ЕСЛИ ВЫ В СОСТОЯНИИ ПРОЧЕСТЬ ЭТО, ТО ВЫ СМОЖЕТЕ ПРОЧЕСТЬ 2000 КНИГ УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКИХ МИКРОФИЛЬМОВ, НАХОДЯЩИХСЯ В УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКОЙ РУССКОЙ БИБЛИОТЕКЕ*

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We are pleased to publish this remarkable collection of research material. Professor James F. Marshall, Chairman of the Department of French and Italian at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, has provided the following description:

Every Stendhal scholar regretted the death of François Michel in 1956, not only because of feelings of sorrow at the disappearance of a man whose kindness, enthusiasm for Stendhal studies, and vigor in spite of a serious illness impressed all those persons who had had the good fortune to know him personally, but also because of the termination of the important contributions to learning which Stendhal’s admirers had learned to expect regularly from this devoted scholar.

Fortunately for Stendhal studies, François Michel had kept a file of notes on innumerable subjects concerned with that writer. This “fichier” constitutes a veritable encyclopedia of information about Stendhal, his milieu and the life of his time. Consultation of this work remains henceforth practically indispensable in any serious Stendhal study. After François Michel’s death, Professor Jean Fabre of the Sorbonne, who had been a close friend of François Michel for many years and who had recognized the value of this work, urged the Michel family to make it available for general use, which they consented to do.

The work consists of approximately 15,000 notations on many different subjects connected with Stendhal which François Michel had gathered during his research of many years in countless libraries, archives, private collections and "études de notaires." While it is an essential tool for any work on Stendhal, this "fichier" possesses great importance also for the study of the Romantic period in French literature.

The estimated 15,000 entries in this “fichier” have been reproduced by offset on Permalife paper with approximately six entries per 10” x 14” page. The three volumes are bound in Class A library binding.
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Index to Manuscripts

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Index to PERIODICAL ARTICLES, 1950-1964

in the Library of

The ROYAL INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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Approximately 30,000 cards, 2 volumes
Prepublication price: $100.00; after July 31, 1965: $125.00

10% additional charge on orders outside the U. S.

Descriptive material on these titles and a complete catalog of publications are available on request.

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Library Building Costs

The data presently being collected concerning costs of academic library buildings and their furnishings and equipment are frequently so incomparable as to be almost useless. The principles upon which these data should be determined are enumerated, and a sample report form is laid out. The paper proposes that, until an appropriate ACRL body settles upon a better instrument for collecting data on building costs, the report form given here be used.

Librarians who are involved in planning libraries are naturally interested in costs and seek to learn what they can from the experience of others as an aid in working out their own building construction budgets. Statistics of library building costs have been gathered for many years and made available in various library publications. A serious problem arises in connection with them: the figures reported are too rarely comparable and so far less useful than they should be. This is true also of statistics which deal with the size of library collections in terms of volumes or volumes and pamphlets. In both cases—building costs and collection statistics—libraries have been unable to agree on principles for the computations.

The complications in connection with the size of collections are comparatively simple; they involve primarily three questions: How are pamphlets counted, and must they be bound and have a certain number of pages if they are to be included as volumes? Must material be cataloged in full to be included? Should a physical piece or a bibliographical unit count be used?

The complications in connection with building costs are more numerous and are equally difficult. They arise from a lack of a general agreement on the items that should be included, and also on five other factors which make the reported costs difficult to compare, even if agreement is reached on what should be included. These factors are:

1. Costs differ from one place to another because of variations in wage rates, in the efficiency of labor, in the local availability of mechanical building aids, and in the freight rates for materials brought to the site from a distance.

2. Costs may be influenced by the economic conditions in the construction business at the time the bids are taken. There may be a difference of as much as 5 per cent within a few months because of this factor alone.

3. Costs may differ with the time of year bids are taken. A contractor will sometimes bid lower at the beginning of his financial year until his projected work quota is filled. In northern climates open construction in winter will increase costs.

4. Costs differ widely because the quality of construction and materials called for in the drawings and specifications differ. This has a very great effect
on over-all costs and must always be kept in mind in making comparisons. This is the greatest single factor.

5. Costs may differ because the cost per square foot of floor space is often affected by the intensity of space utilization. If space is well utilized, the project cost per square foot goes up, but the cost per volume stored and reader accommodated should go down. Cubage, as well as square footage, also affects cost. When ceiling heights are over-generous or when they have been reduced below practical minimums, costs are likely to be increased.

No one of these five factors can be measured precisely, but the basic costs per square foot for the construction of floor space generally can be. And, certainly, an accurate record of the expenditures required to house satisfactorily a given number of volumes and readers can be useful and should be made available if possible.

Building costs, if the term is broadly interpreted, can be more completely reported and more equitably compared to others if they are divided into the budget groupings which are outlined and briefly discussed below.

1. The cost of the basic building contract, including fixed or built-in equipment attached to the building and also the book stacks, but not including other loose furniture and equipment. It is desirable to record separate figures for the five following items, which are generally subcontract: heating and ventilating, plumbing, lighting and other electrical work, elevators and lifts, and metal stack shelving, whether it is multi-tier or free-standing.

2. The cost of loose furniture and equipment, except metal shelving.

3. Professional fees for architects, engineers, and consultants.

4. Expenditures relating to the site, including the cost of land if it must be acquired, and of surveys and investigation of subsoil conditions; the cost of the site development, such as the expenditures required to bring in services, that is, water, sewer, electric current, steam and chilled water; costs resulting from unusual foundation conditions; and the cost of landscaping, preparation of parking areas, and so forth. These expenditures will rarely be directly comparable with those for other libraries, but they are of interest and can properly be recorded separately. If possible, the report can usefully break these down into subheadings, but they should at least be summarized under Site.

5. The owner’s expenditures in connection with the planning and construction of the building, such as costs involved in visiting libraries and for other planning team expenses; costs of advertising and the printing of specifications and working drawings not included in the architectural fees; financing charges for raising or borrowing money; salary for the clerk of works who is often called the resident engineer, and the cost of fire and liability insurance during construction.

6. Costs involved in occupying the new building, including the cost of moving; of extra staff during the move and the “shaking down” period; and of the dedication and other ceremonies.

The more important groups for our purpose are 1, 2, and 3, but the others—4 to 6—are of interest and worth recording, although they are rarely comparable. In any case, they should be separated from other costs.

The author of this article would be the first to concede that this is not a definitive statement, and it will not be difficult to find flaws in it, but he proposes that academic libraries use the following form until something better can be evolved. He also suggests that an ACRL committee be appointed to receive criticisms and comments and to prepare an improved form later.
CRL invites academic librarians who open new buildings to copy and fill out the report form proposed here by Dr. Metcalf and send it to Mr. Theodore Samore, USOE, and to the editors of CRL. Efforts will be made periodically to coordinate and tabulate the reports received.

**Cost Data Form for Library Construction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Main construction contract cost**, excluding loose furniture and equipment costs reported in 2 below, but including fixed and built-in equipment and main book stacks, whether free-standing or multi-tier. Please state in a note what fixed and built-in equipment is included.
   
   a. Heating and ventilation. Please state in a note the extent of the air conditioning, that is, heating, cooling, humidification, dehumidification, filtering, and forced ventilation that has been used; whether the entire building or only special parts of it are included, and what part of the ventilation apparatus is in the library. 
   
   b. Plumbing. 
   
   c. Lighting and other electrical work. 
   
   d. Elevators and lifts. 
   
   e. Book stacks. Exclude book cases in reading areas included in 2 below. 
   
   f. Cabinet work, service desks, and built-in equipment included in main building contract. 
   
   g. All other items in main construction contract. 

**Total for main construction contract.**

2. **Loose furniture and equipment.** Please give number of units and cost for each group, if it is available. 
   
   a. Wood book cases in offices, studies, and in reading areas if not built in and included in 1g above. Record in terms of standard size single-faced sections, 3' wide by 7½' high.
   
   b. Side chairs. 
   
   c. Armchairs, excluding lounge chairs. 
   
   d. Lounge chairs. 
   
   e. Carrels. Include under carrels, individual accommodations provided at tables for more than one if the reader is cut off from his neighbors by partitions. (If carrels are built in and included in 1, please state in a note.) 
   
   f. Tables for more than one without partitions. 
   
   g. Catalog cabinets in terms of trays. Specify in a note the number of trays high in each cabinet and over-all depth of trays. 
   
   h. Office desks. 
   
   i. Library mechanical equipment, such as computers, electronic devices, audio-visual apparatus, and so forth. 
   
   j. Miscellaneous loose equipment. 

**Total for loose furniture and equipment.**
Total for 1 and 2.

3. Fees for architects and consultants of all kinds, including engineers, designers, and decorators.

Total for items 1–3.

4. Site and Site Development.
   a. Cost of land if it did not already belong to the institution. If no purchase was involved, state “none.”
   b. Cost of site development. This should include the cost of surveys, investigation of subsoil conditions and of borings, any increase in costs occasioned by the need for special foundations, such as piles and caissons instead of regular footings, and the cost of rock excavations.
   c. Cost of bringing in services, that is, water, sewer, electric current and of steam and chilled water if the institution has central heating and cooling plants.
   d. Did the building make necessary a new central heating plant or a new cooling plant for the institution? Yes—No—. If yes, please note amount, if any, that was charged against the library.
   e. Cost of landscaping, grading, seeding, preparation of parking areas, and so forth, including work done by the owner’s staff.

Frequently many of the costs in a–e are included in the main building contract. If possible, obtain separate estimates for them and subtract the total from the figure used in I above.

Total for site and site development.

5. Owner’s expenditures in connection with the planning process.
   a. Travel costs involved in visiting libraries by members of the planning team, consultants and architects, and other planning team expenditures.
   b. Cost of advertising and printing of specifications and working drawings not included in architectural fees, and of fire and liability insurance during construction.
   c. Financing charges for raising or borrowing money.
   d. Clerk of works, or resident engineer.

Total for owner’s expenditures.

6. Costs involved in occupying the new building.
   a. Actual cost of the shift of books and equipment.
   b. Cost of extra library staff employed during the move and the shaking-down period. (a and b should not overlap.)
   c. Cost of cornerstone laying, dedication, and other ceremonies.

Total for occupation costs.

Total for 4–6.

Grand total for project costs, including items 1 through 6.

Contingency Fund Arrangements

Did your building budget as originally set up include:

1. A contingency fund for unexpected expenditures in the basic contract? Yes—No—.
   Was this reduced during the planning period? Yes—No—. Please give details in a note.
   How much of it was finally used?  

2. A separate item for furniture and equipment? Yes—No—.
   If one was included, how much was it?
Was it estimated on the basis of a percentage of the building cost or in some other way? How much of it was used? 3. A provision in the original budget for escalation of costs due to a possible increase in wage rates or to other costs stemming from inflation in case construction was delayed beyond the time it had been hoped the contract could be let? Yes— No—. Please give details in a note.

**GENERAL QUESTIONS**

1. Does the building enclose any space remaining unfinished at this time? Yes— No—. If yes, how many square feet?

2. Do any major portions of the equipment and furniture planned for the building remain to be purchased later?

3. Names of architectural firm, contractor, and consultants?

4. Date of occupation of the new building.

**SUMMARY DATA**

1. Gross square footage in the building.

2. Net or assignable square footage. (Net square footage should exclude that used for walls and partitions, stairwells, and other areas required for vertical transportation, for entrances, vestibules, and lobbies, for toilets and service closets, for mechanical areas, and for corridors used for corridors only. If corridors are used for shelving or exhibitions, exclude one half of total.)

3. Cost per gross square foot of main building construction contract.


5. Cost per cubic foot of main building construction contract.

6. Clear floor heights. Specify for each in a note if they vary from floor to floor.

7. Finished ceiling to finished floor thickness. Specify for each if they vary from floor to floor.

**NUMBER OF SEATING ACCOMMODATIONS**

1. At regular library tables.

2. Individual seating at tables for one, in carrels, or in other petitioned-off areas.

3. Lounge seating.

4. Faculty or graduate student studies that can be locked.

**Total seating accommodations in 1-4 above.**

Note: Do not include in the seating that available in seminars, classrooms, etc., or for the staff, or for the public at control desks, but state in a note the number of seats in seminars and classrooms.

**VOLUME CAPACITY**

1. In main stack area.

2. In special storage areas.

3. In reading areas.

*Please report volume capacity on the basis of 125 for each standard single-faced, 3' wide, 7½' high section. If volume capacity was figured on another basis, please report in a note.

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**Slavic, East European Directory**

_The Slavic and East European Subsection, Subject Specialists Section of ACRL is compiling a directory of librarians, archivists, and information specialists in the field of Slavic and East European studies. To give the directory maximum reference value, it is expected to include subject, area, or language specialists engaged in library, bibliographic, or documentation activity, and graduate library school students with competence in the field of Slavic and East European studies._

Interested persons should write for questionnaires to Mr. Peter Goy, Directory of Slavic Librarians, c/o City College Library, Room 201A, New York, N.Y. 10031.
There are too many weeks for the calendar. Many of us have shared this feeling, I'm sure, and have been quietly derisive, if not derogatory of the cumbersome machinery necessary to get National Library Week in orbit. The organizational structure is hardly appreciated or understood by many who think of this as another ALA activity. Even those intimately involved in this program sometimes fail to realize the purpose and dedication of those outside the library profession who give it so much time and effort.

The significance of a week devoted to the stimulation of interest in libraries and to the development and improvement of library service need not be in terms of what it means to the librarian. Rather, it may afford an opportunity for the librarian to inform his public of the significance and purpose of his business. It is true that we spend the entire year doing just this, and that many and divers means are used.

The public librarian often has a public relations expert trying to garner newspaper space. The school librarian tries to convince the teachers, principal, and students of the importance of the library and the need for time to use it. The academic librarian may appear isolated from pressure and politicism but is nonetheless engaged in presenting his needs to the administration and must seek all the help possible from faculty, students, and alumni to bring about new buildings, more book money, more financial support.

Why should we decry, and often ignore, an opportunity to further our ends through a device sponsored by an “outside” agency? This is in reality another opportunity to focus attention on the specific needs of our own situation at a time when national attention is being drawn to all libraries.

The National Book Committee initiated the program, with the endorsement of ALA. Much of the history appears in an editorial by Samray Smith in the ALA Bulletin of October 1957 at the inception of National Library Week. As members of the library profession, we all have a responsibility to participate in making effective the program sponsored on our behalf by many who are not librarians.

