient information systems in science and technology and the hope for more active involvement of the library community. COSATI is being assisted by a study team from the System Development Corporation and hopes to have a report by the fall of 1965. A national complex of library systems might comprise national, regional, and local library systems—the possible functions of each were noted.

The task group of COSATI members "would be especially interested in a definition of the part that the Association of College and Research Libraries and its members should play and its plans for fulfilling those responsibilities."
Mr. Knox's paper will be published in the September issue of the ALA Bulletin.

President Archie L. McNeal reviewed some of the highlights of activities in ACRL during the year, as summarized in the President's Report which appeared in the July issue of CRL. He expressed appreciation to the staff of the ACRL office for its support during the year and announced the resignation of Richard K. Gardner, editor of CHOICE. Mr. Gardner has done an excellent job of getting the publication started.

Proposed changes in the ACRL Constitution and Bylaws, published in the May issue of CRL, were presented to the members present by Lucile Morsch. The following changes in the Constitution were accepted and will be voted upon for final approval at the membership meeting in New York:

1. Removal of past chairmen of sections from the ACRL Board of Directors;
2. Provision for ACRL chapters;
3. Statement of relationship of ACRL to ALA.

The following Bylaws were approved:

1. Deletion of dues for additional sections;
2. Mail votes of the Board members;
3. Regulations for ACRL chapters;
4. Two-year terms of appointment for standing committees, with a maximum of three consecutive terms of appointment.

The results of the ACRL elections were distributed in the conference folder and were announced in the July issue of CRL.

Mr. McNeal introduced Helen M. Brown, president of ACRL for 1965/66, Ralph E. McCoy, newly-elected ACRL vice president (president for 1966/67); George M. Bailey, executive secretary; and Richard K. Gardner, editor, CHOICE.

The members of the College Libraries Section took a bus to the University of Windsor, had lunch at the Union, and heard Reed Harris, U.S. Information Service, speak on the subject, "Breaking Barriers: National, Racial, and Religious," noting the activities of United States libraries overseas, burned and unburned. There are 167 U.S. Information Service libraries holding two million volumes, with 20 per cent of the materials in local languages. These libraries serve twenty-four million people a year.

A series of workshops were held for junior college librarians on audio-visual materials, led by Ruth Christensen; buildings, led by J. O. Wallace; cataloging and classification, led by Wilma Heisser; instruction and use, by Alice Griffith; and Standards, by Harriett Genung. Following the workshops, John F. Harvey, dean, library school, Drexel Institute of Technology, spoke on "The Form and Function of the Junior College Library." Comments on the paper (Continued on page 432)
From the ACRL Executive Secretary

Last year, I attempted to summarize briefly (CRL, July 1964, page 336 ff.) the four roles performed in the office of ACRL Executive Secretary: liaison officer for the Association, consultant service for the profession in matters pertaining to our types of libraries, representation at meetings of library groups and other professional associations, and participation in general ALA activities.

It is now almost two years since I became part of the ALA staff. Last year, I was feeling honored by your confidence in me and humbled by the job you expected to be accomplished. I also have other reactions—pride and satisfaction for the privilege of working with so many capable members of our Association. The longer I work at ALA, the stronger all of these feelings become. As I become more familiar with the activities and programs of ALA and ACRL, I become more aware of the enormous responsibility of the position and the impossibility of keeping well informed about what ALA is and does. Time is the only factor which limits the amount of service which might be provided for the profession from this office.

Many of the members with whom I have worked have expressed appreciation to me for the work that is being done. I am grateful for those expressions. But I am proud to state that this work would not be accomplished if it were not for the strong professional attitude and time consuming activities of such a large number of ACRL members. I am amazed that the three ACRL officers, the President, Past President, and Vice President, each of whom is performing a full time job, are so willing to give of their time for all the demands of their offices for a three-year period. If you are not one of the participating ACRL members, please join us. We need your help! There is a lot more to be accomplished.

The details of the activities of our members who work so faithfully in ACRL, its committees, publishing programs, sections, and subsections, were very well reported by Archie McNeal in the July issue of CRL, providing an understanding of the comprehension which he has maintained of the ACRL programs during his year as President. As Mr. McNeal states, our total program is one which shows "progress and promise."

I would like to take this opportunity to comment about some of my activities during the year.

I have stated a number of times that I am especially concerned about the responsibility of ACRL and ALA in cooperating with other professional organizations. Therefore, it has been satisfying to see a closer relationship established by the formation of the American Association of Junior Colleges-ALA Committee on Junior College Libraries. The first meeting of this joint committee in May resulted in a number of major recommendations which will be reported in detail in the near future. The work of this joint committee should become a major activity in ACRL.

Likewise, it is good to note the reactivation of the joint Association of American Colleges–ACRL Committee on College Libraries, formed in 1957.

In attempting to establish a close liaison with both AAJC and AAC, I have had the pleasure of making a number of visits to the offices of these organizations when I have been in Washington, D.C. I have worked closely with AAC in the development of the proposal of the College Libraries Section seeking funds to identify non-western materials for undergraduate programs. In my concern with this program, I attended a meeting of the Great Lakes College Association and the conference of the graduate library school of the University of Chicago, both on the subject of non-western resources.

Norman Tanis and I participated, as ALA representatives, at the UCLA Conference on Junior College Libraries in July and Mr. Tanis continued in his role of interpreting the ALA Standards in a speech before librarians, faculty, and administrators. I participated, with James Pirie, Norman Tanis and J. O. Wallace, in the annual conference of AAJC. Together, we manned a display table stocked with information about ALA and found ourselves
From the ACRL Executive Secretary / 427

rather popular with junior college presidents and faculty. I also joined Mr. Tanis and Helen Brown at the Drexel Conference on Standards when each of us spoke about the Standards, elaborating on the qualitative and quantitative aspects and attempted to explain their role in the growth of academic libraries in the near future.

It is satisfying indeed to realize that other professional organizations are waiting eagerly to work more closely with ALA or its appropriate divisions. I am also impressed with the growing stature of ALA in other professional circles.

In this connection, it was a real accomplishment when ALA held its Airlie House Conference where representatives of fifty-four other national organizations discussed "Education and the Nation's Libraries." For an idea of the results, read Charles Carner's comments in the ALA Bulletin, June 1965, page 441, and note the concern of others about our profession.

Each year, I attend the National Conference on Higher Education, held in Chicago. For three days in March, several thousand academic administrators and faculty heard about the pressures and priorities of higher education and discussed the questions in smaller groups. The proceedings are worth reading in their published form, Current Issues in Higher Education.

ALA works actively with a number of other library organizations. A very rewarding experience for me this year was provided by my attendance at the Annual Conference of the Catholic Library Association's College Libraries Section, including a workshop on college library problems. This was so successful that participants requested a repeat performance next year. A lot of credit goes to Sister Helen of Trinity College.

Before the reorganization of ALA, ACRL had a number of active chapters. Some of these have continued although no legal provision was made in the new ACRL Constitution and Bylaws until amendments were approved at the Detroit Conference. Although final approval will be needed at the Conference in New York for the constitutional amendment providing for chapters, we hope that a closer liaison can be established with local, state, and regional academic library groups, whether they desire to have ACRL chapter status or not. In fulfilling this hope, I attended meetings of the Eastern College Librarians Conference and the Midwest Academic Librarians Conference. Such meetings are especially valuable because they provide the chance to talk with a number of librarians who do not attend the ALA conferences. More time is available to get to know the members of ACRL, and to talk with them about ALA programs—this is something which I consider a privilege. I hope to continue to participate in these meetings and those of various state and regional academic groups as time and opportunity permits.

