

panding collections and services in the case of the library building. Further difficulties are explained by the writer who notes the recent revolution in the concept of college and university libraries (adapting the library to man) and predicts a coming revolution (adapting the library to the machine). The contemporary trend toward making the library more human is demonstrated by the new libraries at Washington University in St. Louis and Colorado College in Colorado Springs. The prospective possibilities are sketched in descriptions of mechanization at the University of Missouri, the University of California at San Diego, and UCLA, and in discussions of computer use for the Library of Congress. Opinions of experts are given on the potentials of automatic systems of information storage, retrieval, and transmission. The views are so diversified that they affirm Ralph Ellsworth's comment that, "Our buildings should be capable of major expansion or of conversion to other uses."

The effort of the writers to present information in language easily understood by laymen is particularly evident in the section "Laboratories." Here the relationship on floor plans of the work areas, the structure, and the utility lines is variously characterized as "skeleton with a backbone" (Biology Building at Rice University), "exoskeleton" (Colorado College's Olin Hall) and "skeleton with a rib cage" (Chemistry Building of the University of California at Berkeley). Here also the exchange of ideas between the architect and faculty members is described to show how good building design is most apt to emerge from a clear expression of needs and functions of the space to be enclosed.

Financing of college buildings is investigated in the discussion of dormitories which points out the rather extraordinary achievement by Parsons College of making dormitories pay for themselves in less than five years. A close look is taken at the experiences on several campuses where building (and sometimes operation) of dormitories has been a venture of private enterprise. This section and that on the campus both stress the effect of the physical setting on the student, making it quite clear that the buildings themselves can be major factors in shaping intellectual development.

Bricks and Mortarboards' influence on education decision-makers may be somewhat lessened by the diversity of its writing styles and by the perhaps arbitrary selection of examples (e.g., Why didn't the section on laboratories mention the "plug-in" arrangement at Southern Illinois University?). The well-illustrated report form has been used to good purpose in previous EFL publications, however, and in this case its success in presenting new ideas on contemporary campus building design problems is evident from the fact that it has been quoted in two architectural periodicals.—Richard H. Perrine, *Rice University*.

The Typographic Book, 1450-1935. By Stanley Morison and Kenneth Day. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1963. 99p., 377 plates. \$30. (64-12259).

This is a beautiful book; many libraries and librarians will consider it worth the steep price which it commands.

Stanley Morison's *Four Centuries of Fine Printing* was originally published in four hundred folio copies in 1924. Being also a beautiful book, it soon attracted the attention of typophiles who immediately bought it out of print, making it a collectors' item in its own right. Although reprinted several times in lesser format, the folio has remained sought—and not always found—for two-score years.

The present book is basically the 1924 folio and is intended to supersede it, but it has been much revised, supplemented, and if possible made more beautiful. Facsimiles of some one hundred additional title and text pages have been included in *The Typographic Book*, bringing the total number of fine illustrations to 377, representing the work of the great book and type designers from the beginning of printing to 1935. Arranged chronologically so that the artistic development of typography may be most easily seen, the book is well indexed.

Although the reason for the book is almost entirely its excellent plates, there are some sixty-six pages of introductory text. This text is a revision of the 1924 introduction, plus "an essay re-written from *Modern Fine Printing* (1925), a companion pre-war folio long out of reach except in some libraries." Kenneth Day has acted as general editor of *The Typographic Book*

and has selected additional plates from the modern period and contributed commentary upon developments following 1924.

It should be pointed out that neither Morison's nor Day's contributions to the text are purely historical in approach. Both men concern themselves at length with the esthetic of typographic usage, and the resulting essays are really lectures in the philosophy of the typographic art. This philosophy is then made graphic by the many fine plates.

Almost anyone who claims to be an expert in a field reserves the right to argue with another expert's selection of illustrative material, and some will no doubt feel that other pages than those shown in *The Typographic Book* could better manifest the development of type employment over five centuries. This reviewer's estimate, however, is that the number who will choose to carp at the present selection will be minimal. In the first place, the unanimously accepted "landmarks" are all represented; in the second place the authors have not let personal prejudices or special interests override their sound and balanced judgment; and in the third place their selection from among the lesser known, bread-and-butter works is based upon vast experience and a good eye for typographic beauty.

The book is nicely designed and beautifully printed on fine paper. The facsimiles are excellently reproduced, and the volume comes stoutly boxed. All-told, *The Typographic Book* succeeds very well.—D.K.

Planning Library Buildings for Service. Proceedings of a Library Buildings and Equipment Institute, July 6-8, 1961.

Ed. by Harold L. Roth. Chicago: ALA, 1964. 128p. \$3.75. (64-17057).

College and university librarians who lament the passing of the ACRL buildings institutes of pre-reorganization days and who miss the ACRL monographs that recorded the workings of these institutes can take some comfort in the appearance of yet another volume of proceedings of the post-reorganization institutes sponsored by the Library Administration Division's section on buildings and equipment. Whether the larger scope of the new series of institutes

benefits academic librarians or not is less important than whether the volume at hand records a well planned institute and is itself interesting, informative, and well edited. *Planning Library Buildings for Service* meets most of these requirements even though in many places the text bears little relation to the title.

Not quite half of this volume's 127 pages are given over to two panel discussions and six general papers of unusual quality. The remaining pages present, in three sections, the plans of six college and university libraries, four public libraries, and six school libraries. Building plans, good and bad, are always worth studying, and those offered here are no exception to the rule, but it is the opening section of general papers that lends this publication its distinction.

The first paper, "Elements in Planning a Library Building Program," by Ralph Ellsworth, is the blend of sage advice and restless inquiry that we have come to expect from one of our most experienced building consultants and most persistent visionaries. Ellsworth's abiding virtue is that he is never satisfied. Here he delivers up his elements of the building program not as rigid tenets but as imperfect judgments that are subject to whatever changes the "technology of learning" demands.

Following the Ellsworth paper are two dealing with library furniture: "Judging Value When Purchasing Wood Library Equipment," by Rudolph Willard and "Wood, Metal, or Plastic Equipment," by Donald Bean. It is never an easy task to follow Ralph Ellsworth, but if these papers seem mundane by contrast it is less the fault of the writers than of the subjects with which they have to deal. Though neither paper presents much that is new, each offers information that the inexperienced librarian will find useful in dealing with certain kinds of salesmen and purchasing agents.

The next two papers are by architects, and both are first-rate. Stanley James Goldstein's essay on "Environmental Control" might seem elementary to another architect, but to most librarians it will seem wise and profound beyond belief. Here is an architect who knows what a library building should be and who furthermore knows that very few of our buildings measure up to