The needs of any library are continuing and not likely to be served by any one-week effort, no matter how concentrated it may be. We can, however, use the publicity accorded libraries in this particular week as a starting point for some new program, or as a basis for renewed emphasis on certain aspects of a continuing program. It is only practical to take advantage of the cumulative efforts at the national level by making every possible local application.

Dr. McNeal is President of ACRL and Director of Libraries in the University of Miami.
Patterns of Student Use of a College Library

A tabulation was made of a sampling of book charges and their borrowers' class, sex, and grade point average. During a month-long period almost two out of three students borrowed no books. Freshmen borrowed more books per capita than did their elders. There was direct correlation between grade point average and the number of books charged. Slightly more books were charged per capita to women than to men. The implications of the high incidence of nonuse of libraries upon staffing are discussed.

IN THE SPRING of 1962 a thirty-day study was made to determine the broad pattern of student use of the library at Eastern Illinois University. The data collected at that time were so disturbing—indicating that 63 per cent of the student body borrowed NO books during the period—that another similar survey was undertaken in the fall quarter of 1963. Both studies are reflected in this report, although to conserve space only the detailed breakdown from the earlier quarter on such matters as academic class, achievement, and sex is reported here.

The method used for both studies was as follows: all call slips for books from the closed stack were saved for a period of thirty days in the middle of each quarter. The call slips were arranged by student identification number. The university machine records department supplied the library with a complete list of students, arranged by student identification number. This list also included each student's class standing, sex, name, and cumulative grade point average. The staff then counted the number of call slips for each student and noted beside his name the number of books checked out. This study did not include reserve books.

Some background information might help in interpreting the statistical results that follow. The library building was completed in 1950. It is new and pleasantly lighted, and, although it is built in the "old manner"—two large reading rooms, reserve and reference, arranged on each side of a closed stack and circulation desk—it seems friendly and comfortable. The library staff at the time of this study was composed as follows: circulation, two librarians; reference, two librarians; cataloging, two librarians; acquisitions, one librarian; serials, one librarian. The book collection, numbering approximately one hundred ten thousand volumes, is a well-balanced undergraduate collection.

Table 1 indicates the books borrowed by all students.
TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number students</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,967</td>
<td>3,847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number students borrow¬ning no books</td>
<td>1,849</td>
<td>2,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of students borrowing no books</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total students borrow¬ing one book</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total students borrow¬ing 2 or 3 books</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total students borrow¬ing 4 to 10 books</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total students borrow¬ing 10 or more books</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>1,529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen from the above, 62 per cent-63 per cent of the student body borrowed no books. Table 2 is a summary table adapted from Knapp¹ and Branscomb² as a comparison.

The first of three student characteristics (academic class, achievement, and sex) were covered in the 1962 sample. Knapp's study discovered that "there was a total increase in use of the library between the freshmen and sophomore years and a total increase in the use of the library between the junior and senior years."³ Branscomb found that in "Uni-

TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Withdraw</td>
<td>ing No Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in one university</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd half spring semester</td>
<td>2,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in 5 colleges</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>2,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men students in &quot;College B&quot;</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one semester</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women students one semester</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students Knox College</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one quarter</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Illinois University</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 days (1962)</td>
<td>2,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 days (1963)</td>
<td>3,847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total in Class</th>
<th>Per Cent of Total Students</th>
<th>Number and Per Cent of Class Borrowing 1 or More Books</th>
<th>Per Cent of Total Students Borrowing</th>
<th>Total Number of Books Borrowed</th>
<th>Per Cent of Total All Books</th>
<th>Per Capita Class Average Number Books Per Student in Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>451 or 44</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,895</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>238 or 35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>226 or 36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>161 or 35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42 or 28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special and Others</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,967</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4,863</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Knapp and Branscomb pointed out, there was a total increase in use of the library between the freshman and sophomore years and a total increase in the use of the library between the junior and senior years. Knapp also noted that there was a total increase in use of the library between the freshmen and sophomore years and a total increase in the use of the library between the junior and senior years. Our findings seem to be almost the reverse of these results. The freshmen seemed to be using the library more. An interesting fact is that 44 per cent of the freshmen borrowed one or more books compared to 35 or 36 per cent of the other academic classes.

Scholastic achievement in the 1962 study, because of certain mechanical problems in the machine records department, did not include graduate students and some freshmen. As Table 4 indicates, these findings include 2,449

¹ Patricia Knapp, College Teaching and the College Library (ACRL Monograph No. 23, [Chicago: ALA, 1959]), p.23.
³ Knapp, op. cit., p.27.
⁴ Branscomb, op. cit., p.35.
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TABLE 4
GRADE POINT AVERAGES COMPARED TO WITHDRAWALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Grade Point Average Compared to Withdrawals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 4.0 to A 3.5</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 3.0 to B 2.5</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 2.0 to C 1.5</td>
<td>1,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 1.0 to D 0.5</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 0.4 to 0.0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of the 2,967 students enrolled in the spring 1962 quarter.

This seems to indicate that more of the better students use the library and that the lower the grade point average the fewer library withdrawals. Conclusions drawn from the comparison of grade point averages and library withdrawals are not very reliable, however. Table 5 is an example.

TABLE 5
OVER-ALL GRADE POINT AVERAGES COMPARED TO THOSE OF STUDENTS BORROWING BOOKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Over-all grade point average (all students)</th>
<th>Grade point average of students borrowing one or more books</th>
<th>Grade point average of students borrowing no books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In other words, a "C" or better could be earned without using the library; 56 per cent of those earning a "B" or "B-" did not use the library. Another way of putting this is that a total of 1,025 students earned from "A" to "B-"; however, of this total only 474, or 46 per cent, withdrew books from the general collection. Branscomb, in describing a similar situation, said: "From the student's standpoint one could say that these students neglected the library's resources because they found they did not need to use them in order to do acceptable work."5

Sex was significant only in the number of men or women using the general collection. More women withdrew books, but the average number of books withdrawn per male student shows very little difference from the average number withdrawn per female student.

Do these findings represent a rather dismal trend in library use? Or, is this merely the statistical picture of a disappointing "normal"? We, of course, have no way of knowing. Asheim has said: "Reporting the findings of research on reading is always a thankless task."6 In a related study on faculty use of Eastern Illinois University library, re-

TABLE 6
WITHDRAWAL BY SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number Checking Out 1 or More Books</th>
<th>Per Cent of Group Checking Out 1 or More Books</th>
<th>Number Books Withdrawn</th>
<th>Average Number Books Withdrawn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2,465</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,268</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ported earlier, it was found that while the student population and gross book circulation doubled almost uniformly over a ten-year span, faculty use of the library, as reflected in such things as average number of books circulated per faculty member, declined an alarming 50 per cent in a ten-year period.

For fear that the statistical picture just presented be misunderstood, the following observations should be made. This study was made in years that saw the total library circulation increase nearly 30 per cent, to over one hundred ten thousand, a figure above average for a university of Eastern’s size, and the all-time high for this institution. The general “climate of feeling” that surrounds library operations on the campus is favorable. The administration is library-minded, having obtained full faculty rank and status, plus regular academic vacations, for all of the professional library staff. The campus does not have that indefinable core of ill feeling toward the library that seems to be present on some campuses. We find that in the library’s busiest years, without ignoring Parkinson’s First Law, only 37 per cent and 38 per cent of the student body withdrew at least one book in two sample months from the general collection. And this occurred during a time when the library was rushed enough to ask for an increase in student help halfway through the term and after much discussion of an increase in library hours. Is this the picture in other institutions now riding the enrollment tidal wave? Are all university libraries, busy though they are, merely operating at one-third or one-half capacity? Can the postwar increases in library use be explained simply as increases in student enrollment? And lastly, what is “capacity”? Are we to find, like the operations group that built the Polaris, that one overworked man can outperform two men operating at “capacity.” The library in this study could not have absorbed another 30 per cent increase in use and still have offered anything approaching professional-level library service.

This study was undertaken to determine the statistical pattern, if any, of student use of a specific university library. It is not an attempt to present solutions to the complex of factors involved in the use—or nonuse—of that library. Perhaps the results presented here and the questions that arise from those results may be of value in the formation of future policies.

Planning a Meal-Meeting?

A novel table tent, which ships flat and folds into an ALA pyramid, might be used by hospitality chairmen planning library staff dinner meetings, local library club banquets, or district or state library association banquets. Request the table tent, which is mailed free, from Membership Promotion, ALA Headquarters, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, 60611.
The 357 Data Collection System for Circulation Control

Michael H. Harris

Installation of an IBM 357 Data Collection System in circulation control appears warranted when: (1) shared time is available on a computer; (2) most circulation is done from one point; and (3) more than $2,500 is being spent annually on filing, card pulling, and preparation of overdue notices. Questionnaires were sent to sixty medium-sized college and university libraries to determine how many institutions meet these prerequisites. Forty-two of forty-seven respondents have access to computers, twenty-three do all of their circulating of books from a single point, and thirty are spending more than $2,500 annually on circulation record-keeping. Thus, a majority of the libraries polled could feasibly make use of the system.

In the past year an automated circulation system that seems to show great promise has been developed. This system has not been fully proven, but it does appear to be one of the best methods yet devised for handling automatically the laborious and time-consuming tasks involved in circulation work.

Many had an opportunity to observe the IBM 357 Data Collection System in action at the St. Louis Conference; the 357, a key punch, and their components are all that are required for each circulation point in the library. This equipment rents from $2,500 to $3,000 annually, depending on the locality. Most libraries find it hard to hire one clerk for this sum.

This low price is somewhat deceptive, however, for we also need the equipment to process the circulation cards created by the 357 Data Collection System. An IBM 1401 computer works nicely, and here lies the difficulty. No library is willing to invest several hundred thousand dollars in a computer simply to provide automated circulation control.

One solution to this problem is for the library to make use of free or inexpensive time available at school computer facilities. But even if a library has access to such facilities this system would still be impractical unless most of the circulation is done from one point, and over $2,500 a year is spent for the filing and pulling of charge cards and the preparation of overdues.

Several months ago a questionnaire was prepared in an attempt to ascertain whether or not there were libraries on medium-sized college and university campuses in this country which could

Mr. Harris is Social Science Reference Librarian in Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton.

There are other methods; see Donald Kraft, A Total Systems Approach to Library Mechanization (Chicago: IBM, 1964), Processed.
meet these prerequisites. It was sent to colleges and universities in forty-nine states. The schools chosen had an average enrollment of sixty-five hundred.

Sixty questionnaires were sent out, and forty-seven were returned. The questionnaire set out to ascertain three major points:

1. The first was whether or not the libraries surveyed had access to one or more hours of computer time in each twenty-four hour period. Forty-two libraries indicated that their schools housed computers that could be used by the library. Thirty-eight of the forty-two indicated that the computer facilities were produced by IBM. Twenty-two of the forty-two schools owned their computers while the others rented them: eleven on a twenty-four hour basis; three on a monthly basis; and six on an eight-hour per day basis.

2. The second concern was with the number of circulation points. Twenty-three of the libraries did all of their circulation from one point while ten had only two circulation points. The greatest number reported was six.

3. The last point dealt with was circulation costs. Thirty libraries reported that they were spending over $2,500 a year on the filing and pulling of circulation cards and the preparing of overdues.

The practical, functional aspects of automated circulation control have long been accepted. Most librarians would welcome a circulation system that enables them to keep accurate statistics, prepares multiple copies of the daily circulation lists, and at the same time cuts the need for the filing and pulling of cards and the manual preparation of overdues.

The cry has usually been that we “Just can’t justify the cost.” The purpose of this study was to point out that for many libraries across the land a 357-system offers both economy and efficiency, for many libraries are already spending what it would cost to rent the equipment. Critics of the system will be quick to remind that this price covers only the library equipment, and not the cost of the computer time.

The questionnaire shows, however, that twenty-two libraries indicated that their schools owned computers and that time was available for library use. At the same time eleven others indicated that the computers on their campuses were rented on a twenty-four hour basis with some free time for library use. In other words, thirty-three of the forty-two libraries returning the questionnaire had access to “free” computer time.

The results indicate that the majority of the libraries surveyed could feasibly make use of the new circulation system. The high rate of return of this questionnaire also seems to show a great deal of interest on the part of librarians in a better form of circulation control.

This system is especially tempting for those librarians who would like to automate just this one phase of their service, without being forced by the expense of the equipment to plan for total automation of the library. There are, of course, some expenses involved in the change-over which must be considered. Two such expenses would be the need for a punched card for each book in the collection and a plastic ID card for each user.

In short, this system offers possibilities for certain libraries to improve eco-

(Continued on page 158)
Recognizing that centralization of a junior college's audio-visual facilities is economical and efficient, this paper presents the case for placing them under the supervision of the librarian. Library personnel with special training or orientation are necessary, if audio-visual facilities are to function properly. They also require special space, equipment, and budgetary support. Principles of administration of audio-visual centers are enumerated, and guidelines to their satisfactory management for maximum value to their users are detailed. Practices in acquiring, storing, and handling of audio-visual materials to their greatest enhancement are described. Suggestions are made for encouraging increased use of A-V materials by students and instructors.

Junior colleges have a reputation in many circles for good teaching. If instruction can be made more effective and efficient through the use of audio-visual aids, then audio-visual materials and equipment should be employed on the junior college level and schemes for increasing their use should be sought and found. National standards for junior college libraries state that "audio-visual materials are an important part of modern instruction. They can play a major role in the learning process by supplementing books and other printed materials. They should be ordered, housed, and administered in the library unless another department on the campus is effectively executing this program."1

The desirability of the library serving as a center for audio-visual aids comes from the concept of the unity of instructional materials regardless of format. Louis Shores, a leading spokesman for this idea, holds that "there is one world of instructional materials, not a trichotomy of audio-visual, library, and textbook kingdoms."2 To him, content is what is important, not the format.

Designating the college library as an audio-visual center is not a traditional practice. The idea may be said to date from 1946, when a postwar planning committee of college and university librarians recommended the library as "the logical agency to handle these teaching aids."3 A survey conducted six years later in 1952 showed that only 15 per cent of the 575 institutions responding to a questionnaire had centralized

1 ACRL, "Standards for Junior College Libraries," OCL, XXI (May 1960), 204.


their audio-visual service in the library. This same survey indicated that institutions in the Southwest showed a greater tendency toward centralized administration of audio-visual services than those in other regions; also, junior colleges had tended more to centralize services in the library than had either teacher-training or graduate institutions. The larger the institution, the more likely that audio-visual services would be central­ized. A survey of audio-visual programs in California junior colleges based on the 1956-57 academic year found that about 50 per cent of the colleges had their audio-visual services under the administration of the library.