A sizeable amount of my time was concerned this past year with the proposed federal legislation. In this connection, I attended the hearings in Chicago and Washington on the Higher Education Act of 1965. It is essential to state that the real key to any legislative activity is Germaine Krettek, director of the ALA Washington office. We, in ACRL, are deeply indebted to her for the outstanding role she is performing for the profession. She has received the solid support of a number of ACRL members this past year, but she needs your support when legislation is pending. Never forget to impress your legislators about your library needs by writing the appropriate letters.

Another large segment of my time is spent with the ACRL Grants program, contacting foundations and processing the applications. Although the amounts may seem small to some members, those who receive the "small" grants make the activity a valuable one by their letters of gratitude.

I cannot end this report without reference to the ALA team—the 163 staff members. Never have I had the pleasure of working with such a large proportion of capable and enthusiastic colleagues. Despite the fact that there is always more to be accomplished than time permits, we sincerely hope that a large part of your needs are being accomplished.

It has been a busy and rewarding year. With the above background of experience, your increasing support, the outstanding ACRL officers, and the knowledgeable help of my headquarters colleagues, we look forward to a greater program in the future. In securing this improved program, we welcome your comments and suggestions.—George M. Bailey.
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ACQUISITIONS

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY has acquired the library collection of the Grand Trianon Museum at Colorado Springs. An estimated ten thousand volumes are primarily belles lettres.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, Moscow, has received a photographic collection spanning sixty-six years of the history of the Coeur d'Alene silver-mining district, bequeathed by Nellie Stockbridge, who photographed the area from 1898 until a few months before her death on April 21. The collection comprises some thirty-five thousand negatives, about five thousand of which are on glass and will be filed at the library.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY has announced a gift of $2,500,000 from Grover M. Hermann, his daughter Shirley and his son Robert, to the fund for the university's new library building.

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY's Kresge library, Rochester, Mich., has acquired a collection of some five thousand phonograph records to form the basis of the Peter J. Doben library of recorded music. Many rare recordings are included among the 3,500 LP's, 1,500 seventy-eights, and 500 forty-fives which make up the collection.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has allocated to the strengthening and support of the university library a gift of $3,500,000 from William Watson Smith.

The Avery library of COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has acquired the Frank Lloyd Wright collection of drawings by his friend and teacher, Louis Henry Sullivan. The collection consists of 122 drawings done between 1874 and 1910; eighty-four are unpublished, and several were annotated by Wright.

AWARDS, GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

A grant of $10,000 to defray costs of a secretariat for the Federal Library Committee, established in March to improve coordination and planning among the federal government's research libraries, has been made by the Council on Library Resources.

COORDINATION OF FOREIGN MANUSCRIPT copying will be aided by the establishment of an experimental center in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, using a $75,300 grant from the Council on Library Resources. The center will record the progress of projects for photocopying foreign archival records and manuscript material, and implement coordination through publicizing projects in process, alerting sources of support, and developing standards and techniques. The center will also serve as a secretariat for a national committee on photocopying of foreign archival and manuscript material.

The grants-in-aid committee of the HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE, Independence, Mo., in the last three months awarded five grants for work involving the Truman administration and the history and nature of the presidency of the United States.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA has been granted $3,723 for an experiment in the library application of telefacsimile, to start on October 1 and be completed by January 31, in transmission by telephone circuit between the university library at Reno and the University of California library at Davis. The experiment is expected to yield information on techniques, quality of reproduction, and adequacy as a substitute for interlibrary loan of materials. Council on Library Resources is providing the funds.

The OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION last April made the seventh Distinguished Service Award in its fifty-eight-year history, to Frances Kennedy, librarian of Oklahoma City University.

The UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD (England) postgraduate school of librarianship has been awarded a grant of £12,714 by the Science Research Council to carry out a three-year research project on subject indexes and automated retrieval of information.
The work will be under the direction of the school’s director, W. L. Saunders, and will be carried out by Michael F. Lynch.

BUILDINGS

The University of California’s new Irvine campus library opens in September with approximately ninety thousand volumes and a staff of thirty-eight, thirteen of whom are professional librarians.

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., plans a new library for advanced studies at an estimated cost of $5,400,000.

Middle Georgia College in Cochran, moved its library into a new $550,000 building on July 9. Actual moving of the twenty-thousand volume collection was done by the 550 students of the college, directed by the faculty and administrative staff.

Illinois Wesleyan plans a new library building of three stories and approximately 45,000 square feet, with space for seven hundred student readers and two hundred thousand volumes. Ground will probably be broken in May of next year, and construction should be completed within the following year.

Franklin College (Ind.) dedicated its new three-story library building last May. It provides for an expansion of the present collection of sixty thousand volumes to one hundred fifty thousand, and eventually will provide seating for four hundred readers.

Grace College, Winona Lake, Ind., projects March 1966 as the starting date for construction of a new library building.

University of Dubuque is planning a new library building. The new two-story structure will adjoin the present seminary library, have 21,900 square feet to house individual and group study rooms, reading rooms, staff offices and workrooms, and stack capacity for a collection of one hundred thousand volumes.

St. Mary’s Dominican College, New Orleans, La., broke ground on August 4 for its new John XXIII library.

Mississippi State University’s Mitchell memorial library will increase seating capacity to fifteen hundred and book capacity by about a quarter-million volumes with the construction of a three-story addition to the present building, for which plans are being prepared.

Tarkio College (Mo.) starts construction of a new four-level library building totaling some forty thousand square feet. Initial seating capacity will be for about four hundred students, and stack capacity will be about ninety-seven thousand volumes. Unfinished expansion space will provide for a total of six hundred readers and one hundred eighty thousand volumes.

New York University school of commerce dedicated a Rare Book Room to house its collection of books and manuscripts on May 11. Construction was made possible by a gift from the class of 1962.

University of Rochester will expand and renovate Rush Rhee library and the Sibley music library of Eastman school of music. Rush Rhee, which serves four River Campus colleges, will require some $5,500,000 to double present stack space; add space for staff operations; provide seating for a total of fifteen hundred undergraduates, study cubicles for 570 graduate students and studies for 125 faculty, rooms for typing, an audio-visual center, and improved facilities for rare book collections.

Alterations in the music school library will provide additional stack space, reading rooms, office and processing space, and expanded listening facilities.

Cedarville (Ohio) College is planning a new $300,000 library building, to house more than eighty thousand volumes.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., has received a gift of $250,000 from Boyd Lee Spahr, to be used for a new library. Construction will start in 1966 on quarters to house three hundred thousand volumes, study facilities to accommodate half the student body, and research space.

Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va., broke ground for a new $1,280,000 library building to be completed by early 1967. It will provide for three hundred readers and two hundred thousand volumes.

MEETINGS

An informal round table on international cooperation for library and information services in Latin America will be held in Washington, D.C. Sept. 30–Oct. 2, under the auspices of the Pan American Union.
Focus of the discussions is the determination of problems which an individual library or the concerted efforts of several libraries in Latin America cannot resolve, but which require international action or outside assistance.

"THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT FOR LIBRARY SERVICES in Metropolitan Areas" has been announced as the topic of the twelfth annual institute sponsored by the University of Illinois graduate school of library science and the division of university extension at Robert Allerton House on Oct. 31–Nov. 3. Papers to be presented will investigate the characteristics and changes expected in metropolitan population from 1960 to 1980; trace present and future patterns of the metropolis as a political unit, and point out major changes in social structures expected. Suggestions for solving institutional library problems, present and potential, and the manner in which plans for academic libraries are reflected in over-all institutional planning; planning and program activities now underway which take into consideration present and future needs of colleges and universities as a result of societal changes in metropolitan areas; and the part played by special libraries will be discussed.