Current practices in the audio-visual programs of California’s junior colleges vary a great deal, and local factors are important determinants. In the fall of 1961 Foothill College moved to a new campus where the library covers almost an acre and houses an audio-visual center that features two hundred stereophonic listening stations. On the other hand, audio-visual service at Santa Monica City College is limited to checking out supplemental equipment from an audio-visual room which may also be used for previewing materials. No audio-visual materials are handled by that library, although instructors may draw on the resources of the school district’s instructional materials center.

There are many theoretical advantages to having centralized service under the administration of the library. For example, it represents good administrative organization, for it fixes responsibility in one department and avoids the confusion and overlapping of separate agencies. Centralization gives order and direction to the procurement of materials and equipment and makes possible a single catalog of all instructional materials. Central control lends itself to one charging and booking system for all materials. Also, the servicing of materials and equipment can be better coordinated.

The unity of materials regardless of format is an asset to instruction. It is educationally advantageous to have all instructional materials in one place. Centralization increases use and improves instruction. It is economically sound and it contributes to the efficiency of school operations. It eliminates duplication of effort and reduces waste.

These materials lend themselves to the library processes of acquisition, preparation, interpretation, and dissemination. The library is already involved with audio-visual aids to a certain extent, and librarians have many understandings and skills related to handling printed materials that will transfer to the handling of audio-visual aids. The librarian’s training in organization and cataloging insures that materials will be properly indexed and circulated. When the library serves as an audio-visual center, the necessary technical direction is more apt to be provided, and the equipment is likely to be safer from tampering and theft while at the same time receiving regular attention to keep it in working condition.

Another advantage to centralizing audio-visual services in the library is that it tends to increase instructor-librarian collaboration through the many opportunities offered for working together on the audio-visual program. Such contacts promote a better understanding of the respective roles of librarians and instructors in the educational process. Both students and faculty are best served by a single center, whereas separation is artificial and confusing to
users. Centralized facilities provide one-stop service where ideas can be tracked down in various forms or media. An audio-visual desk always staffed and available for service is convenient and saves time and energy for all concerned.

Audio-visual materials and their organization can develop proportionally along with other materials and methods for learning. Increased use of audio-visual materials is usually accompanied by increased use of the printed word. Library audio-visual centers tend to include all recognized audio-visual materials whereas nonlibrary agencies sometimes focus on certain forms of materials. Actually it is almost impossible to tell where library materials leave off and audio-visual materials begin. The interrelationship among all instructional materials makes housing together the best policy.

There are, however, some major problems in making the library an audio-visual center. The administration, organization, and operation of such a service is a complex undertaking. Merely placing it in the library will not insure its success. Without the "right" personnel, the library serving as an audio-visual center will not be effective in practice. Closely related to the personnel problem is the attitude of the staff toward audio-visual media. Some librarians fear these aids as enemies of reading. The gadgetry involved in using such materials often reinforces these psychological barriers. Unfamiliarity and the variety of forms add to some librarians' reluctance to accept responsibility for these materials.

Although professional librarians are capable of handling audio-visual materials and services, there are some skills and understandings that may present problems, such as the operation and maintenance of equipment, production techniques for aids not available commerciably, and the instruction of students and faculty in the use of audio-visual media. The ideal solution to the personnel problem is the employment of a specially trained audio-visual librarian and an audio-visual clerk who can devote full time to this library service.

The audio-visual responsibility can be a large one, and many junior college libraries have a single librarian and a limited number of clerical assistants. The crux of the personnel problem lies in the philosophy, training, and ability of the librarian. In June 1961 the single librarian at Ventura College was observed handling audio-visual materials and equipment as well as other library operations in an easy, competent manner with the assistance of a well trained clerical staff.

Adequate space, facilities, and budgetary support are other important requisites that affect the quality of the audio-visual service. These, however, affect any such service wherever it is located. If the junior college audio-visual program is centralized in the library, there are principles and practices of administration, organization, and operation to guide the librarians.

The head librarian, who in many instances will be the only librarian, will be responsible for administering the program. The head librarian is usually responsible to the dean of instruction and ideally should be a member of the curriculum committee. The tasks of administration will be determined by the functions and services of the institution's audio-visual program. Whatever the scope may be, the usual elements of administration such as planning, budgeting, staffing, organizing, directing, and reporting are associated with the audio-visual service.

Although another librarian may be charged with carrying out the details of the program, the head librarian should
have a sympathetic understanding of the role of audio-visual media in order to provide intelligent leadership and to inspire the staff to give good, effective audio-visual service to faculty and students. The library administrator should also be alert to trends and developments in this area and should profit from the experience of persons in the audio-visual field.

There should be a clear definition of policy as to the functions of the audio-visual center. In the development of plans for the college, representatives from the most AV-inclined departments should serve as an audio-visual committee to plan with the librarian. This committee may be a separate committee or a subcommittee of the faculty library committee. The audio-visual program should serve the particular curricular needs of the institution. The organization of the audio-visual service will be based on the particular program. Good service, including individual service to both faculty and students, should be a major objective. The program should be evaluated periodically in terms of its effective contribution to the teaching-learning process.

If an institution has not yet centralized its audio-visual materials and equipment, there should be a survey to determine what materials and equipment are available on campus. Existing information and comparative data should be used in planning the program. Many benefits may be gained from keeping some statistical records. The extent of use reflected in circulation records is a useful measure of the effectiveness of the program. Thus each junior college should study critically all aspects of its audio-visual program, and a committee composed of administrators, instructors, librarians, and audio-visual personnel should then formulate immediate and long-range plans based on the findings of the study.

The importance of trained personnel, both professional and clerical, has already been indicated. Junior college library standards specify that "if the audio-visual program is administered by the library, an additional trained staff member" should be provided. It is desirable to have professional librarians who are trained in both librarianship and audio-visual education. Good clerical assistance is needed to carry out the many routine operations. Student assistants may be utilized to good advantage. A pool of student projectionists may be helpful. The entire library staff should carry into practice a philosophy of service. In practice the professional personnel may evaluate and select materials and equipment; plan and supervise the production of materials; provide consultant services to instructors; give in-service training; carry out research studies; and handle public relations. The nonprofessional staff may handle the mechanical and technical phases of production; act as clerks and stenographers; receive and ship materials and equipment; catalog and file; service materials; and maintain equipment.

An adequate budget for materials and equipment contributes to a successful program. Junior college library standards state that if the audio-visual program is administered by the library, "an additional budget allotment should be provided." The responsibility for preparing and administering the audio-visual budget should rest with the librarian charged with administrative duties. The librarian will, of course, consult with the instructional and business leaders of the institution and the audio-visual committee. Like the library budget of which it may be a part, it will include provisions for salaries and wages, operating expenses, and capital outlay.

10 Ibid.
The audio-visual budget should justify itself in terms of its contribution to the total curriculum or institutional program.

A survey of California junior colleges for the 1956-57 academic year found audio-visual budgets that ranged from $100 to $17,425, with a per student expenditure of from ten cents to ten dollars, or an average of $3.30 per student. The needs of individual departments is a dominant factor in deciding specific amounts. Some colleges allot money directly to the individual departments for the purchase of materials and equipment. A more general policy is to channel purchases and requests through the audio-visual center. A small four-year college reported that funds for each individual worked better than by departments after the audio-visual collection was started and equipment needs met.

Adequate quarters and facilities are needed for carrying out the functions of an audio-visual service. Besides the circulation of materials, the range of services may include provision for projectors, record players, projectionist service, listening rooms, viewing rooms, recording service, photographic production, instruction, and reference and consultation. Junior college library standards specify space "for all services of the library, including . . . audio-visual quarters." The standards also state that "housing must be provided for special materials such as current periodicals, maps, pictures, art books, films, records, tapes, archives, and microprints." Language laboratories and other listening facilities are often located in the library.

A well used audio-visual center is often a busy place. Outmoded buildings can present problems. In some cases, remodeling may be possible. Plans for new buildings should include provisions for the use of all types of audio-visual devices. In general, there should be space for four areas of operations: (1) an office for administrative functions; (2) library space for the storage and circulation of materials and equipment and for display; (3) a preview room for the selection and evaluation of materials and for other related purposes; and (4) workrooms for processing, maintenance, and local production of materials. Arrangements should be flexible in order to provide for expansion and for a change of emphasis. Special fixtures of various kinds will be needed for storing various forms of materials.

The center should be organized to encourage maximum use. Convenience of service to faculty and students should be the principal consideration. Having an audio-visual desk always staffed during the hours of service promotes use. Keeping records, booking materials, and other operations that are repetitive, non-creative, mechanical, and/or routine should be kept to a minimum and reduced to their simplest form. Such procedures may be described in a handbook of operations, preferably a looseleaf manual, and re-examined at regular intervals to see if they can be eliminated or improved. The routine housekeeping details such as requesting material and equipment should not become a burden to the instructor, thereby inhibiting his potential utilization of the audio-visual services.

The variety of materials and equipment presents problems. Standards for selection and purchase should be established. Junior college library standards state that "audio-visual materials..."
may include films, filmstrips, slides, tapes, recordings in music, drama, speech, and foreign languages. The same high standard of selection should be used as for books and other library materials. Faculty advice should be sought when needed.”16 Some criteria for selecting audio-visual aids are: (1) the educational purpose of the material and the extent to which it will accomplish that purpose; (2) authenticity; (3) ease of operation or use; (4) cost; and (5) ease of repairs and replacement.17 The center should have an up-to-date collection of selection aids that are readily accessible for use by the entire junior college community, and pertinent items should be called to the attention of those instructors and/or departments that may be most interested.

Available funds, location of equipment, size of staff, number of classrooms, an institution’s audio-visual emphasis, and community demands are factors in determining the nature of the audio-visual equipment. Sixteen millimeter projectors, record players, and 2 × 2 slide projectors are the most common kinds of equipment. Nontechnical maintenance may be performed by a combination of audio-visual staff and student help. Major repairs may be made by the distributor, college personnel, or an outside agency depending on circumstances. Equipment is usually stored in the audio-visual center and distributed to places of use as needed.

As in the case of materials, criteria should be established for the selection of each type of equipment. Some records giving useful information should be kept on each item of equipment: for example, inventory information; maintenance information; operational information. Replacements of equipment and materials should also receive attention. Out-of-date materials should be weeded out of the collection with the assistance of the faculty.

On receipt, new materials should be classified, cataloged, and physically prepared for use. The nature of the material and the way in which it is to be used are factors in determining the procedure. The Dewey Decimal Classification system and the standard 3 × 5 catalog card are most frequently used. Whatever the system, it should make materials easily accessible and should allow for expansion and withdrawal in all subject areas. A unified catalog that includes all instructional materials regardless of format promotes maximum use.

Library of Congress printed cards are available and are often used for cataloging films, filmstrips, maps, records, slides, and tapes. Some libraries use different colored cards to indicate the various forms of materials. The format of the material may be indicated by a symbol that is placed above the classification number. Subject headings are based on the well known subject heading lists, and new headings may be taken from The Educational Film Guide or The Readers’ Guide. Besides a title entry, there will be the necessary subject entries and cross references and a shelflist card.

At Mount San Antonio College audio-visual materials are cataloged on colored cards that are filed in the card catalog with the book entries. This system provides an index of all the instructional holdings of the college in one central place.18 Some institutions may desire to make two sets of catalog cards, one to file in the main card catalog, the other to file in a separate audio-visual catalog near the audio-visual service desk. Possibly, the audio-visual catalog should have each type of material in its own trays.

16 “Standards for Junior College Libraries,” op. cit., p.204.
17 Lyle, op. cit., p.302.
When the library staff obtains the material for the user, an identification number may be more satisfactory for arranging nonbook material than a subject classification number. This procedure makes it possible to arrange material in the order in which it is received; no space is wasted, and no shifting is necessary to fit new material into its proper place. In this case, a letter or letters would indicate the type of material, and a number would be given the material when it is received. This accession number would then be placed on the material, the shelflist, and the catalog card in place of a classification number.19

There are various aids that assist in readying audio-visual materials. For instance, the Special Libraries Association has a Loan Collection of Classification Schemes and Subject Heading Lists, which includes such subjects as films, maps, music, photographs, plates, postcards, slides, and video tapes. Some tools are entirely devoted to a particular type of material. Susan Akers’ Simple Library Cataloging includes a list of abbreviations used in cataloging records, films, maps, and slides.20 Some materials, such as pictures and maps, call for special handling, but again there are guides to assist the librarian.

Before materials are placed in use, they should be prepared with the objectives of prolonging their life and of making them as usable as possible for students and instructors. Arrangements should be made for regular periodic cleaning, repair, and replacement.

These is considerable variation in practice regarding the shelving and storage of audio-visual material. Whatever the system for filing and storing, it should be orderly, easily expanded, flexible, and simple to operate. The amount of space available, whether instructors browse in the area, whether materials are distributed in packages, and personal preference are influential factors. There are many possible arrangements: by the Dewey Decimal Classification system; by curriculum areas; by types of materials, and so on.

Because effective use calls for the correct material at the right time, materials and equipment should be readily accessible. Convenience of service to instructors and students should underlie the system for requesting and circulating materials and equipment. Requests for materials, projection rooms, and equipment are usually handled by an audio-visual circulation desk. Regulations regarding pickup and return of materials may be included in a faculty handbook issued by the library or by the administration.

Simple clerical forms such as request forms for material and cards for charging out material and equipment facilitate service and save clerical time. Circulation records can provide useful information such as the relative demand for various titles, the average life of the kinds of audio-visual materials, the size and type of audience, and the needed information on which to base studies of this area of library service. Circulation statistics are valuable for various purposes. The development of the library as an audio-visual center may be guided by statistics. These may indicate the need for added, enlarged, or improved facilities, or for more or less equipment in certain buildings and departments, or they may also help to reinforce a budget request.

Although the library has central control of the equipment, some of the most needed equipment may be located elsewhere on campus through the use of a systematic checkout procedure that will indicate the location of each piece of equipment. Such a system will enable the library to service the equipment and

20 Ibid., p.148.
to provide for its possible use elsewhere.

In practice, circulation systems are determined by the size of the audio-visual collections, the frequency of use, and local conditions. Checkout systems vary; sign-up sheets, request blanks, and booking cards are popular. Some junior colleges use calendars, wall charts, or chalkboards. The experience of a small midwest college in developing an audio-visual center in the library is applicable to junior colleges. This library has an audio-visual desk that is always staffed and available for service. A schedule book is used to schedule equipment and materials, and to avoid conflicts in use. Materials in frequent use are housed behind the audio-visual circulation desk. This same institution also plans the use of films for the entire academic year, ahead of time, in order to provide adequately for scheduling and other details of arrangement. 21

Local production of materials is an audio-visual function. While librarians may be able to fulfill most of the functions of an audio-visual center, however, local production when it involves such operations as photography often requires skills and facilities that the library and its staff cannot provide. It is feasible to provide materials and facilities in the library for picture mounting, poster and chart production, and for making recordings.