The SIXTH OF THE RUTGERS SEMINAR SERIES, held under a grant from National Science Foundation on Nov. 8-9 will have as its topic Coordinate Indexing, with a presentation by Mortimer Taube, Documentzation, Inc.; and a panel discussion by Charles L. Bernier, National Library of Medicine; John C. Costello, Battelle Memorial Institute; and Vincent E. Giuliano, Arthur D. Little, Inc. Susan Artandi will be moderator.

A SECOND INSTITUTE ON INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, to be held Nov. 10-13, has been announced by the University of Minnesota library school. Registration fee will be $25. For further information and program details write to the director, Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

A grant of $35,500 to the NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE has been made by the Council on Library Resources to assist in convening an Extraordinary Congress of the International Council on Archives. With the Society of American Archivists cooperating, the congress will meet in Washington, D.C. from May 10-13 in the hope that an international effort to reduce existing limitations on the availability of archival and manuscript sources may be initiated. The grant by CLR will enable overseas archivists to attend the congress.

A SEMINAR ON COMPUTER-BASED SYSTEMS for libraries next May 31–June 18 will be cosponsored by the division of university extension and the graduate school of library science of the University of Illinois. The three-week seminar under the direction of Kern W. Dickman and Hillis L. Griffin is designed to acquaint librarians with the concepts of computer programming in relation to library applications. Information and application forms are available from the seminar’s supervisor, 116b Illini Hall, Champaign, Ill. Tuition will be $125.

MISCELLANY

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has established a collection of materials relating to the history of American air transportation to be known as the Library of Aeronautical History.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION officers for 1965/66 are Alfred N. Brandon, Johns Hopkins University, president; Mrs. Mildred C. Langner, University of Miami school of medicine, vice president; Betty Withrow, Wake Forest College, Bowman Gray school of medicine, secretary; Donald Washburn, American Dental Association, treasurer.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK'S Steering committee this year will be chaired by Louis G. Cowan, director of the Morse Communication Research Center at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.

The Texas legislature has appropriated $17,100,000 for operating the libraries of twenty-two state supported colleges and universities during the 1965/67 biennium. This approaches doubling the budget of the biennium now ending and reflects the efforts of a committee of librarians, business managers, and the staff of the Texas Commission on Higher Education, as well as the solid support of Governor John Connally.

ARABIC HOLDINGS of seventeen libraries in the United States are enumerated in Occasional Paper No. 75 published in June by the University of Illinois graduate school.
of library science. It is composed of more than four hundred serial titles, and is available at no charge from the publications office of the university, 435 Library, Urbana, Ill.

Science Periodicals from Mainland China is a new quarterly from the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, consisting of photoreproductions of the tables of contents of each issue of each journal received by NFSAIS.

Social Sciences and Humanities Index is the new name, beginning with the June 1965 issue, of International Index. One hundred thirty-eight of the present 163 titles will be continued, and seventy-one titles have been added. H. W. Wilson Company is the publisher.

Who's Who in Library Service, 4th edition, will be published in the autumn of 1966 under the sponsorship of the Council of National Library Associations and other organizations. Questionnaires are being mailed this fall, and it is expected that the new edition will contain biographical sketches of some fifteen to twenty thousand librarians, archivists, and information scientists. Shoe String Press, Hamden, Conn., will issue the work in a new format.

ACRL at Detroit

(Continued from page 425)

were made by Harriett Genung, Philip Gannon, and Phyllis Brown.

Lester E. Asheim, director, ALA International Relations Office, talked about university libraries in developing countries at the meeting of the University Libraries Section, detailing problems in book acquisitions and the influence of social and cultural traditions in library practice and philosophy. In the developing countries there is a tremendous drive toward education and libraries are sure to be involved.

Approximately one hundred and fifty rare book librarians and book dealers attended the sixth preconference held in Detroit and Ann Arbor on the subject, "The World of the Rare Book Librarian." They toured the Detroit public library, including its rare book room and Burton historical collection; and the University of Michigan with its William L. Clements library and the rare book room. Speakers discussed the role of librarians and bibliographers, the making of a rare book librarian, the "love life of librarians," rare book resources at the University of Michigan, the twilight of rare book collecting or how to stop worrying and love automation, and the challenge of American music.

The Agricultural and Biological Sciences Subsection heard a panel discussion on centers of information by panel members from the National Agricultural Library, Battelle Memorial Institute, and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The Art Subsection conducted tours of the Detroit Institute of Arts and the art department of the Detroit public library. They also heard descriptions of the archives of American art and the library of the Detroit Institute of Arts. At the Slavic and East European Subsection meeting, talks were given on libraries and bibliographic centers in Yugoslavia; and a professor's view of Slavic and East European studies and the library.

The Standards Committee held an open meeting with representatives of other organizations to discuss the draft statement of guidelines for extension center libraries.

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An informal, but good, measure of the worth of a librarian is how much another librarian would like to work with him. For years I have wanted Jim Govan on a library staff with me, but the timing of possible openings has never worked to this end. The possibility is now precluded by the appointment of Mr. Govan as the librarian at Swarthmore College, but it will be a pleasure to work with him as a colleague in the informal league of eastern college librarians.

Mr. Govan began his work as librarian at Swarthmore this June after four years as librarian of Trinity University in Texas. He immediately stepped into the problems of a building program already under way, so headaches for his first few years at Swarthmore are guaranteed. The position of librarian there is a particularly challenging one, as the new librarian will inevitably be judged against the fine long-term reputation of Charles Shaw. Mr. Govan will be able to stand up to that reputation or anyone else’s. He will also be able to take a fresh look at the problems of the small liberal arts college and guide Swarthmore’s growing library in new directions. Following Mr. Shaw and the interim trusteeship of Martha Connor as acting librarian will not be without its problems of living up to the past. There will be other problems too: the figurative termites that undermine the library system of any old college have not been absent at Swarthmore any more than at other places. And the problems of adapting a college library to differences in curriculum and composition of student bodies, to new techniques of library service, and to new demands on all colleges are present there as at all other college and university libraries.

Preceding his service at Trinity Mr. Govan had been at the University of Alabama library in a variety of jobs from 1955. He graduated from the University of the South, Sewanee, in 1948 and from the Emory library school in 1955. From a background of bookish and historically inclined parents, he himself has combined his interest in librarianship with an interest in history. He received his doctorate from the Johns Hopkins University in 1960, his dissertation being on the tariff reform movement of Joseph Chamberlain. In 1951-52 he had worked on his research at the Institute of Historical Research of the University of London. At Trinity, as well as being librarian, he was a professor of history and was president of the San Antonio Historical Society in 1964.

Mr. Govan has been active in the Texas Library Association and has been particularly concerned with standards for college libraries. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Phi Mu. His military service includes a stint with the Navy, 1944-46 and one in the Army 1953-55. Among the other assets that he brings with him to Pennsylvania are a charming wife and four children.—Richard Harwell.

Richard C. Quick became director of library services at Arizona State College at Flagstaff—soon to become the University of Northern Arizona—on September 1.

Born in Montclair, New Jersey and schooled in Bloomfield, he went from high school to the United States Navy, then to Kenyon College for his undergraduate degree. A brief career in the business world came to an end when he enrolled in the graduate library school of Western Reserve University.

In 1954 he came to the University of Delaware as head of circulation where his obvious talent for administration soon led
to his reassignment as assistant to the director, a position he has held since 1956. In addition to assisting the director in every way possible, he has planned and executed major bibliographic studies of library resources which have been of critical importance to the Graduate Studies Committee in its decisions on petitions to offer doctoral programs. These are models of method, execution, and presentation. He was a major participant in planning Delaware's new building and supervised the move from the old building to the new.