Instructors must know what materials are available and how to obtain them. Promoting the use of audio-visual materials and facilities is related to every phase of the audio-visual program. Use is the principal criterion in the organization of materials and equipment.

The faculty handbook is one means of promoting use within the college. It may outline the audio-visual services available and give information and directions for using the center. If the audio-visual collections are large, special book cata-

logs and listings may be prepared periodically. Subject folders help to bring related materials together. Lists of new audio-visual acquisitions may be duplicated and distributed to the faculty at regular intervals. An audio-visual bulletin board may be used to advantage. On occasion, departments or individual instructors should be notified about material of special interest to them. There should be some routing of information such as reviews to interested instructors. Various programs for promoting use should be planned and group and individual assistance and instruction given by the audio-visual staff.

What conclusions may we draw from this study of the concept of the junior college library as an audio-visual center? A junior college library may be responsible for administering the college's audio-visual program. There are many theoretical advantages to having these services centralized in the library, and junior college library standards cover the administration of these services by the library. In practice, the program can be a major undertaking, involving many complex operations and problems.

Trained personnel, both professional and clerical, are essential for good service. Junior college librarians should be familiar with audio-visual aids and devices and should adopt a positive attitude toward this area of library service. There is useful information in library, educational, and audio-visual literature to assist a librarian charged with the audio-visual responsibility. In any event, local factors of many kinds are certain to condition a particular junior college's audio-visual program. In short, it may be said that given trained personnel, sufficient funds for equipment and materials, and adequate physical facilities, a junior college librarian might well accept the challenge of the audio-visual responsibility as an opportunity to further the junior college objectives.

21 Stickney and Scherer, op. cit., p. 2458.
Library Records Prepared with the Aid of Data Processing Equipment

Published reports are examined on twenty-five projects for utilizing machines in library records maintenance. Advantages and disadvantages and cost of development and operation are noted; reasons for introducing machines are summarized. All show improvement in service, eighteen report savings, fourteen render better inventory control. Ten reports, however, give no cost data, and only six give comparative costs. Nonetheless, summation indicates that data processing by machine can be advantageous in library record keeping when two conditions exist: 1) a basic record can be used for a variety of purposes; and 2) cost of development and programing can be shared by a number of libraries. An index to the cases is appended.

The use of data processing equipment for the preparation of acquisition, cataloging, circulation, and related library records is frequently suggested to libraries of various types and sizes as a means for improving such records as well as for more efficient utilization of library manpower. Has experience with such systems borne out this hope and, if so, what is involved in developing and operating machine-based library record systems? The present study attempts to answer these questions by summarizing and commenting on case histories of machine-based library record systems. The literature since 1960 was searched for case histories of machine-based library record systems. The literature since 1960 was searched for case histories of machine-based library records systems that are reported to be at least in the experimental stage and that are not primarily concerned with indexing systems. A bibliography prepared by McCormick1 was updated by searching Library Literature and Library Science Abstracts, and by scanning a select number of current periodicals through March 1964. No claim is made for completeness, and the tabulation of data required interpretation that, it is hoped, has not done injustice to the original author’s intended meaning.

In the summarized case histories of the twenty-five installations, the libraries are characterized as government, industrial, public, or university libraries unless the type of library is obvious from its title. The status of the machine-based record is characterized as experimental, partly operational, or operational. The date of initiation of operational systems is indicated whenever this is given in the original document. Library records produced with the aid of data processing equipment are listed next. The records

are grouped for convenience by use with books, reports, and serials. The volume of the operation is also given when available and in whatever form this was indicated in the original document. The case histories are followed with references to the original documents.

The summarized case histories are also indexed by type of library and type of record prepared with the aid of data processing equipment.

**SUMMARIZED CASE HISTORIES OF TWENTY-FIVE INSTALLATIONS**

1. Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Great Britain (government)
   - Status: Operational
   - Operations: Serials—acquisitions
   - complete holdings
   - current list
   - Volume: 1,400 serial titles, 3,200 copies

2. IBM Data Systems Division, Technical Information Center, Poughkeepsie, New York
   - Status: Operational (1959)
   - Operations: Books—catalogs (on cards and in book form)
   - bibliographies
   - circulation
   - announcement lists

   - Status: Operational
   - Operations: Serials—circulation
   - bindery records
   - budget records
   - routing

4. National Research Council library, Canada (government)
   - Status: Partly operational
   - Operations: Serials—acquisitions
   - current list
   - complete holdings
   - Volume: 10,000 serial titles (50 percent of total holdings)

5. U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Scientific Information Center, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
   - Status: Partly operational
   - Operations: Serials—acquisitions
   - claiming
   - bindery records
   - routing
   - complete holdings
   - Books—acquisitions
   - in-process records
   - catalog (in book form)
   - accession list
   - circulation
   - budget records
   - selective dissemination of information
Library Records Prepared with Data Processing Equipment / 131

Reports—catalog (in book form)
- in-process file
- circulation
- accession list
- announcement lists
- inventory
- selective dissemination of information


6. Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Status: Partly operational
Operations: Serials—acquisitions
- budget records
- current lists
- routing
- complete holdings


Status: Operational
Operations: Serials—budget records
- subscriptions expiration dates

8. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory research library, Hanscom Field, Massachusetts

Status: Experimental
Operations: Books—catalog (on cards and in book form)
- circulation
- announcement lists

Volume: 180,000 monographs and bound journal volumes; 2,500 monographs added yearly


Status: Partly operational
Operations: Serials—acquisitions
- claiming
- bindery records
- circulation
- current lists
- holding lists
Books — announcement lists
— catalog (in book form)
— acquisitions
— budget records
— circulation
— subject authority file

Reports — circulation


10. Picatinny Arsenal, Technical Information section, Dover, New Jersey (government)

Status: Operational (April 1962)

Operations: Serials — circulation
Books — circulation
Reports — circulation

Volume: 29,000 books
900 current periodical
135,000 technical reports
114,000 separate library transactions a year


11. University of Illinois, Chicago undergraduate division library

Status: Experimental

Operations: Serials — acquisitions
— claiming
— bindery records
— current lists
— complete holdings

Books — acquisitions
— catalog (in book form)
— circulation
— budget records
— permuted LC headings index
— selective dissemination of information
— analysis of readers’ interests
— bibliographies
— in-process records

Volume: 6,500 serial titles bound each year


12. Los Angeles (California) County public library

Status: Operational (1952)

Operations: Serials — complete holdings
Books — catalog (in book form)

Volume: 2,000,000 volumes
7,500 adult titles acquired each year


13. Decatur (Illinois) public library

Status: Operational (1959)

Operations: Serials — complete holdings
— circulation

Books — acquisitions
— catalog (in book form)
— circulation
— budget records
Volume: Registration file of 29,000 cards


14. Southern Illinois University library
Status: Operational, except circulation (1951)
Operations: Serials—budget records
- current list
- acquisitions
Books—acquisitions
- budget records
- circulation


15. Illinois state library
Status: Experimental
Operations: Books—acquisitions
- bibliographies
- catalog (in book form)
- circulation
- shelf list
Volume: 30,000 volumes circulated a month
1,300,000 volumes in collection


16. Pennsylvania State University library
Status: Experimental
Operations: Serials—acquisitions
Books—acquisitions
- budget records
- KWIC index
- selective dissemination of information


17. Monsanto Chemical Company Information Center, St. Louis, Missouri
Status: Operational (about 1961)
Operations: Serials—acquisition
- complete holdings
Books—catalog (in book form)
- circulation
- budget records
- announcement lists
- bibliographies
Volume: 5,000 titles in book catalog


18. University of Missouri library
Status: Partly operational
Operations: Serials—acquisitions
- claiming
- budget records
Books—acquisitions
- shelf list
- circulation
- budget records


19. Washington University School of Medicine library
Status: Partly operational
Operations: Serials—acquisitions
- claiming
- bindery records
Volume: 1,200 serials titles

Status: Operational (Fall 1962)

Operations: Books—acquisitions
- in-process records
- shelf list
- announcement lists
- circulation

Volume: 20,000 books
500 average weekly circulation
350 overdue notices sent out every two weeks


G. E. Randall and Roger P. Bristol, "PIL (Processing Information List) or a Computer—Controlled Processing Record," Special Libraries, LV (February 1964), 82-86.

21. University of Rochester, science and engineering libraries

Status: Operational

Serials—complete holdings

Volume: 4,000 journal titles


22. E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, technical library, Wilmington, Delaware

Status: Operational (about 1952)

Operations: Serials—complete holdings
- current list
- circulation
- routing

Volume: 1,183 periodical titles received
621 periodical titles circulated


23. General Electric Company, plant technical library (Hanford), Richland, Washington

Status: Operational

Operations: Serials—acquisitions
- complete holdings
Reports—announcement lists
- catalog (on cards)
- inventory
- routing

Volume: 2,800 periodical subscriptions
400,000-500,000 reports in library (195,000 classified reports on tape)
15,000 deliveries and pick-ups of reports to users a month


24. University of California, San Diego, library

Status: Experimental

Operations: Serials—acquisitions
- claiming
- bindery records
While a tabulation of the types of records that are now prepared with the aid of a machine is of interest, the reasons for utilizing such records, their advantages and disadvantages, and their cost of development and operation are perhaps more important to the librarian who has to decide whether to use such techniques in his own shop. These points will now be discussed.

Reasons for developing machine-based systems varied, but almost half of the installations (eleven out of twenty-five) gave as one of their reasons an increase in volume of work caused by either a higher acquisition rate or demand for more extensive service, or both, without corresponding increase in manpower. Twelve installations stated the need for more complete and up-to-date records or records in different forms and in multiple copies for different physical locations. Several installations expressed the need for an integrated record system to reduce bottlenecks as well as to achieve better control of operations. This, the librarians felt, could be obtained with machine-based records. Other reasons included a desire to experiment with more sophisticated systems, and availability of equipment.

All installations reported improvements in library service and eighteen out of twenty-five installations reported savings in either personnel or over-all costs. Improved services were achieved by several means. The speed and accuracy of the machine enabled the librarian to provide more up-to-date and accurate records both for the patron and for himself. The production of printed lists in a variety of ways, as exemplified by a list of journals received or a list of volumes at the bindery was now economically possible. Better control of library operations because of the existence of such lists was cited by fourteen installations as one reason for improved service. Lower costs in clerical operations were achieved by delegating some of the repetitive operations to the machine and by eliminating the manual duplication of records. Professionals were also relieved of some clerical details allowing them more time to work with the patron. In no instance, however, was the overall manpower reduced as a result of mechanization since time thus gained was used to improve or expand library services.

A number of disadvantages of machine records were brought out, although twelve out of twenty-five installa-
tions did not dwell on this aspect of the system. The use of machines requires a carefully worked out operating procedure. Nothing can be implied or left to the imagination of the machine. Abbreviations and spacing, for example, must be standardized and filing rules must be indicated in detail. The effort required in working out such procedures was considered a disadvantage of mechanized records. The limited number of symbols on a printer and the limited amount of space on a machine-sorted punched card were also cited as disadvantages that necessitated a revision of traditional records. The library’s dependence on somebody else’s equipment with resulting inconvenience was also commented upon unfavorably. Finally, the high cost of developing the system and of converting existing records was also one of the cited disadvantages.

Even though the machine-based systems offer advantages over the manual systems it is important to know at what additional costs such advantages are achieved. The reports of the twenty-five installations are not fully informative on this point. Ten of the twenty-five installation reports give no cost information, and none of the installation reports gives the cost of developing the system (an admittedly difficult cost to collect but nonetheless a necessary item of information). Reports of only six installations gave comparative costs of the old manual and the new machine-based systems. Four of the installations stated that the machine-based systems cost less to operate than the manual systems, one machine-based system costs about the same to operate as does the manual system, and one machine-based system will cost slightly more to operate for the first five years and then will cost less than a manual system.

Before a new system can be put into operation, the existing system has to be analyzed and the specifications for a new system have to be established. These specifications have to be translated into operating procedures for both the manual and machine aspects of the system. The preparation of instructions for the machine (machine programs) may require one or more man-years. The new system is then tested, revised, and frequently maintained in parallel with the old system for a period of time. The development of a new system is thus time consuming and costly. This cost must be included in the over-all cost of operations.

What can be concluded from the experience of twenty-five libraries with machine-based records? There appears to be convincing evidence that carefully planned and executed machine-based systems can indeed improve the effectiveness and efficiency of library operations. Most of the installations studied have not been in operation sufficiently long so that all the advantages and disadvantages can be fully characterized. Experience to now indicates that a greater variety of records can be prepared more quickly and accurately and at a lower cost of operation (disregarding development cost) than manual systems. Some adjustments must be made to unfamiliar typography and different filing rules of such systems, to mention only two factors. It seems evident that an efficient machine-based system, just as an efficient manual system, must be based on a sound interpretation of the library’s needs. The cost of determining such needs and the cost of formulating a system based on these needs is high (though it is not known at this point how high) for both manual and machine systems. System development costs will vary from library to library because of differences in record volume and record specifications. It is hoped that future case histories of library systems will include the cost of developing the system so that this information will be available to other librarians who are charged with developing a new or im-
proved record system. The availability of this information along with the cost of operating the old and the new system will also facilitate the evaluation of the system. The use of data processing equipment for the preparation of library records appears to be most advantageous when one basic record can be used for a variety of functions, and when the cost of developing and operating the system can be shared by a number of libraries. This condition exists when data processing equipment is used for the preparation of acquisition, cataloging, circulation, and related records for a group of libraries with similar interests and needs.

INDEX TO SUMMARIZED CASE HISTORIES OF TWENTY-FIVE INSTALLATIONS

Type of library

Government: 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
Industrial: 2, 3, 6, 7, 17, 20, 22, 23, 25
Public: 12, 13, 15
University: 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24

Types of records mechanized

Books

Accession list: 5, 6, 9, 20
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Analysis of readers’ interests: 11, 13
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Budget records: 3, 6, 7, 14, 18, 19
Circulation: 3, 9, 10, 13, 19, 22
Claiming: 5, 9, 11, 18, 19, 24
Complete holdings: 1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Current list: 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24
Routing: 3, 5, 6, 22
Subscription expiration date: 7, 24
Want list: 24

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Drexel Library School Students
Where Do They Come from and Where Do They Go?