Mr. Quick's happy felicity with the English language inevitably led to his writing all library publicity and quarterly articles for the alumni magazine. This talent was recognized, too, by the Delaware Library Association and the Delaware Archaeological Society whose bulletin he has edited for years. He has served the Delaware Library Association as president and long-term board member. An ardent and able archaeologist (scientific, not amateur!) he has been president and a director of the Delaware Archaeological Society. He has served on several faculty committees and committees of the ACRL, DLA and Delaware Archaeological Society.

An able and forthcoming spokesman for libraries, an ardent and articulate archaeologist, an enthusiastic surf-fisherman (going to Arizona!), a good companion and a loyal friend, he will be missed in all those circles to which he has contributed so much; and the librarians and archaeologists in Arizona have gained a colleague whom they will enjoy. Arizona State College faculty and students can look forward to the lively and progressive development of their library.-John Dawson.

It has been almost twenty-four years since ELIZABETH CAVEN SEELY, freshly married with an AB from Vassar College and a BS from the Columbia School of Library Service dropped by the library at Sarah Lawrence College to ask about vacancies. She had just moved to Westchester, where her husband, William E. Seely had a job on the Yonkers paper, and she had taken a part-time job as librarian of the new union catalog of the Westchester Library Association. The union catalog, which has been such a boon to Westchester libraries since 1938, had been the brain-child of Aubrey Lee Hill, at that time librarian of the New Rochelle public library where Elizabeth (“Cave” to all her Vassar friends) had done a short stint as reference librarian. She had also been reference librarian at the Tompkins Square branch of the New York public library. This first interview ended with a promise by the librarian to let her know if anything turned up. Then Frances Kemp, who had been assistant librarian at Sarah Lawrence College for ten years and who was just at the beginning of a brilliant career, left to go to Lake Erie College, and on December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, Elizabeth Seely came to Sarah Lawrence as assistant librarian, and there she has been ever since.

The Sarah Lawrence system, with its emphasis on the interest of each individual student in her own education, and its de-emphasis on the textbook, is a severe challenge to the library and the librarians. The library must function very efficiently, but must seem to do so effortlessly. In order to achieve this the staff has to be always aware of what is going on in all the classes, what the teachers and students are talking about, and they have to anticipate most requests before they materialize. This means a constant association with the teaching faculty.

This is the kind of milieu in which Elizabeth Seely has been able to function successfully. She has served on many committees of the administrative faculty, but she has also been elected more than once to the Admissions Committee (committees at Sarah Lawrence are elected, not appointed). In 1960 she was made associate librarian, and awarded a teaching contract, which in our terms means tenure. She was on sabbatical leave from January to July 1964.

Although she was born and brought up in Poughkeepsie and went to high school and college in Poughkeepsie, she is now a
confirmed Westchesterite. The Seelys have a largish house in Bronxville with a big lawn and many flowers and fruit trees—she is especially renowned for good parties and for her prize-winning tulips. She has been very active in the Westchester Library Association; during her presidency the first effective steps were taken to gain state support for the Westchester library system. She also has been active in the American Library Association, the New York Library Association, and the Metropolitan College Interlibrary Association. Her special library interests are periodicals and interlibrary loan.

Elizabeth has three sisters; one of them, Genevieve Traber, is also a librarian. She has also many friends who wish her well in her new job as librarian of Sarah Lawrence College.—Ermine Stone.

JESSIE CARNEY SMITH was appointed librarian of Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, on July 1, taking over a position that has been held in the past by such well known predecessors as Neil Van Deusen, Carl M. White, and Arna Bontemps. Those who are acquainted with Jessie's quiet competence, obvious ability, and gracious manner are confident, however, that she is more than equal to her challenging new assignment.

A native of North Carolina, Dr. Smith took her baccalaureate degree from the Agricultural and Technical College there. She holds masters degrees from Michigan State University and George Peabody College and the PhD from the University of Illinois, where her dissertation concerned the libraries of land grant institutions.

At Fisk, which is now looking forward to its centennial year, Dr. Smith has some large tasks that will require immediate attention. Not the least of these is the critical need for expansion of an overcrowded library building; funding from the Rockefeller Foundation is already in hand for this project. She will have also, however, to work toward the solution of several administrative problems and upon the development of the collections. Fisk already has some outstanding special collections, including one of Negroana, the George Gershwin memorial collection of music literature, the Charles Waddell Chestnutt collection, and the rich archives of the American Missionary Association.

Dr. Smith is not a newcomer to Nashville. In addition to having been a graduate student at Peabody, she has also served as coordinator of library service at Tennessee A & I State University there and has been active in library affairs in the area. She is well known and is uniformly liked and respected by her colleagues. Fisk University has made an excellent selection in appointing her to guide its library development during the coming crucial years; that her tenure there will prove to be a highly successful one may be accepted as a foregone conclusion.—D. K.

RICHARD L. SNYDER brings to Drexel Institute of Technology an eminently suitable career of professional experience and development. At Indiana University where he took his master's degree in 1952, he remained to serve first as geology librarian until 1955, and then became biology librarian. In 1958 he was appointed science librarian. While at I.U. he taught a course in the literature of science and technology.

Mr. Snyder went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1959 as science librarian, and at the beginning of 1962 he was promoted to associate director in charge of technical services. During his stay at MIT Mr. Snyder taught his course in the literature of science and technology at Simmons school of library science.

As associate director with special responsibilities in technical services Mr. Snyder was able to make use of his long interest in machine applications to the techni-
cal problems of a library. The recording of serials was under his supervision as was the production of Current Serials and Journals in the MIT Libraries—an annual catalog produced from punched cards. As the administrator of the Chinese science project he worked closely with the Cooperative Computer Laboratory in the production of the International Union List of Communist Chinese Serials, a list of free world holdings of Communist publications from the mainland of China. This bibliography was set on PHOTON controlled by tape from a computer which in turn was fed from a Flexowriter. Mr. Snyder also helped design, produce, and publish the Correlation Index of Current Department of Defense Research Reports.

One of the reasons for Mr. Snyder's continued progress is due in great part to his mastery of the current professional literature and his solid background in science. As one of his former colleagues at MIT recently said, “He has it all stored in memory with instant retrieval!” There's no doubt about it—Dick does his homework.

However academic achievement and professional theory do not per se make a librarian. There are administrative crises, technical breakdowns and recurring personnel problems to cope with. He has special success in personnel problems because he has made it his business to understand and to be able to perform the details of every operation for which he is responsible. His leadership is unobtrusive but strong and unifying. His grassroots skill in library chores, his extensive grasp of theory, his empathy, all combine to make Mr. Snyder not only a librarian's librarian but significantly, the lowly stacker's librarian!

As an administrator he encourages suggestions, innovations, and discussion. At MIT he pioneered and implemented the complicated transition from Dewey to Library of Congress classification.

Unlike the proverbial hardworking Jack, Dick is not a dull boy! He loves parties, games and sports in summer and winter. He treks annually to the wilds of Ontario where he grew up, and has a refuge in the foothills of the New Hampshire White Mountains.

Mr. Snyder belongs to the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, the American Documentation Institute, and has had various offices and committee assignments. But he gave up his membership in the Lexington Town Band when he moved to Drexel. His booming trombone was sorely missed on Patriots' Day this year!—Frances Haslett.

Native Ohioan BRUCE THOMAS became the librarian of Antioch College on July 1. He received his AB from Hiram College in 1944, his undergraduate career having been interrupted by a year abroad and by service in the Air Force; at that time he also received an Ohio teachers certificate. Then in the following year Western Reserve University awarded him an MA in English language and literature.