Examination was made of recent graduates of Drexel's library science program to determine their baccalaureate origins, their original residences, and the positions they held following graduation. Although these graduates came from homes in eighteen states, most originated in the Middle Atlantic area and the Northeast—60 per cent from Pennsylvania. They had graduated from 161 colleges and universities, 65 per cent of which were in the Middle Atlantic and Northeastern areas. Fifty-eight per cent accepted positions in the state of their original residence. Further statistics showing geographic distribution are given in five appended tables.

The purpose of this study of Drexel Institute of Technology library science graduates is to note and draw conclusions from (1) the original residence of each student before his Drexel enrollment; (2) the areas in which these graduates now hold jobs, especially as those areas coincide with the original "home" areas; and, (3) equally as interesting, the undergraduate colleges and universities which the students represent.

The statistics used for this study were compiled from various student groups: (1) for residence, the 1960-63 graduating classes, totaling 221 students; (2) for the undergraduate colleges and universities attended, from the graduates of 1954-60, and the students enrolled in January 1964. Drexel's fifty information science majors were not included in this study.

It must be understood that this study is limited by the span of years being considered in each set of statistics. Conclusions are not necessarily applicable to all Drexel graduates or to all periods of time. They are also limited by the low level of statistical significance of most of the figures used. One of the values of this study may lie in its uniqueness, however, since it is one of the few descriptions of its kind in existence in library literature. It is essentially a study of primary and secondary student markets.

Original Residence

The original residences of Drexel 1960–1963 graduates represented eighteen states plus the District of Columbia. Table 1 summarizes original residences. The biggest concentration is in the Middle Atlantic and Northeast areas. Sixty per cent of the students came from Pennsylvania and, except for the 4 per cent coming from western Pennsylvania, all of them were from Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania. The latter is being considered separate from Philadelphia in this study, mainly because of the signifi-
TABLE 1
GRADUATES 1960-63 GEOGRAPHIC STUDY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>RESIDENCE WHEN APPLYING FOR ADMISSION</th>
<th>LOCATION OF PRESENT POSITION</th>
<th>PER CENT RETURNING TO ORIGINAL AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Per Cent</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Pennsylvania</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pennsylvania</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland, District of Colum­</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Countries</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York and New England</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working in the library field</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examination of these figures reveals that the geographic areas Drexel serves are logical ones. There seem to be two principal factors determining the states from which Drexel attracts students. The first is proximity to Philadelphia. The second is whether or not the student’s home state is served by a library school of its own, or at least one that is closer than Philadelphia. These two factors explain why certain states are better represented at Drexel than others. The two factors do not necessarily act with equal impact on the same area; for example, the farther away a state is, the more important the factor of proximity becomes.

Distance largely explains why other countries contributed only 7 per cent of Drexel’s students and why the southern and western states were represented by only 5½ per cent of the students. The fact that the Midwest was not represented probably can be attributed equally to the distance and the presence in that area of several library schools.

The closer the state was to Philadelphia, the more students it sent to Drexel. Thus, 85 per cent of the students came from the five-state Middle Atlantic area comprising Pennsylvania (60 per cent), New Jersey (10 per cent), Maryland (6 per cent), Delaware (5 per cent), and New York (4 per cent). It is to be expected that Pennsylvania would have the highest percentage.

New York and New Jersey no doubt would have had higher percentages if both had not had accredited library schools. A look at comparative 1960 state population figures will explain why Maryland and Delaware, neither of which had a library school, were represented by relatively few students; they
ranked fourth and fifth in total population among the five states providing the most students at Drexel. The following table shows the ratio of students to the 1960 population of the respective states:

- Delaware: 1 student for every 40,572
- Eastern Pa.: 1 student for every 57,604
- Pa.: 1 student for every 86,407
- Maryland: 1 student for every 221,478
- N.J.: 1 student for every 275,763
- N.Y.: 1 student for every 1,678,235

Probably most library schools draw most heavily from their immediate areas and least well from distant areas. Danton and Merritt found 87 per cent of California graduates, 1920-48, to have been California residents at the time of entrance. Howe found a heavy concentration of Denver students from the Rocky Mountain area; Wilson found that 72 per cent of Illinois students came from the Middle West and nearly one-fourth from Illinois. Table XV of the Association of American Library Schools 1959-60 enrollment statistics shows that two schools, Catholic and Michigan, attracted students from more than half of the states of the Union, and that Drexel ranked twelfth of thirty-one schools, with twelve states represented.

**Undergraduate Colleges**

The 161 undergraduate colleges and universities represented by the students enrolled in January 1964 were located in thirty-three states and the District of Columbia.

**TABLE 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undergraduate Colleges Represented</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th>Public Colleges</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th>Private Colleges</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th>Attending Public Colleges</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th>Attending Private Colleges</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia, Maryland,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia, West</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midwest and Far West</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Cent of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of States Represented: 33 plus District of Columbia
Students from Ivy League colleges: 39
Students from other prestige colleges: 32
Columbia. Table 2 summarizes this picture. Sixty-five per cent of the colleges were in the Middle Atlantic and Northeast areas. Pennsylvania led with 30 per cent of the total. Twenty per cent of the colleges were located in the Midwest, 7 per cent in the South, and California—the only state represented west of the Mississippi—had 2 per cent, or three colleges. Six per cent were foreign. In a previous study, Danton and Merritt found 81 per cent of California graduates to have bachelors degrees from California colleges, a striking concentration.5

Sixty-seven per cent of the colleges were private, and 33 per cent were public. The private colleges were most heavily concentrated in the Middle Atlantic and Northeast areas; the public colleges were in the Midwest and South. The percentage of private colleges may seem high, but Drexel's primary service area is the East, which has a relatively high percentage of private colleges, and more private college graduates seem to be attracted to a privately supported library school than would be attracted to a public institution. Howe found much the same picture for Denver graduates (concentration in private institutions),6 but Wilson found Illinois students divided evenly between public and private institutions.7

By comparing the percentages of colleges attended in each state with the percentage of students attending them, as shown in Table 2, it can be seen that the closer the state is to Philadelphia, the more heavily concentrated were the students from these colleges. For example, Pennsylvania had 30 per cent of the colleges and 51 per cent of the students, New England 11 and 10 per cent, New Jersey and New York 15 and 12 per cent. On the other hand, the Midwest and Far West had 22 per cent of the colleges but only 13 per cent of the students attended them, and the South had 7 per cent and 4 per cent.

Twenty-two per cent of the students went to Ivy League or other high-prestige colleges and universities.8

Tables 3 and 4 summarize individual colleges attended. The leading feeder colleges in 1954-60 were the University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University (not shown), Temple (not shown), Ursinus, Delaware, and Millersville. Combined, they provided 25 per cent of the 497 Drexel students.

There is a considerable concentration of the colleges in Table 3 around Philadelphia, eleven of the twenty colleges being in the city (1) or its suburbs (10).

---

5 The designation "high-prestige" is based on a rating of top colleges and universities compiled by Chesly Manly in Newsweek, May 6, 1959, p.74.

6 The designation "high-prestige" is based on a rating of top colleges and universities compiled by Chesly Manly in Newsweek, May 6, 1959, p.74.

7 Wilson, op. cit., pp.157-88.

---

TABLE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colleges</th>
<th>Approximate Undergraduate Enrollment</th>
<th>Students at Drexel</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Undergraduate Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ursinus</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Baptist</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immaculata</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earlham</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut Hill</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryville</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haverford</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryn Mawr</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniata</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millersville State</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Delaware</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swarthmore</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickinson</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehanna</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Chester</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Column 4 is obtained by dividing the numbers in column 3 by those in column 2. Of course, the statistical level of significance of these figures is low.
TABLE 4
UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES LEADING IN ENROLLMENT AT DREXEL
JANUARY 1964*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colleges</th>
<th>Approximate Undergraduate Enrollment</th>
<th>Graduates at Drexel</th>
<th>Per Cent of Total Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ursinus</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immaculata</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Chester State</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemont</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucknell</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassboro State</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radcliffe</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlebury Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Univ.</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutgers</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td>6,900</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Notice that this table differs somewhat from Table 4 in covering the enrollment for only one quarter. The tables use the same minimum number of Drexel students, three for each college, however, and also omit certain universities which provided more than three students but had a low score in column 4.

† Column 4 is obtained by dividing the numbers in column 3 by those in column 2. Of course, the statistical level of significance of these figures is low.

Two of the colleges, Earlham and Maryville, were more than five hundred miles away, however, and several others were more than one hundred miles away.

It seems clear that the small liberal arts college scored best in Table 3, few state colleges (2) or large universities (1) being represented. Colleges with strong religious emphasis (perhaps 6) and with primarily women students (7) seem to have been represented in better-than-average numbers, and one men's college was included. In percentage of the student body represented at Drexel, Ursinus, Eastern Baptist, Immaculata, and Wilson obviously were prime feeders.

Sixty-three, or 19 per cent, of the total number for 1964 went to the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University combined, as shown in Table 4. West Chester State, Pennsylvania State University, and Ursinus College also were leaders. Certain out-of-state colleges were well represented: Rutgers University (even though it has a library school of its own), Hunter, and Smith.

Although Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania led all colleges in providing students, their student bodies were also quite large. In terms of percentage of total enrollment, the University of Pennsylvania sent 0.3 per cent of its students (or 1 for every 325 enrolled) to Drexel, and Temple sent 0.2 per cent (or 1 for every 500 students).

Outstanding in the percentage of their students who enrolled at Drexel were Ursinus, with approximately 0.6 per cent (or 1 Drexel student for every 150 Ursinus students enrolled); Immaculata (1 for every 175 students), West Chester (1 for every 200 students), and Rosemont (1 for every 200 students). These were prime feeders for Drexel. All are located within twenty miles of Philadelphia. Several other colleges located from one to ten miles away, however, sent fewer students.

Of the colleges listed in Tables 3 and 4, only four are repeated: Ursinus, Immaculata, University of Pennsylvania, and West Chester State. In terms of percentages they were the most consistent prime feeders. To the list of institutions consistently sending comparatively large numbers of students, Temple, Delaware, and Pennsylvania State University should be added. Large universities (6) increased considerably in the second list and colleges with religious emphasis decreased. Average college enrollment went up considerably. The number of Ivy League or other high-prestige colleges remained about the same, about half a dozen in each list. Institutions with city or state support increased in number. This level of concentration may be
compared with that found by Danton and Merritt in which about 50 per cent of their students had bachelors degrees from one campus, that at Berkeley, and with Richards who found 65 per cent to have done their undergraduate work at the University of Washington.

**LOCATION OF POSITIONS**

Fifty-eight per cent of Drexel Library Science graduates accepted positions in the state of their original residence. But the longer the distance the student had to come to Drexel, the less likely he was to return to his home area to work, as is shown in Table 5. Thus, the five states in the Philadelphia area had the highest rate of return. Maryland was highest, with 85 per cent of its residents returning. The rate of return to Philadelphia was 72 per cent. New Jersey was next, with 64 per cent, followed by Delaware and New York, with 55 and 33 per cent respectively, below the average. Howe, Richards, and Morton also found heavy concentrations of graduates returning to the region, or even the state, around the school which produced them.

For the most part, the graduates from those states with lower rates of return accepted positions in the Pennsylvania area, probably most of them in Philadelphia. For example, 27 per cent from Delaware accepted positions in Pennsylvania, as did 33 per cent from the western and southern states. Of those from foreign countries who did not return to their original residences, 33 per cent accepted positions in Pennsylvania, and 27 per cent accepted positions in New York state.

The fact that 42 per cent did not return to their home areas to work indicates a fair amount of geographic mobility. Although no one state or city attracted the graduates in excessively large numbers, 87 per cent did go to the Middle Atlantic and Northeast areas.

Approximately the same percentage accepted positions in an area as came from that area, though the two groups were not necessarily made up of the same people. For example, about 60 per cent of the total number of students came from Pennsylvania and 55 per cent, upon graduation, accepted positions there. Likewise, 5 per cent came from Delaware, and 5 per cent went there for positions.

There were, however, some differences

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9 Danton and Merritt, *op. cit.*, p.2.

---

**TABLE 5**

**NUMBERS OF GRADUATES 1960-63**

**GEOGRAPHIC STUDY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<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>Eastern Pennsylvania</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pennsylvania</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York and New England</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other states</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in the percentage of students originating from and the percentage accepting positions in certain areas. Most of these differences were slight, except—perhaps—for that of the foreign countries. For example, more graduates accepted positions in New York and New England (10 per cent) than came from that area (6 per cent), probably because of the attraction of New York City. On the other hand, fewer accepted positions in eastern Pennsylvania (24 per cent) than came from there (30 per cent). This is also true of foreign countries, with 3 per cent accepting positions abroad, although 7 per cent came from there originally.

Eleven of the graduates are not working as librarians at the present time. Though this may seem to be a low rate, it is still a disappointment if only because of the shortage of librarians. Five are women—all of whom are housewives and are not gainfully employed. The other four are men—one is a parish priest, one an assistant professor of history, another is continuing his studies, the occupation of one is unknown; two are deceased.

CONCLUSIONS

Several additional conclusions can be drawn from this study. Drexel had a fairly broad geographic base in terms of the residences and undergraduate colleges represented by its students; for example, 35 per cent of the colleges attended were not in the East. It attracted students more by virtue of their home residences than their colleges, as can be seen by comparing the difference between eighteen states representing original residences and thirty-three representing the colleges attended.

To some extent Drexel served as a Philadelphia or Delaware Valley library school; 50 per cent of its students listed Philadelphia as their residence, and 26 per cent went to colleges in that area. To an even greater extent, however, Drexel tended to serve the five-state region around it; 85 per cent of the students resided in that area prior to admission, and 67 per cent went to colleges in these states. It is obvious that Drexel served to a much lesser extent as a national or international library school.

Corrigenda

For purposes of clarification and correction, the author of the paper “Statistical Method for Circulation Analysis,” CRL XXV, 488-90, retraces as follows the pertinent mathematical formulae:

Let 
T = number of days of observation  
N = total number of loans  
A_i = length of time copy was kept out  
\bar{A} = average length of time all copies were kept out

then

\bar{A}_i = \frac{(\text{sum of } A_i)}{N}  
= \frac{102}{15}  
= 6.8

\text{Let }  \bar{A} = \frac{102}{15} \text{ and } \bar{A}_i = \frac{(\text{sum of } A_i)}{N} 
\text{then solve for } N_{av}, S, \text{ and } N_{99}\%.