In a preview of Antioch's work-study program, though he probably didn't realize it at the time, Bruce basically prepared himself for future reference work by laboring at Cleveland's World Publishing Company on Webster's New World Dictionary, 1944-47; there he was assistant editor with specific responsibility for the definition of words (except special field terms) in the letters I, O, S, and part of B.

In 1949 Western Reserve University awarded him an MS in library science. His thesis concerned a proposed index for apportioning book funds—a scheme which was presently and appropriately adopted by the university library. Later that year he came to Antioch as reference and circulation librarian.

Bruce was of major assistance in the years 1953-55 when we were planning the new Kettering library, attending to its construction, and then moving the collections, some of which had been cached in various spots about the campus, into its new quarters. He presently became assistant librarian, then in 1958-60 when I was in Burma he served as acting librarian, and in 1961 he became associate librarian.
In 1962-63 he received a sabbatical, and during the year he completed classwork and all examinations for the doctorate at Ohio State University. His field of concentration is higher education, and he is presently at work on a dissertation tentatively entitled "Staff Selection in Academic Libraries."

Bruce has always had a major interest not only in administration but in personnel work. He has given much attention to librarian status, rank, remuneration, and tenure.

Antioch is a lively, restless educational enterprise. This year the college will inaugurate a new first-year program which will require more books for individual study plus tapes, television, films, and other resources. Coming up are the possibilities in automation and in the offing is a new library addition. The college will much appreciate not only Bruce Thomas's administrative experience but his energy and resourcefulness in attacking all such developing problems.—Paul Bixler.

WAYNE YENAWINE. When President Philip Davidson and the colleagues at the University of Louisville decided to create a research library at this venerable municipal university, they made sure that their decision could be effectively implemented by persuading Wayne Yenawine to be director of libraries. A decade ago Syracuse University and its libraries were in much the same position which the University of Louisville holds today. At Syracuse Mr. Yenawine proved his ability to elevate a university library from the mediocre to the superior. In Louisville, one of the two major cultural centers of the Ohio Valley, Mr. Yenawine has an even better opportunity to build a significant research library.

The new librarian at the University of Louisville has had an enviable record at several major research libraries. At the Air University in Montgomery, Alabama, he laid the foundations for one of the most important technical and military libraries in the nation. At his next post, the University of Illinois library's circulation department, there were three major achievements, viz., a doctorate won at a mature age when most professional men are settling down to the comforts of a pleasant home; the finishing touches on one of the most attractive families ever to grace the home of an American librarian; and, on the job, a singularly high standard of public service.

The writer of this note has twice had the privilege of teaching in Syracuse University, where Mr. Yenawine has served both as dean of the library school and as director of libraries since 1956. Eight years ago Syracuse's bibliographical resources (catalytic area in which the undersigned has a special interest) were as pathetic as the main library building. Only the Leopold Von Ranke library and the recently established Arents rare book room lent any distinction to the Syracuse University libraries. Today, in spite of the wholly inadequate building, bibliographical resources are as strong as those of any million-volume research library, and the improvement in this area is characteristic of what has happened in other fields at Syracuse. To the Ranke library have been added other noteworthy collections, of which the Novotny and Mayfield libraries are fair examples. A half-million dollar book fund exclusive of special grants (e.g., for the Novotny library or for providing facilities for the Mayfield library) indicate the confidence Mr. Yenawine has earned from the administration of Syracuse University.

The future of library service of the University of Louisville will be bright if Mr. Yenawine brings with him the same vigor and imagination he has displayed at the Air University, at Illinois, and at Syracuse. Just as at Syracuse, he will build from relatively little, at least by comparison with the holdings of neighboring institutions in Bloomington, Lexington, Cincinnati, and Nashville. Again he will have the backing of an administration which recognizes the library as the fons et origo of scholarship and the eager support of a book-starved faculty. As a Kentuckian, the writer of this note feels proud and honored that Wayne Yenawine has seen fit to transfer the base of his aggres-

Dr. Yenawine
sive leadership in the academic library world from Syracuse to Louisville.—Lawrence S. Thompson.

APPOINTMENTS

JOHN B. ARMSTRONG assumed his duties as librarian of Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, on September 1.

MRS. ROBERTA ARMSTRONG has been named reference librarian at Muskingum College.

JOAN BARDEN is now reference librarian, commerce library, Ohio State University, Columbus.

RAY S. BARKER, JR., has been appointed director of the Everett library, Queens College, Charlotte, N. C.

MRS. ELIZABETH BATES on July 1 joined the staff of the engineering library of Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

AUGUSTA BIRCKHEAD is assistant audiovisual coordinator, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville campus library.

BARRY BOOTH has been named assistant humanities and fine arts librarian in Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

JOSEPH C. BORDEN has been appointed head of the serials unit in Purdue University libraries, Lafayette, Ind.

VELDA BURKHART is a cataloger at Ohio State University libraries.

WANDA J. CALHOUN has accepted appointment as visiting specialist in library services with the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia. During a year's leave from Florida Presbyterian College, St. Petersburg, she will visit colleges in the Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea.

MRS. VIRGINIA CALLICOTT is now acquisitions librarian in Joint University libraries, Nashville.

ELNA CAPEL has been appointed assistant librarian of Middle Georgia College, Cochran, as of July 1.

C. EDWARD CARROLL assumed new duties as head librarian of Southern Oregon College, Ashland, on July 1.

RODERICK J. CASPER has joined the staff of the California Institute of Technology general library, Pasadena, as chief circulation-reference librarian.

FRANK CHASE is reference librarian of Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond.

GERALDINE CLAYTON on August 1 became head of the loan department of University of California general library, Berkeley.

HERMAN H. CLINE is a member of the catalog staff of University of Washington libraries, Seattle.

ROSEMARY CONNELLY assumed her new duties as head of the reference unit in the readers services section of National Institutes of Health library, Bethesda, Md., on June 21.

LOIS COOPER has accepted the position of reference librarian of Middle Georgia College, beginning July 1.

SUSAN ANN COPONY has joined the library staff of the University of Virginia school of medicine, Charlottesville, as serials librarian.

LYNN COPPEL has been named serials cataloger in Massachusetts Institute of Technology library, Cambridge.

PHILLIP A. COSTELLO, acting librarian at Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass., has been named librarian.

KEITH COTTAM has joined the Edwardsville campus staff of Southern Illinois University as assistant social sciences librarian.

MRS. ANYA DERRICK is a new staff member in acquisitions in the University of Washington libraries.

MARY SUE DILLIARD has accepted a position as reference librarian at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

MARILYN DOMAS is the new business librarian at Edwardsville campus, Southern Illinois University.

HERMAN F. ESCHENBACHER became librarian of Harvard graduate school of education on July 1.

YATES M. FORBIS took up the appointment of deputy librarian at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in July.

SUSAN GESCHWENDER is a cataloger at Southern Illinois University library, Edwardsville.

MRS. BEVERLY JOYCE GLAD is the newly appointed acquisitions-catalog librarian for Slavic materials at Emory University library, Atlanta, Ga.

KENNETH GLAZIER is the new librarian for the western languages collections of Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

ANN GOODPASTURE is now periodicals librarian in the Peabody College division of Joint University libraries, Nashville.

CHESTER R. GOUGH accepted the position...
of chief librarian of Webster College, Webster Groves, Mo. and assumed his duties on June 1.

GEORGE C. GRANT is the new librarian of the East St. Louis center of Edwardsville campus, Southern Illinois University.

CONSTANCE CRIER has accepted a position as circulation librarian, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

MARIA GROSSMANN is the librarian of Andover-Harvard theological library of Harvard divinity school.

HENRY DALE GRUNDER has assumed the position of assistant curator of rare books in Northwestern University libraries, Evanston, Ill.

PATRICIA EVANS HAMPTON is now librarian science librarian in the Peabody College division of Joint University libraries, Nashville.

HAROLD E. HELMRICH became librarian of Slippery Rock (Pa.) State College, on September 1.

HERBERT HOFFMAN has been appointed head of public services of the new University of California Irvine campus library.

RALPH W. HOPP assumed on July 1 the new title of university librarian and associate director of libraries, University of Minnesota.

BARBARA KANE has joined the library staff at Mohawk Valley Community College, Utica, N. Y., as catalog librarian, beginning September 1.

MRS. DORCAS K. KESSLER was appointed on June 28 to the reference staff of University of California, Berkeley.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. KISLITZIN began her duties as head of the reserve book department in University of California general library, Berkeley, on July 17.

DONALD W. KOEPP assumed the duties of an assistant university librarian in University of California general library, Berkeley, in August.

WARREN B. KUHN has been appointed undergraduate librarian and assistant director of Stanford University libraries, effective September 1.

ARLENE KUPIS is the librarian of M.I.T.’s new student center reading room.

WILLIAM H. KURTH joins the staff of Washington University libraries, St. Louis, as an assistant director, with responsibility for developing the book collections.

ROY S. LIEBMAN has been appointed chief acquisitions librarian of California Institute of Technology.

ANA M. LLORENS is the newly appointed librarian of the foreign languages graduate library, Ohio State University.

MRS. EUNICE LOVEJOY has been named supervisor of departmental libraries for Ohio State University libraries.

FRANCES R. LUBOVITZ last spring was named head of the catalog department in M.I.T. libraries.

EDWARD M. MACCONOMY was promoted to assistant chief of the general reference and bibliography division of the Library of Congress on June 21.

JACQUELINE MCCREADY has been appointed to the reference staff of Central Michigan University library, Mount Pleasant.

KATHLEEN MCCULLOUGH has been appointed reference assistant, Northwestern University libraries.

BEVERLY MCDONALD is a cataloger in Ohio State University libraries.

PHILIP T. MCLEAN has been named consulting librarian for the western languages collections and curator of special collections in Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

CORNELIA E. MAY has assumed the duties of serial cataloger in Ohio State University libraries.

LOUIS E. MARTIN was promoted in June to associate director of libraries, University of Rochester (N.Y.).

MRS. ANNMARIE MITCHELL joined the acquisitions staff at University of California library, Berkeley, on June 16.

PETER MOLLEMA is a library intern at Ohio State University.

WALTER D. MORRILL became assistant director of libraries, Kent (Ohio) State University, on July 1.

EDWARD R. MOSER is the newly appointed associate director for science libraries at California Institute of Technology.

ELDO NEUFELD joined the staff of Oberlin College library, Oberlin, Ohio, as conservatory of music librarian, on August 15.

JAMES NEWBURG has been appointed to the reference staff of Southern Illinois University library, Edwardsville.

MRS. JEANNE B. NORTH is the new chief librarian of the government documents division, Stanford University libraries.

NEIL OLSON has accepted the position of head librarian, State College, Salem, Mass.
Biruta Osis is a cataloger in Ohio State University libraries.

Mrs. Milliecent Palmer has joined the staff of Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, as library instruction librarian.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Patton is now employed by Emory University library, where she has joined the reference staff.

Elizabeth Peeler began new duties as head cataloger in the library of State University of New York at Stony Brook on August 2.

Helen R. Potter has accepted a position in the cataloging unit of the technical processes section of National Institutes of Health library.

Richard P. Rasche is the new assistant order librarian at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Armando J. Re has been appointed librarian of the Berkshire Community College, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Ione Redford on July 1 officially assumed the position of assistant head of the undergraduate library, University of Washington.

Marjorie Reeves is the head of acquisitions in the new Irvine campus library, University of California.

Mrs. Davy-Jo S. Ridge assumed the duties of head of reference department, McKissick memorial library, University of South Carolina, on July 1.

Frank Robert on September 1 became head reference librarian at Joint University libraries, Nashville.

Dana L. Roth is the new chemistry librarian in California Institute of Technology.

Elizabeth Rumics is head readers services librarian at Oberlin College.

Stewart Saunders is now social science bibliographer in Ohio State University libraries.

Hugh E. Schram joined the staff of Muskingum College library on July 15 as assistant catalog librarian.

Kent Schriefer became associate librarian of University of Colorado medical center library, Denver, in July.

John E. Smith is the university librarian of the new Irvine campus, University of California.

Jack B. Steinkrauff has assumed the position of assistant circulation librarian of Southern Illinois University, Morris library.

Gertrude Stolfer has been named senior reference librarian at Ohio State University.

Robert R. Thomason is assistant librarian of University of California's new Irvine campus.

Edwin W. Tomlinson has been appointed head of cataloging in University of California library, Irvine.

Joseph H. Treyz has been appointed assistant director of libraries of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Deborah B. Tucker became librarian of the school of library science at Simmons College, Boston, in September.

Louis G. Vagianos returned to Brown University, Providence, R.I., on September 1, as assistant librarian.

Gerhard Vasco is senior cataloger in the library of the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

John Vigle has been promoted to assistant director of libraries, University of Dayton (Ohio).

Robert L. Volz is the newly appointed special collections librarian of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Charles C. Waddington has been appointed assistant librarian of Brown University.

Woodrow W. Wasson is now curator of special collections in Joint University Libraries, Nashville.

David C. Weber was promoted from assistant director to associate director of Stanford University libraries in July.

Alexander Williams is a science librarian in the Edwardsville campus, Southern Illinois University.

John T. Williams began work on July 1 as head of reference services, Purdue University libraries.

Barton Wimble became head librarian of Massachusetts College of Art, Brookline, on August 1.

Margaret Windsor was appointed assistant chief librarian of the catalog division in Stanford University libraries.

Richard James Wolfe has been selected to supervise the collection of rare medical and paramedical books at Francis A. Countway library of medicine, Harvard University.

Don Wood is a library intern at Ohio State University.

Hensley C. Woodbridge is now Latin
American bibliographer in Southern Illinois University library, Carbondale. **HERBERT C. WRIGHT** became librarian of the classics library, University of Cincinnati, on September 1.

**MRS. ELSA WU** is catalog librarian in the Scarritt College division of Joint University libraries, Nashville.

**DOUGLAS ZWEIZIG** is librarian of the English and speech graduate library of Ohio State University.

**VALERIE A. ZAPOTA** joined the Northwestern University libraries as assistant science librarian, and will devote most of her time to the mathematics library.

**RETIREMENTS**

**IRENE BARQUIST** retired on June 23 after nearly twenty years of service to the Stanford University libraries, since 1959 as head of the exchange department.

**CLAARA MAE BROWN**, head reference librarian in Joint University libraries, Nashville, since 1946, retired on June 1.

**MRS. ESTHER EULER** retired, after some twenty-nine years of service to the UCLA libraries, on July 31.

**EMMA FRANK**, a member of Oberlin College library staff since 1924, retired as librarian of the Oberlin graduate school of theology on August 31.

**DORIS HIGGINS**, head of the cataloging department at University of California libraries, Berkeley, retired in July.

**RUTH H. HOOKER** retired last February 12, after thirty-nine years in government service, thirty-five as a librarian, and thirty-two as librarian of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

**MRS. DOROTHY VETTER** retired on August 6 after eighteen years on the cataloging staff of the general library, University of California, Berkeley.

**WILMA WAITE**, head of the loan department at University of California's general library, Berkeley, retired in July.

**NECROLOGY**

**Minnie Elmer**, member of the music library staff of University of California, Berkeley, for about ten years, and Library of Congress music cataloger, died on April 25.