\text{For } N_{av} = \text{average number of books on loan}  
= \frac{(N/T) \times (\bar{A})}{2.55}  
S = \text{standard deviation}  
= \sqrt{\text{sum of } (A_i - \bar{A})/N}  
= \sqrt{102.4/15}  
= 2.61

\text{For } N_{99}\% = N_{av} + 3S  
= 2.55 + 3 \times 2.61  
= 10.38

\text{This means that for } 99\% \text{ of the time, the maximum number of books on loan were } 10.38 \text{ per cent of the time.}
New publications continue to appear on a variety of old subjects (chess, peace, Africa) but this particular listing is distinguished by the fact that it includes also a new periodical on a new subject: industrial archaeology.

As might be supposed, scientific works far outnumber (and frequently outweigh) those from other fields giving, perhaps, an impression that our society regards scientific research to be of greater importance (and worthy of a greater expenditure of money) than research in, for example, the humanities. However there are actually many reasons for the relatively greater number of periodicals in science. One can, in fact, almost equate the growth of the periodical form of publication with the rapid progress made by science in our generation as scientific research must be reported with great speed while research or study in other disciplines can wait, unchanged, to appear in book form.

As has been customary in past lists, some titles have been noted only in the alphabetical section at the end and are marked there by an asterisk.

Areas, Countries. There are always new publications about Africa but one of the latest, East Africa Journal is unusual in that it is written primarily by Africans, for Africans. The Journal, which is published in Nairobi by the East African Institute of Social and Cultural Affairs, will disseminate information on social, economic, and political issues of the region. In addition to articles such as "Two Views of African Socialism" and "Trade Unions and Nation Building" the first issue includes the text of the charter of the Organization of African Unity signed in Addis Ababa on May 25, 1963. Texts of other documents of African significance will be incorporated into future issues. South African Potential, also concerned with African problems, promises to "aim neither right nor left [politically, that is] but at the facts as they are." The word "potential" in the title plus the contents of the first number make it clear that the magazine will explore conditions in the new Republic of South Africa as they are now with a view to improving them greatly in the future.

Although humanities and the social studies are expected to provide the bulk of its material, Luso-Brazilian Review says that "nothing related to the Portuguese-speaking areas of the world will be excluded from consideration." Text of its first issue is English or Portuguese but it will consider material in any of the common Western European languages. Published by the University of Wisconsin Press, the Review's first issue is devoted to papers read at the symposium on Luso-Brazilian Studies sponsored jointly by the Luso-Brazilian Center and the department of Spanish and Portuguese of the university. The second issue is to be concerned with Portuguese culture.

Art. Design in all fields (architecture, industry, printing, and others) but in only one place (Sheffield, England) is to be the constant concern and study of Design in Sheffield. Its publishers feel that there is more than enough material in the city to provide for an unlimited number of future issues but warn the reader that the publication "is based in the city, not confined by it." Judging from the first issue, no item will be too small (or too large) to come under scrutiny as the illustrations range from hack saws and altar pieces to statues and buildings.

Bibliographies, Libraries. Holders of annual subscriptions to Selection of Inter-
national Railway Documentation can obtain (for nominal charges) photographic reproductions of a large number of articles referred to in each issue. The listing is a well-annotated bibliography of periodical literature in its special field. It is edited jointly by the International Union of Railways and the International Railway Congress Association and prepared under the direction of the International Railway Documentation Bureau. In addition to the English edition, the publication will appear also in French and German editions.

Library Science with a Slant to Documentation has an intriguing but somewhat obscure title. The first issue states clearly, however, that the magazine will publish articles on "library science, including documentation" so one can only suppose that the seeming strangeness of the title results from the use of an English idiom unfamiliar to American eyes or ears. The new quarterly is published in Bangalore under the sponsorship of the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science in collaboration with the Documentation Research and Training Centre and the names of several Americans, well known in ALA circles, are listed as members of its editorial board.

Education. As the first issue of Urban Education points out, everyone has ideas about what is wrong with city schools but fewer people are willing or able to say what can be done about them. By the same token, many publications are concerned with what urban schools should do, but there are few, again, to point to possible ways in which these things might be done. Although Urban Education does not intend to promote or inspire direct action, it does desire to provide a basis for making such action (when it comes and from whatever source) effective. It will publish articles concerning research relevant to big city education but will not include those primarily concerned with social philosophy or social policy. The National Council on Measurements Used in Education formerly issued a Yearbook (1941-63) but now has changed its name to National Council on Measurement in Education and will publish Journal of Educational Measurement. Although, as the official publication of the NCME, the Journal will contain news and notices to members; it will also publish reports of measurement in an educational context, original measurement research, and information on similar matters. The first issue includes "Measurement of Cognitive Processes" (is nothing private?) and "How May Units of Measurement Be Safely Ignored?"

Programmed Learning, the journal of the Association for Programmed Learning, supersedes an earlier publication with the same title. It will print research reports on programs with applications in schools, industries, and other training places and will survey the research literature and evaluation data on commercially available programs and teaching machines. An especially interesting article (regrettably brief) in the first issue is "Programmed Learning in Emerging Nations." Another aspect of learning (and teaching) appears in Training in Business and Industry. The magazine is intended for the men and women who have jobs which require them "to change people so they can be more effective and efficient in a business organization." The possible importance of such training is explained in the publication's introductory material where it is stated that "technology alone has erased a past when learning was regarded as a Good Thing, justified on faith alone. It becomes clearer almost daily that it will become a factor in the survival of every significant economic unit." Judging from the first issue, articles in the journal will be based on actual experiences (training of pilots in one of the country's leading airlines and training of employees of a major automobile manufacturer, for example).

General. The publishers of Ebony have formed an international company in order to issue a new magazine, Ebony Africa, designed especially for African readers. Ebony, itself, was always popular in Africa but production and shipping costs made it impossible for the domestic edition to meet the demand overseas. The new edition, printed in Paris, will include more local stories for Africans but retain the same format and follow the same pattern of photo-journalism.
Marab to provide a nonspecialized format for some of the writings of the scattered, multinational faculty of the institution based in College Park, Maryland. Contributions will be received from various divisions of the University College (Far East, Atlantic, and European) and issues will be a potpourri of many subjects. The first issue includes fiction as well as a critical piece on "Shaw's Therapeutic Satire" and an article on "Training for Commitment and Initiative Among the Jesuits."

Another university-based publication is the new East-West Center Review. It is published by the East-West Center Grantees Association, a group formed from those holding scholarships at the University of Hawaii's Center for Cultural and Technical Exchange between East and West (the Center's full, but little used, name). Although the subject matter will be wide ranging, the Review will include only "articles relevant to academic research being pursued at the East-West Center." One of its major areas of concentration will be new translations into English of materials in its particular field. The first issue, for example, includes a translation from Korean, "Chinese Musical Customs" translated from the French, and an article on "Indian Elements in Philippine Culture."

Perhaps Security World does not fit too well into a classification of "general" periodicals but it has been put here simply because it does not seem to fit into any other category either. It is intended for all those who are "dedicated professional security administrators, security-oriented management executives, and security-directed services" and the publisher reserves the right to refuse non-qualified subscriptions (does he have an idea that the periodical may fall into the hands of the very persons against whom we are trying to be secure?). Each bimonthly issue will include an exchange of personal experiences, announcements of technical courses, product information, notices of meetings, and analysis and interpretations of pertinent laws as well as of proposed and pending legislation.

Geography. The Institute of Geography of the Polish Academy of Sciences is issuing Geographia Polonica in the hope that Polish geographical studies, now rarely read outside the country because of a lack of knowledge of the language, will find a wider audience. The journal (presently annual, but with plans for a change to semianual or quarterly frequency) is in English but will eventually include other languages used at international geographical meetings. Although the initial issue concerns itself primarily with Poland, the publishers feel that geography has developed too long in national lines and hope that the journal can help it to achieve status as an international science. The publication is well illustrated with many maps and the articles are meticulously documented.

History, Political Science. In years past much American interest has been shown in Soviet researches and discoveries in the scientific fields and many periodicals have been issued to translate, abstract, list, or evaluate Russian works in those areas. This interest is broadening now to include subjects other than science and technology. Kritika; a Review of Current Soviet Books on Russian History will report on and evaluate "works which seem indicative of significant stages in the evolution of Soviet historical scholarship." Kritika's first issue has six signed reviews and future issues will have, in addition to reviews, news of Soviet publications of source materials and other reference works. Although most of the articles in the first issue are written by faculty members of American universities, International Review of History and Political Science is published in India. Research papers and "rare" articles connected with various problems of national and international interest will make up its future issues. These broad interests are reflected in the titles of several articles from issue number one: "John F. Kennedy and the Revival of Diplomacy," "Cambodia in Global Geopolitics," and "The Communist Kulturkampf in Satellite Poland."

As the title implies, Chinese Communist Affairs is "aimed at the study of the Peiping regime as a government system, its problems, and its prospects, and at presenting them to the worldwide readership in their proper perspective." Since the quarterly is issued by the Institute of Political Research at Taipei, the publishers feel that they are in a good position to obtain a true
picture of the situation on the Chinese mainland by direct observation. They feel, also, that as Orientals they share a "mental orientation" with the Chinese Communists that will enable them to understand or evaluate them more easily and accurately than could persons of the West. Those responsible for the magazine say (with perhaps a good deal of truth) that "to measure Chinese Communist affairs with a Western yardstick is not the way to arrive at correct conclusions." The first issue (on very thin paper, probably because the subscription price includes airmail postage) discusses "A Historical View of the Moscow-Peiping Schism," "Combat Capabilities of the Peiping Regime," and "Anti-Communist Activities on the Chinese Mainland during 1963." Later issues will contain articles by well known Chinese scholars and experts and the publishers say that although they "are not completely immune to subjective interpretation" they will be "extremely careful so as to avoid it."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Peace is, hopefully, one of the major interests of all nations and all peoples. For that reason much has been and is being written and published on the subject. Peace Research Abstracts Journal, issued from the Canadian Peace Research Institute of Clarkson, Ontario, hopes to list many of the articles on peace and give abstracts, prepared by volunteer abstractors, of them. The list of abstractors includes persons from many countries but the abstracts in the first issue are in English and seem to abstract only articles in English. The publishers do not explain or clarify the scope of their publication except to say that they will not limit themselves to abstracting the "most important articles" (their critics say there will be "too many rocks and too few gems") but will try to include almost anything on their subject that they can find as they feel that what is unimportant to one person may be vital to another. The publishers also feel that they must try to cull their abstracts from many of the lesser known or less "learned" journals as important information may be found anywhere. The Journal will have cumulative subject indexes in every third issue.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE. Concerned with practical usage rather than philological theory, Idioma will not be restricted to an explanation of idioms or idiomatic expressions. Its publishers hope to make it an international review of great help to all those working with language. As they state "when we deal with the practical use of a language, we are first and foremost concerned with its peculiarities—with idiom, not language. It is the peculiarities of English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian that are time and again so disconcertingly troublesome."

Tegenstrom is a magazine of criticism written by a group of persons concerned with the course that literature has taken in the Netherlands in recent years and wish, by their criticism, to bring it back to more normal or conventional channels. Oneota Review, published at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, is planned to provide a showcase for the writing of college students but hopes to publish "a preponderance of work by professionally established writers and scholars." As a journal of fiction and criticism, it wishes to involve the students in the work and make it, in part, their publication because it is felt that a journal which reaches beyond the campus will provide more incentive than those student writing magazines which function essentially as house organs for a student body. The first issue includes the text of a lecture given at Emory University by Glenn T. Seaborg as well as some fiction, poetry, and a one-act play.

A "little" magazine of verse, fiction and prose comment, Things takes its name from a line in William Carlos Williams' Paterson "... no ideas but in things." All work included is to be chosen because it asserts rather than analyzes. The first issue seems to be prepared mostly by writers unpublished elsewhere but there are a few famous names, such as that of Babette Deutsch.

LAW. Another journal of translation, Soviet Statutes and Decisions will get its material from such Soviet sources as the Gazette of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Items included are to be those which seem to best reflect developments in Soviet law and to be of the greatest interest to persons professionally concerned in the field. In all
cases, the translations are to be unabridged.

MEDICINE. A broad coverage of its whole field will be presented by Survey of Pathology in Medicine and Surgery. The bi-monthly publication will present abstracts, condensations, digests, and reviews of articles selected from more than fourteen hundred medical and scientific periodicals, and will not limit itself strictly to pathology but will include "background" and basic scientific information. Many prominent physicians and surgeons are listed as members of the editorial board of Hospital Medicine. The original articles in the publication are to be concerned with diseases and problems unique to hospitals or at least to the management of illnesses in hospitals. Journal of Obesity has embarked "upon a course of helping to dispel faddism and quackery, and of encouraging and facilitating communication between unheralded scientists studying the nature of the problem and physicians who need to become more successful in the treatment of the disease." It claims to be the only scientific publication specializing in the problems of overweight, but its scholarly, documented articles are definitely not intended for the "do-it-yourself" dieter.

Music. Articles in a popular style and with many illustrations will be featured in A World of Music. Nothing in music will be outside its province as evidenced by the fact that the first issue brings information on the Beatles, My Fair Lady, and Frederic Chopin. Folk Folio will have words and music of folk songs relevant to the holidays of the season (the first issue has those for the Fourth of July, Labor Day and Thanksgiving). It will publish original folk songs as well as news in the field of folk art—music, dance, folklore.

RECREATIONS. A general periodical devoted to chess, Chessworld will not be too concerned with the science of the game or the news of the field but will contain articles on the history of the game, short stories, and biographical information about famous players. In the words of the publishers, the periodical's approach to the game will be that "we neither elevate chess to the status of religion, sex, or politics nor do we relegate it to the game closet along with monopoly, dominoes, or playing cards."

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The editor of Chess Review and the president of the United States Chess Federation were among those who helped to launch the new publication.

Sportfishing is a most interesting publication but its first issue tells nothing about it or the plans of its publishers. The articles in the magazine are short, written in a popular (as opposed to "scholarly") vein and have such striking titles as "The Mysterious Secrets of Deep Trolling" and "Swordfish Are My Downfall." The initial issue has a good deal of information about equipment and costs of fishing for sport. A hardbound travel magazine with many illustrations, Venture will contain short articles by well known people. In the first issue one can find "A New Road to Rio," "A Gambler's Geography of Europe" and "You've Never Been to Ocracoke?"

SCIENCE. With Journal of Aircraft and Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (both mentioned in the last listing of new periodicals) the AIAA Bulletin completes the trio of new publications begun in 1964 by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. The Bulletin will replace the series of fliers and program booklets issued in past years to announce scheduled meetings. It will contain, in addition to the meeting announcements, two-hundred-word abstracts of papers to be presented. Journal of Applied Ecology, edited for the British Ecology Society, was started as it was felt that applied ecology is an active and developing subject which needs an organ of its own. The need was underlined by the heavy pressure on the space of the society's older journals, Journal of Ecology and Journal of Animal Ecology.

Issued by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of India in New Delhi, the Indian Journal of Biochemistry supersedes the Annals of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine which had been published by the Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta.

The first issue of Journal of Cellular Plastics carries the date Jan. 1965 but it was physically available in Sept. 1964 coincident with the International Cellular Plastics Conference in New York. The maiden issue contains the full papers of the conference
so is not, perhaps, to be considered characteristic of future issues which the publishers say will contain, in addition to technical articles, news of the industry and its people, of new equipment developed and of new patents issued.

A German general science publication, *Bild der Wissenschaft* has many illustrations, some colored. The quarterly (to be changed to a monthly in 1965) seems to be written for the general reader and its first issue features a discussion of Galileo (in honor of his four hundredth birthday on Feb. 15, 1964) and an article on the psychology of space flight.

Reports which might formerly have been published in the *Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* will now appear in the new *Scientific Researches* issued by the East Regional Laboratories of the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Since the laboratories are composed of divisions working on a variety of projects it can be expected that papers in the journal will deal with many subjects. A number of articles in the first issue are called part 2, part 4, etc. leaving one to assume that earlier parts were issued in the above-mentioned *Pakistan Journal*.

**Social Sciences.** British viewpoints and British and European examples of what has happened and will happen to our rapidly expanding cities can be found in *Urban Studies*. Its editorial advisory committee includes university professors in the fields of social studies, transport, and social geography, as well as other persons actively at work (such as the chief planning officer of the Scottish Development Department and the deputy city planning officer of the Corporation of Glasgow) so both the theoretical and practical should be well represented. A highly technical statistical publication, *Demography* contains large numbers of charts, maps, and tables. Most of the first issue has been prepared by persons who would appear to be authorities in the field (employees of the United States Bureau of the Census, sociologists, and university professors). *Demography* is published by the Population Association of America and includes Spanish summaries.

Although it is published in Varanasi, India, the *Indian Psychological Review* has consulting editors from the United States, Japan, Austria, and other countries. It will publish research, abstracts, reviews, and "specially prepared papers on the development of psychology in different fields and countries." The first number includes an item with a provocative title: "A Psychological Analysis of Caste Tension."

**Technology.** Data Processing Management Association's new *DPMA Quarterly* will be able to give more space to a subject than is now provided in *Journal of Data Management*. Each edition will probe in detail both the technical and the philosophical aspects of the topics under discussion, as evidenced by the fact that the initial issue contains only two articles: "Organization and Administration of Electronic Data Processing" and "Exploring the Mystery of Magnetic Tape" (what it is; where it came from; its life expectancy). A series of articles in each successive issue of *Polish Technical Review* will deal with one or two important branches of Polish industry. For example, the introductory issue covers power engineering and the machine tool industry while the second concerns itself with the shipbuilding industry. The *Review*, issued by the Central Technical Organization (Naczelnia Organizacja Techniczna w Polsce—a federation of nineteen scientific technical associations of engineers and techniciens) includes many illustrations and diagrams as well as an information column, reviews, and bibliographies.

Begun on the occasion of the third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, *Euronuclear* wishes to play a part in coordinating research, developments, and techniques from European countries with the ultimate object of creating a united (and peaceful) nuclear industry throughout all of Europe (including the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union). In addition to short news items of recent developments plus scholarly articles of a technical nature, the first issue includes articles concerned with progress in specific places or installations (such as the Haldane Boiling Water Reactor).

**Geo-Marine Technology,** according to its publishers, is designed to be torn apart (in industry, perhaps, but in libraries?). Special sections at the beginning and end of each
issue are insert ads (data sheets) and can be easily removed for filing. Aside from these sheets, the rest of the publication consists of short undocumented articles concerning design and engineering of systems to be used in oceanography as well as information about companies and other organizations doing research in that field.

In addition to being a new publication, the Journal of Industrial Archaeology deals with a newly christened subject. It seems that engineers, geographers, historians, economists, photographers, and others have become interested in the physical remains of the industrial past and wish to locate, record, and preserve buildings and equipment involved in the story of technology. It is hard, say the publishers of the Journal, to distinguish between industrial archaeology and economic history but they will use two criteria for accepting articles to be published:

1. Is it concerned with evidence which has actually survived, and which can be seen, touched, and photographed?
2. Does it report original field work of some kind, however modest or, alternatively, does it seem likely to lead to such field work? The first issue of the Journal includes a number of reports which have, apparently, been able to meet these exacting standards. Of particular interest in that issue are "A Survival of the Wiltshire Paper Industry" and "The Archaeology of the British Coalfield."

PERIODICALS


Chinese Communist Affairs. Institute of Political Research, P.O. Box 518, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China. v. 1, no. 1, Mar. 1964. Quarterly. $4.00. 64-9481.


Demography. University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th St., Chicago 60637. v. 1, no. 1, 1964. Frequency not given. $7.00. 64-9434.

Design in Sheffield. 11 Beech Hill Road, Sheffield, 10, England. No. 1, Summer/Autumn 1964. Semiannual. 6s. 64-9464.

East Africa Journal. East African Institute of Social and Cultural Affairs, P.O. Box 30492, Nairobi, Kenya. v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1964. 10 no. a year. $4 (surface mail); $10.50 (air mail). 64-9494.

East-West Center Review. Box 200, East West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii. v. 1, no. 1, June 1964. 3 no. a year. Price not given. 64-9453.


Folk Folio. 636 Dogwood Ave., Franklin Square, Long Island, New York 11010. v. 1, no. 1, Summer 1964. Semiannual. $1. 64-9435/MN.


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<tr>
<th>Journal Title</th>
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<td>Indian Journal of Biochemistry</td>
<td>PA E X 55th St., New York 22.</td>
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<td>Indian Psychological Review</td>
<td>The Secretary, Indian Psychological Review, B 27/88-A Ravidrapuri, Varnasi 5, India.</td>
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<td>Technomic Publishing Co., 202 North St., Stamford, Conn.</td>
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<td>v. 1, no. 1, May 1964</td>
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<td>Journal of Obesity</td>
<td>Box A, Madison Square Station, New York 10010.</td>
<td>v. 1, no. 1, Sept. 1964</td>
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<td>Williams &amp; Wilkins Co., 428 East Preston St., Baltimore.</td>
<td>v. 1, no. 1, July 1964</td>
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11 De Villiers St., Johannesburg, P.O. Box 107. v. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1964. Frequency not given. $.25 per issue. 64-9492.


Things. 308 W. 107th St., New York 10025. no. 1, Fall 1964. Frequency not given. $3 (4 issues). 64-9476.


Urban Education. University of Buffalo Foundation, 3435 Main St., Buffalo 14214. v. 1, Summer 1964. Quarterly. $5. 64-9467.


Venture. 111 Tenth St., Des Moines, Iowa 50304. v. 1, no. 1, June 1964. Bimonthly. $17.50. 64-9444.

A World of Music. 14011 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, Calif. v. 1, no. 1, Summer 1964. Quarterly. $2. 64-9439/MN.

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Rare Books Preconference

The Preconference of the Rare Books Section, ACRL, will be held on July 1-2 with the following program:

July 1—Detroit—The making of a rare book librarian
—A look at the Burton Historical Collection

July 2—Ann Arbor—Value of rare books in the future
—A look at the William L. Clements Library

Conference participants will be housed at the Park Shelton Hotel, Detroit.

Room arrangements for the Preconference can be made through the following:

Rare Books Preconference
Convention Reservation Bureau for ALA
626 Book Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Detailed information about Conference plans will be mailed to members of the Rare Books Section about May 1.

What will happen to the physical environment of American colleges and universities during the building expansion needed to accommodate twice the present enrollment by 1975? Will expediency rather than quality be the byword? Will our campuses become crowded with misplaced academic slums? Will the new buildings stifle or serve higher education?

Concern about these questions led Educational Facilities Laboratories to send five professional writers touring the country to visit outstanding recent campus buildings and to talk with people who planned or are using them. The writers' observations, reinforced by the comments of educators, architects, and planners—and by many illustrations—are presented in nontechnical language aimed at those who make decisions affecting the future of American higher education. EFL believes that these decision-makers will determine the answers to the above questions. Consequently, the book is intended to make them aware of the questions and to enlighten them for wisely framing the answers.

Four major types of campus buildings and the campus itself are considered in separately written sections: "Classrooms," by Mel Elfin, "Laboratories," by Bernard Asbell, "Libraries," by Alvin Toffler, "Dormitories," by Margaret Farmer, and "Campus," by James J. Morisseau. In each section pertinent problems of building to accommodate both expansion and the changing educational technology are discussed. Unique solutions indicated by buildings and campuses selected from the country-wide scene are submitted to demonstrate the possibilities of quality design.

The examples described reveal a variety of building arrangements achieved for similar purposes on different campuses. Some of them represent rival theories of planning such as that of convertible space opposed to committed space. The highly flexible and versatile "concourses" at Delta College in Saginaw, Michigan, are compared with the tightly committed rooms on the University of Illinois Chicago campus. A compromise between these is indicated by the plans of a Southern Illinois University classroom building which combines permanently fixed elements and areas with semipermanent or movable partitions. New teaching methods are shown to have inspired variant building forms such as the octagonal television classroom structure at the University of Miami's University College and Penn State's circular lecture center.

Although Miami's octagon is a rare example of a campus building literally shaped to accommodate electronic equipment and its users, Bricks and Mortarboards includes enough examples of electronic installations (existing or planned) to make it obvious that these innovations must be considered in the design of some campus buildings. There are references to "q-spaces" at Florida Atlantic University, "environmental carrels" at Grand Valley State College in Michigan, the "telemation system" at the University of Wisconsin, and the mechanizing or automating of library operations. All of these developments are too recent to have created much proficiency in planning buildings for or around them. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute recognized this situation when it recently conducted a competition among architectural firms for the design of a college electronic communication center. The book does emphasize the need for wiring ducts, sound control, air conditioning, and good lighting for most of the new equipment. The uncertainties of future use of electronic devices strengthen the book's recurrent theme of flexibility in planning.

Planning problems posed by expansion of the student body are complicated by ex-
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 (adapt ing 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.


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.

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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.


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
our expectations. But Goldstein knows still more. He knows why our buildings so often fail. He blames not the buildings themselves but the faulty plumbing, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems our buildings provide. The burden of his complaint, therefore, has to do with the quality of engineering, but he does not seek to absolve the architect of responsibility. On the contrary, he points out that “mechanical and electrical services have represented, traditionally, the areas of least interest and smallest degree of comprehension by architects.” It is not accidental, therefore, that, in his words, “these mechanical and electrical services represent the major areas of consumer contact, comfort, and criticism.” Goldstein concludes with a plea for liaison between architects and librarians through the medium of their respective organizations, the American Institute of Architects and the ALA buildings institutes. Whether we librarians have heeded this good advice is not clear, but perhaps the invitation is still open. The August 1964 Institute for the Training of Library Building Consultants that brought a number of librarians and architects together at Boulder, Colorado, was one step in the right direction.

The soundness of including architects in the programs of our buildings institutes is further demonstrated by Francis J. McCarthy’s contribution. Entitled “Human Mechanics in Relation to Equipment” McCarthy illustrates by text and sketches many of the space requirements of the human body in a wide variety of postures assumed by library patrons. Here are readers standing, kneeling, squatting, bending, sitting, and sprawling as they (and we) are apt to do as they peruse shelves, sit in chairs, or read at tables. How far people can reach and how far they can see receive equal attention, as do the varying requirements of readers of various ages. All of these measurements were taken not for their own sake, but as the means of testing many of our cherished standards, such as the length of shelves, the height of ranges, the width of aisles, and the arrangement of card catalog cases. Many of our assumptions McCarthy found wanting and, while some of us may not accept his alternatives, we can all admire the searching spirit of his investigation and apply his attitude of skepticism to most of the equipment with which we surround and sometimes barricade ourselves.

In contrast to the detailed and specific papers of architects Goldstein and McCarthy, the panel discussion entitled “Involving Others in Planning” seems almost impromptu. Chaired by Ralph Esterquest, who provides a graceful introduction to the subject, the discussion is taken up in turn by William Chait for the public library, by John Nicholson for the academic library, by Virginia McJenkin for the school library, and by Alfred Brandon for the special library. In each of these presentations and in the general discussion that follows a number of interesting points are made, but on balance the performance tends to illustrate the difficulty of finding common ground for librarians from different types of libraries and to bear out Ralph Ellsworth’s opening salvo: “Libraries, like people, do have elements in common, but their differences are more significant than their similarities.”

Section one of the Proceedings concludes with two pieces of limited interest to college and university libraries. “Bold, New Steps in Education,” by Frank J. Woerdehoff attempts to suggest what the schools of tomorrow can and will be and what place the school library, destined to become “a learning resource center,” will occupy in the scheme of things. Finally, a panel discussion on “The Place of the School Library Facilities in the New Curriculum” offers the views of Margaret Moss, chairman; Ian Ironside, architect; Kenneth I. Taylor, Jean Crabtree, and Leonella M. Jameson, school librarians. In view of the ideas of these enthusiastic panelists, it may be appropriate to quote once again from Ellsworth’s opening paper.

“Those of you who have seen the Trump Report or who have read the reports of the Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., will realize the magnitude of the ideas that are fermenting in elementary and secondary school building planning. To be sure, the schools are at least two decades behind the colleges and universities; but that is to be expected, because schools have been run by trained experts and colleges and universities by educated amateurs. The
point is that if the lower schools ever do put into practice some of the new ideas, the graduates of these schools will come to college with learning equipment that will force us to raise our library sights many notches."

Beyond listing the libraries whose building plans are presented and discussed in Section Two little more need be said about this publication. For the most part the plans speak for themselves more eloquently than do the critics. They would speak even more clearly if dimensions were consistently given or, at the very least, a scale were provided for each plan. In addition to four public and six school libraries, the lineup of college buildings is as follows: University of Pittsburgh library; Alma College library, Alma, Mich.; University of Alberta library; John Carroll University library, University Heights, Ohio; Newark Colleges of Rutgers University library; and Oregon State University library, Corvallis.—John P. McDonald, University of Connecticut.

**COLLECTION SYSTEM**

(Continued from page 120)

nomically, as well as efficiently, their circulation services. Because of the lack of the need for elaborate systems engineering and the relatively low cost of the library-based equipment, this is a system worthy of a closer look from those libraries which have access to a computer, are spending $2,500 or more on circulation procedures, and which have a minimum number of circulation points.