**ROBERT R. HERTEL**, director of libraries at Illinois State University, Normal, since 1959, died June 7.

**LOUIS SCHIEBEB**er, director of library service at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., since 1948, died in an automobile accident on July 17.

**HELEN LOUISE SEARS**, since 1958 head librarian at Wells College, Aurora, N.Y., died on June 2.

**LENA L. TUCKER**, for many years a member of the University of Washington library staff, died on February 25.

**Microcard Abstracts**

(Continued from page 410)

structured to rate the subtopics as very interesting, not interesting, or only slightly interesting. Group scores for the topics and subtopics indicated that two of the topics should be divided into two or more separate topics. Although every effort had been made to word the subtopics objectively, this analysis indicated that the subjectivity of certain subtopics may have affected their rating.

It was concluded that the cumbersome-ness of the method and the resultant difficulty in keeping such a checklist up to date make it an impractical tool for determining group reading interests. Therefore, the revision of the entire checklist was not recommended.

**ACRL Membership**

<table>
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<th>Total, Aug. 27, 1964</th>
<th>8,497</th>
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<td>Total, Aug. 27, 1965</td>
<td>9,209</td>
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The Aug. 27 count of section memberships is as follows:

- **Subject Specialists** | 1,818
- **Junior College Libraries** | 771
- **University Libraries** | 3,489
- **College Libraries** | 2,836
- **Rare Books** | 1,020

Please note that many members do not select memberships in sections.
ACRL Grants Program, 1965/66—Eleventh Year

The ACRL Grants Program, which began in 1954, continues this fall with support from the U.S. Steel Foundation, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, the H. W. Wilson Foundation, Pitney Bowes, Inc., Time, Inc., and the Olin Mathieson Charitable Trust. Funds now in hand for this purpose total $34,300.

The application forms are being mailed early in September to the librarians of all eligible institutions, as listed in the USOE Education Directory, 1964/65, Part 3. These include privately endowed colleges and universities whose curricula constitute four-year programs of undergraduate instruction. The forms must be returned to the ACRL office not later than October 11.

In past years the ACRL Grants Program has emphasized projects which were (1) principally or wholly for the benefit of undergraduate education as contrasted with research interests of the institution and the graduate program, (2) and which were beyond the means of the institution for normal budgeting purposes. Thus, the committee ordinarily would reject a request for funds to microfilm a newspaper needed for a professor’s research or to buy files of several scholarly journals in a language which undergraduates would be unlikely to handle. It would view with favor a request to buy books and journals to support a new undergraduate program of importance to the institution. The committee is always interested in applications which promise that a grant will be matched by a special gift or special appropriation for the same purpose. This program will be continued along the same lines in the year ahead.

The Remington Rand Division of Sperry Rand Corporation is also continuing its substantial contribution for the purchase of furniture and equipment which is available through the Library Bureau. The same form should be used to request furniture and equipment grants as for monetary grants.

Requests from individual librarians for grants to support research or bibliographical activity are also encouraged. These should be made in a letter stating precisely the purpose of the project, its current state of development, its proposed date of completion, a budget for the funds requested, and the reason why the funds from outside the applicant’s own institution are sought.

The members of the Grants Committee will meet late in November to make final decisions as to the distribution of grant funds. Announcement of decisions will appear in the January 1966 issue of this publication. Letters of notification will be sent to applicants at the same time.

Members of the committee are: Humphrey G. Bousfield, Helen M. Brown, Johnnie Givens, Mark M. Gormley, Rev. Vincent R. Negherbon, M. D. Sprague, and Arthur T. Hamlin, chairman.

George M. Bailey, Executive Secretary of ACRL, is an ex-officio member of the committee and any inquiries should be addressed to him at ALA headquarters, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 60611.
Classified Advertisements

Classified advertising orders and copy, and cancellations, for CRL should be addressed to the Publications Officer, ACRL, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 00811. and should reach that office before the fifteenth of the month preceding publication of issue desired. Copy received after that time may be held for the next issue.

Rate for classified advertising in CRL is $1.00 per printed line. No additional charge is made for nonmember advertising.

POSITIONS OPEN

SEVERAL POSITIONS at administrative and junior administrative levels are open at Notre Dame due to expanded library services in the new $10,000,000.00 Memorial Library as follows: Mathematics and Computing Science Research Librarian, Grade II, $6,244.00 minimum. Assistant Head, Humanities Department, Assistant Head, General Science Department, Assistant Head, Social Sciences and Business Administration Department, Assistant Head, Acquisitions Department, all are Grade III, $6,500.00 minimum. Also, Head, Circulation Department, Grade IV, $7,500.00; Head, Social Sciences and Business Administration Department, $8,000.00 minimum; Curator, Rare Book Room, Minimum, $8,500.00. Faculty status, TIAA, Social Security, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, Major medical disability. Further details upon application. Apply, Director of Libraries, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

LIBRARY DIRECTOR—plan and administer library services to a rapidly expanding technical college community. New building in early planning stages, substantial funds available for major expansion of collection. College located in the heart of Vermont's vacationland, convenient to Dartmouth and the University of Vermont. ALA accredited M.S. required. Some science background or prior administrative experience valuable, but not essential. Initial salary $7,000, faculty status, generous fringe benefits. For more details, send résumé to Richard Savoy, Chairman, Faculty Library Committee, Vermont Technical College, Randolph Center, Vermont.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON. Three positions. (1) Head, Acquisitions Section. Salary range $6,500.00-$8,500.00. At least two years' experience in college or university reference work. (3) Assistant reference librarian. Salary range $5,500.00-$7,000.00. Experience in university or college reference preferred, but not essential. All positions require a fifth year degree from an accredited library school. Faculty status and rank, TIAA, life insurance, hospitalization, liberal holiday provisions. Send résumé to: Brother Raymond H. Nartker, S.M., Director of Libraries, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio 45409.

WANTED. Several librarians for reorganized staff: (1) Deputy Librarian. Male preferred. Must know something about computers, work with architects on new building. Run Library under general direction. $9,000-$10,000 to start. (2) Assistant Librarian for Technical Services. Develop computer book catalog. Supervise existing computer serials up-date system. $7,500-$8,500 to start. (3) Research Assistant in Machine Methods. To experiment with use of computers for library operations and for storage and retrieval of scientific information. Possibility of obtaining higher degree in this field while working. $8,000-$8,500 to start. Write to: Dr. Estelle Brodman, Librarian, Washington University School of Medicine Library, 4550 Scott Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

MANUSCRIPT CATALOGER needed to organize collection in recently opened Rare Book Department in New Library. Will have sole responsibility for setting up manuscript catalog and play important part in determining its form. Clerical assistance available. Present collection strong in English and American history and literature. Must have relevant experience with manuscripts. Library degree not required. Salary depends upon qualifications. 22 days vacation, sick leave, TIAA. Position immediately available. Apply: Andrew Eaton, Director, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, Missouri.

HEAD LIBRARIAN, Keuka College, 725 students’ growth to 1200 students. New library projected for immediate future, present building attractive and 11 years old. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Full academic status. TIAA-CREF. Apply to Mrs. Beulah C. Compton, Academic Dean, Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York 14478.

LIBRARIAN (head), women’s college, Middle Atlantic area. Professional degree required, preferably master’s; experience in library work, with some in administration. Salary in neighborhood of $8,500, depending upon qualifications. Open first semester 1965-1966, or February or June 1966. Write Box 660, CRL, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 60611.

NEW BROCK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, situated in the Niagara Peninsula, has three professional positions still vacant. Head, Technical Services—in charge of all Ordering, Purchasing, and Cataloguing procedures for the Library. Applicants must have a Library School degree and several years of relevant experience. Salary $7,920-$9,000. Cataloguer—in charge of all Cataloguing activities in the Library and of overseeing the integration of our electronically-produced book catalogue and the card catalogue. Applicants should have at least three years’ experience in Cataloguing. Salary $6,520-$7,500. Reference and Circulation—under supervision to assist in building the Reference collection and providing Reference services. Applicants should have a degree from an accredited Library School. Salary $5,500-$6,400. The starting date for these three positions is September 1, 1965. Please send curriculum vitae to: Chief Librarian, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.

NEW POSITION open Sept. 1 in private liberal arts, 2 years college, enrollment 1000. M.A. in L.S. required. Salary $5,400-up depending on experience and qualifications. Faculty status, fringe benefits, 10 mon. contract. Excellent opportunity for diversified experience, including helping to plan a new building. Write: Mrs. Barbara Bell, Librarian, Grand View College, East 9th and Grandview, Des Moines, Iowa 50316.

ACQUISITIONS ASSISTANT needed in a growing department consisting also of a Head of Acquisitions, three full-time clerks and part-time student help. Book budget has just jumped from $72,000 to $177,000. Beginning salary from $6,670 to $7,202, then go up to $8,000 or more. Excellent fringe benefits, including full payment of either TIAA or NYS Teacher’s Retirement. At least 1-2 years of library experience essential plus graduate library degree from accredited library school. Contact: George S. Bobinski, Director of Libraries, State University College at Cortland, New York 13045.

PARSONS COLLEGE LIBRARY is looking for a bright, new graduate for our reference department. Experience not required. Salary to $7,500 for a superior candidate. Liberal fringe benefits, faculty status, medical plans and free country club membership. Position open October 1, will consider February graduates. Apply: Lee Sutton, Librarian, Wright Memorial Library, Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.

CATALOGER. Library School Degree required. Little or no experience necessary. Faculty status, state retirement, paid hospitalization, month vacation and sick leave. Salary open. Apply H. P. Schrank, Jr., The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304.

ASSISTANT CATALOG LIBRARIAN. New position open September 1 in library with rapidly accelerating book budget: $48,000 probable 1965/66; 2900 projected Fall enrollment. Will be sixth professional staff position. Master’s degree required, including full professional training; cataloging experience preferred. Faculty status. Salary: $6,500-$7,300 academic year. Summer session employment (8 weeks) probable; salary ½ of that for preceding academic year. Apply to: Miss Phyllis D. Bentley, Librarian, The Robert L. Pierce Library, Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751.
ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS now open in The Ohio State University Libraries: Head, Undergraduate Library. Assists the Assistant Director of Libraries, Public Services, in organizing a dynamic program of undergraduate library services on an expanding university campus. Assists in planning facilities to serve undergraduates. Will be responsible for the administration of such services and facilities. Works with the faculty and the library staff in the selection of a basic collection of library materials. Ability to plan and administer undergraduate services in a large library system. $10,068. Head, Reference Department. Primary responsibility is in planning and administering the Reference Department and the reference services performed in the Main Library of a university campus of ten colleges and graduate school. Service covers general reference materials and U.S., UN, foreign, and state documents. Is expected to continue the development of a dynamic program of reference service. Has a staff of 9 professional librarians. $11,868. Head, Engineering Libraries. Is responsible for the operation of four engineering libraries: Aeronautical-Civil Engineering Library with 9,900 volumes; Davis Welding Library with 8,500 volumes; Electrical Engineering Library with 9,000 volumes; Lord Hall Library (mineralogy, ceramics, metallurgy) with 13,500 volumes. Emphasis is on administrative functions. Cooperates with faculty in book selection. Staff consists of the Supervising Librarian, a full time clerk in each library and part time student assistants. $10,068. Assistant Head, Music Library. Majority of time is spent with students answering reference questions in the Music Library containing approximately 30,000 books and scores, 12,000 records, 3,000 titles in microprint, 50,000 pieces of performance music. Administers circulation functions. $8,268. Assistant Personnel Librarian. Assists in interviewing and screening applicants for professional and clerical vacancies. Travels to library schools to interview students receiving M.L.S. degrees. Assists with job analysis and salary surveys. $8,568. Head, Health Center Library. Is responsible for service in the Health Center Library and its branches which contain approximately 80,000 volumes and currently receive over 1450 journal titles. Emphasis is on administrative duties and book selection. Staff consists of two additional professional librarians, six full time non-professionals and student assistants. $12,168. Positions require a graduate degree from an accredited library school, and suitable professional library experience. Salaries listed are maximum beginning salaries depending upon qualifications. Merit increases follow. All positions have faculty rank. Apply to: Mrs. Celianna Wilson, The Ohio State University Libraries, 1858 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. An equal opportunity employer.

CATALOGERS and Reference Librarians for University of Utah Libraries in Salt Lake City. Collection of 1,000,000 pieces to be moved into new $6,500,000 building in 1967. Salary $6,000-$6,600, faculty rank of instructor. Blue Cross Blue Shield, major medical, TIAA-CREF Retirement Plan, One month annual vacation, Sabbatical leave every three years. Submit personal résumé to Ralph D. Thomson, Director of Libraries, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

CATALOGER to head academic cataloging department of three other professionals, three clericals, and student assistants. Volumes added last year 12,500, including 7,500 new titles. Rapidly increasing book budget assures continued growth. Duties include cataloging and classification of materials in English and in foreign languages, supervision of staff, and revision of work done by assistants. Experience in an academic library working with Dewey Decimal Classification necessary. Knowledge of LC Classification desirable. Applicant should be receptive to new ideas and methods. Salary depends on qualification. Contact: Librarian, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE LIBRARIES: (1) Director of Community College Libraries to organize and supervise four community college libraries. Experience required. Salary: $7,344. (2) Cataloger. (3) Reference Assistant. All positions require 5th year degree from ALA accredited library school. Salary range for cataloger and reference assistant: $5,640 to $7,500 new titles. Rapidly increasing book budget assures continued growth. Duties include cataloging and classification of materials in English and in foreign languages, supervision of staff, and revision of work done by assistants. Experience in an academic library working with Dewey Decimal Classification necessary. Knowledge of LC Classification desirable. Applicant should be receptive to new ideas and methods. Salary depends on qualification. Contact: Librarian, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304.

SUPERVISOR OF PREPARATIONS $9,000. Includes direction of eight catalogers, programmed flexowriter card preparation, and catalog maintenance. Interest in data processing and in maximum use of sub-professional assistants highly desirable. Write Joe W. Kraus, Director of Libraries, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66504.
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION needs Lib­rary Cataloger for L. C. classification of materials concerning fine arts and American biography. Reading knowledge of French and German required. Civil service position, GS-9, $7,220 or GS-11, $8,650 per annum, depending upon qualifications. Non-discrim­ination in employment. Send application (SF-57) to Mr. Simmons, Personnel Divi­sion, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

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EXECUTIVE CATALOGER required at Portland State College by expanding budg­et. Applicant should have appropriate de­grees, length and type experience for de­partment of 5 professionals, 15 clericals, and rank of assistant professor. Month vacation, Social Security, State retirement and TIAA.

LIBRARY DIRECTOR for small, campus college south of Boston. Seek well-qualified man with college library experience, who is interested in building a currently inade­quate library into a first class one. Salary commensurate with experience. Box 661, CRL, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 60611.

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Shortly to be published are Prince of Wales Island Gazette, Georgetown, 1806-1830, Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon, 1887-1900, Friend of India Weekly, Serampore, 1835-1914 and Bengal Times, Dacca, 1876-1908.

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