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**Preconference Library Buildings Institute**

**THE LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION DIVISION Preconference Library Buildings Institute** is scheduled for July 1-3 and will be held at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. The registration fee of $12.00 should be sent to the LAD office at ALA headquarters.

The institute will consist of an opening general session, which will be devoted to a discussion of mistakes that have been made in recent library buildings, and five meetings for each of the three types of libraries—public libraries, school libraries, and college and university libraries.

The LAD Architecture Committee for Public Libraries, in cooperation with the American Library Trustees Association, will devote two of its meetings to the role of the trustee in library planning and two other meetings to the presentation and critiques of public library plans. The Resources and Technical Services Division will cooperate in the presentation of a final session which will consider the planning of a technical processing area in a large public library.

The Buildings Committee for College and University Libraries will devote four of its meetings to the presentation and critiques of plans of junior college, college, and university libraries. The final session will be devoted to the planning of a technical processing area in a large university library.

“The Planning School Library Quarters Committee is arranging sessions on “Team Planning the School Library”; “Planning a Central Office Processing Center”; “Novel and Ingenious School Libraries”; and “Accommodating Non-print Materials and Equipment in School Library Quarters.” Their last session will consist of a tour to a selected number of school libraries in the Detroit area.
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:

Roberts, Helene Emy lou. No. 141

The first part of this thesis describes the various kinds of art periodicals that were published in the nineteenth century in America and discusses how art was treated in the general periodicals of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It deals with art criticism and magazine illustration and suggests how these periodicals may be of value to the present day librarian, art historian, and social historian.

The second part consists of annotations giving bibliographic information and describing the contributors, scope, content, and format of some one hundred American art periodicals of the nineteenth century.

Fuller, Juanita Boykin. No. 143

The purpose of this study was to compile an annotated bibliography of biographies and autobiographies of Negroes. The bibliography is arranged in alphabetical order by subject; under the subject, alphabetically by the surname of the biographee; and under the biographee, alphabetically by the author’s last name; followed by the title, place, publisher, date, and the number of pages found in the book respectively. The bibliography shows an analysis by subjects and dates, sex, type of biography, and publishers.

Howard, Edward Ulysses. No. 144
Library budgets of predominantly Negro colleges and universities. iii, 43l. 28cm. (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Atlanta University, 1963.) Bibliography: l.42-43. $1.

A report of the status of the budgets of fifty-eight predominantly Negro institutions. The study includes student enrollment, library collections, personnel, number of hours of student assistance, operation expenditures in dollars, and expenditure ratios. These budgets were compared with over 850 selected schools included in college library statistics for 1958/59 and with the budget standards as stipulated by ALA for college and university libraries. Data for the study were compiled from Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1960-61.

Riley, Louise Elise. No. 145
A study of the performance on a library orientation test in relation to the academic achievement and scholastic aptitude of a selected group of freshman college students at Tuskegee Institute. iii, 35l. 28cm. (Thesis: M.S. in L.S., Atlanta University, 1962.) Bibliography: l.34-35. $1.

This study proposed to find the relationship between library knowledge, academic achievement, and scholastic aptitude of a selected group of freshman college students enrolled at Tuskegee Institute in 1960-1961.

Through the use of a questionnaire it was found that the students were poorly equipped to use library resources effectively and that the library instructional program aided very significantly in alleviating this deficiency. However, the data did not support the assumption that the presence or absence of library skills affects academic performance. The students’ aptitudes did not influence their abilities to use the library in the absence of instruction in library usage.

(Continued on page 175)
Nominees for ACRL

PRESIDENT
Helen M. Brown, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts

VICE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT
J. Richard Blanchard, University of California, Davis, California
Ralph E. McCoy, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE
(1965-69)
(two to be elected, one from each bracket)
Ben C. Bowman, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont
Thomas R. Buckman, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
James F. Holly, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
James H. Richards, Jr., Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota

DIRECTORS ON ALA COUNCIL
(1965-69)
(two to be elected, one from each bracket)
Page Ackerman, University of California, Los Angeles, California
Kathryn R. Renfro, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
Fleming Bennett, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida
W. Carl Jackson, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN:
Martha Giggs, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois
George F. Bovinski, State University of New York, Cortland, New York

VICE CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Lee Sutton, Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa
Edwin K. Tolan, Union College, Schenectady, New York

SECRETARY:
Ruth A. Diveley, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California
Robert W. Evans, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio

JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN: James W. Pirie, Flint Community Junior College, Flint, Michigan

VICE CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Harriett Genung, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California
Mrs. Alice B. Griffith, Mohawk Valley Community College, Utica, New York

SECRETARY:
Betty J. Harrison, Marshalltown Community College, Marshalltown, Iowa
Helen Paragamian, Pine Manor Junior College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
Offices, 1965/66

RARE BOOKS SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Marcus A. McCorison, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts
VICE CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
William H. Runge, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
Alexander D. Wainwright, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
SECRETARY:
Julius P. Barclay, Stanford University, Stanford, California
John W. Matheson, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

SUBJECT SPECIALISTS SECTION
CHAIRMAN: James Humphry, III, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, N. Y.
VICE CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Charles G. Cox, Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington
Mary Schell, California State Library, Sacramento, California

Agricultural-Biological Sciences Subsection
VICE CHAIRMAN, CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Roy L. Kidman, University of California, La Jolla, California
John B. Stratton, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma
SECRETARY:
Ann Kerker, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
Pauline W. Jennings, National Agriculture Library, Washington, D.C.

Law and Political Science
VICE CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Robert D. Harmon, San Jose State College, San Jose, California
Lane Wilson, The Asia Foundation
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER-AT-LARGE:
Marcia M. Miller, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
Hans E. Panossky, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Slavic and East European Subsections
VICE CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
John L. Mish, Public Library, New York
Bohdan F. Wynar, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado
MEMBER-AT-LARGE:
E. Alex Baer, University of California, Los Angeles, California
Wasyl Veryha, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
Information about Art Subsection nominees is not available at this time.

TEACHERS EDUCATION LIBRARIES SECTION
(The members of this section voted to discontinue)

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Everett T. Moore, University of California, Los Angeles, California
VICE CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
John M. Dawson, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware
Gustave A. Harrer, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
SECRETARY: (1965-68)
Lorna D. Fraser, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Mrs. Patricia B. Knapp, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

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ACRL Board of Directors

Brief of Minutes
January 27—10:00 a.m.

Present: President Archie L. McNeal; Vice President and President-Elect Helen M. Brown; Past President Neal Harlow; Directors-at-Large, Andrew J. Eaton, Ruth M. Erlandson; Directors on the ALA Council, E. Walfred Erickson, Elliott Hardaway, Rev. Jovian Lang, Russell Shank, Mrs. Margaret K. Spangler, Edward B. Stanford, Robert L. Talmadge; Chairmen of Sections, Anne C. Edmonds, James W. Pirie, Marcus A. McCorison, James Humphry, III, Everett T. Moore; Past Chairmen of Sections, Eli M. Oboler, Norman E. Tanis, Wrayton E. Gardner, Benjamin B. Richards, Dale M. Bentz; Chairman of Committees, John M. Dawson, Charles M. Adams, Jack Moriarty (reporting for Mr. Heiliger), Stanley L. West, Arthur T. Hamlin, Mrs. Patricia B. Knapp, Mark M. Gormley, Frances Kennedy, Robert K. Johnson; Editors, David Kaser, Frances Kennedy, Robert K. Johnson; Editors, David Kaser, Mrs. Margaret K. Toth, William V. Jackson; Chairmen of Subsections, Doris J. Detwiler, Andrew Turchyn; George M. Bailey, Executive Secretary; RoseMary Chamberlin, Secretary. Guest, Ralph E. McCoy.

Archie L. McNeal presided.

The minutes of the Board of Directors meeting as reported in CRL, July 1964, were approved.

Helen Brown, chairman, Planning and Action Committee reported the action of that committee regarding current federal legislative programs. The Board voted unanimously in favor of the following action on H.R. 3220 and S. 900, "A bill—to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in post-secondary and higher education":

(1) The ALA Washington office should press for wording in Title I to cover the needs of libraries in university extension and continuing education.

(2) Endorsed in principle the inclusion of a "matching" requirement of local (whether public or private) funds for all dollar allocations for the acquisition of library materials under H.R. 3220. In taking this action, the Board urged those who will draft suggested revisions in the bill to explore a matching formula that will take into account the differences among institutions that in relation to their enrollments and potential economic support will affect their ability to take full advantage of this legislation.

The ACRL Board also voted its approval of the proposed Medical Library Assistance bill (H.R. 3142 and S. 597), noting that many member institutions have medical libraries which would benefit under the provisions of this bill.

Miss Brown noted that proposed amendments to the ACRL Constitution and By-laws were approved by the Planning and Action Committee and would be duplicated for presentation to the Board.

The discussions of the Planning and Action Committee members regarding the Warren proposal for the National Library of Science System and Network for the Published Scientific Literature were reported. President McNeal noted that the Ad Hoc Committee on Research, under the chairmanship of Maurice F. Tauber had been functioning. Other members are Rutherford Rogers and Frederick Wagman. The Warren proposal said very little about the functions of libraries. At a meeting in Chicago on November 13, representatives of various organizations (ALA, ACRL, RTSD, Association of Research Libraries, Medical Library Association, and National Library of Medicine) met to discuss future action of library representatives regarding a national program. Mr. McNeal attended an informal meeting with William Knox, special assistant in the office of the advisor to
the President for Science and Technology in Washington on December 13. At a second meeting in Washington on January 26, Mr. Knox asked for our position on the national program. ARL had drafted a statement of "A National Program for Library Support of Research and Scholarship." This statement was duplicated for consideration of the Board at its second meeting.

(Nota: Reports of ACRL sections, committees, and editors had been distributed to members of the Board prior to the meetings. Supplementary information reported at the meeting is noted below.)

H. Vail Deale, chairman, College Libraries Section, noted the resignation of Helen Sears as chairman-elect of the section, due to serious illness. Anne Edmonds was appointed by Mr. Deale to serve out the term as chairman-elect until the next election. The section will hold its 1966 program meeting at Queens College.

The Junior College Libraries Section is continuing its cooperative efforts with the American Association of Junior Colleges and plans to send representatives to the annual convention of AAJC in Dallas, according to Elizabeth Martin, chairman.

The Teacher Education Libraries Section had voted 219 to 37 to discontinue the section. The action was approved by the Board. Mr. Oboler emphasized that the members of the section would still be represented in ACRL since teachers are now being educated in all types of institutions of higher education. The discontinuance of the Teacher Education Libraries Section is merely a change in perspective.

The Bylaws of the Slavic and East European Subsection were approved for publication in CRL.

Mr. West reported that the Advisory Committee for Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations is working with the American Association of University Professor to select books for exhibit at the next conference of that association. The committee will provide representatives for the Conference of the American Academy of Social and Political Science. A meeting with labor officials is planned for Detroit.

In other activities, the Grants Committee hopes to make an analysis of its past program and prepare a brochure for use in making future contacts. There was some question about the effect of the new federal legislation on the grants program, but it was generally agreed that the program would still be essential since the federal legislation would only begin to meet the current needs of college libraries.

Mr. Tanis reported that the Committee on Liaison with Accrediting Agencies, at the request of the new Federation of Accrediting Agencies, is developing guidelines for use of accrediting agencies. Mrs. Knapp, chairman, Committee on Library Services, reported that a communication had been received from a chapter of the American Association of University Professors, noting its concern about the rights of students.

Plans are being developed for the Conference on Library Surveys to be held at Columbia University, June 14-17 cosponsored by the Committee on Library Surveys and Columbia University.

The Membership Committee has surveyed institutional membership in ALA in 22 states. The survey, according to Miss Kennedy, chairman, showed that only 52 per cent of the head librarians of the institutions surveyed hold personal memberships in ALA. Of the other 48 per cent, only one-half held institutional memberships. ACRL membership, as of December 31, was 9,008.

An article on National Library Week, written by Mr. McNeal, will appear in the March issue of CRL, according to Mr. Johnson, chairman.

Mr. Moore stated that the new CRL first appearing in the January 1965 issue, was designed by Ward Ritchie and had received enthusiastic approval. The membership of the Publications Committee will be reduced to six to conform with the action taken by the ACRL Board in 1959. In accordance with other Board action in 1959, the terms of the editors of CRL, Microcards, and Monographs will expire in 1966. The Publications Committee will make recommendations regarding these positions at Detroit for consideration of the ACRL Board.

The committee recommended that the ACRL office undertake an expanded service as a clearinghouse for technical reports in cooperation with interested members. No
action was taken by the Board on this recommendation.

The ALA Audio-Visual Committee is considering a change of name to Media Research and Development Committee. If this is done, the ACRL Subcommittee name will also be changed. The Subcommittee plans to consider the problems of small colleges and junior colleges. Mr. Moriarty, reporting for the committee, requested that the membership of the committee be reconstituted to emphasize these concerns, that a junior college librarian should be appointed chairman, and that the committee to him before these individuals left. The committee should be concerned with demonstration rather than research functions.

Mr. Tanis, chairman of the Standards Committee, reported the plans for development of standards for libraries of extension centers. Members of the committee had met with representatives of the U.S. Office of Education on January 25 to discuss the lack of qualitative statements in the ALA Standards.

Mr. Jackson, editor of the ACRL Monographs, reported that the Rare Books Manual is due to be published in the spring of 1965.

Mr. Bailey reminded section and committee chairman and editors that reports of the Midwinter meetings should be submitted to him before these individuals left. All budget requests for 1965/66 are due in the ACRL office before March 15.

The lists of nominees for ACRL and section offices for the 1965 elections were distributed to the Board members and appear in this issue of CRL.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

**Brief of Minutes**

January 28, 1965—2:00 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 M. Erlandson; Directors on the ALA Council, E. Walfrid 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; Vice Chairmen of Sections, Marcus A. McCorison, James Humphry, III; Past Chairmen of Sections, Eli M. Oboler, Norman E. Tanis, Wrayton E. Gardner, Dale M. Bentz; Chairmen of Committees, William H. Carlson; Editor, Richard K. Gardner; George M. Bailey, ACRL Executive Secretary; RoseMary Chamberlin, Secretary. Guests included Frank L. Schick, Ralph E. McCoy, Richard A. Farley.

Archie L. McNeal presided.

Mr. Gardner, editor of CHOICE, reported a successful first year, with 2,010 subscriptions, but noted that 5,000 subscriptions would be needed to make the publication self-supporting. Most colleges and universities are now subscribing, but many public, high school, and special libraries should be reached. The need for additional staff to handle the increased workload was emphasized. Activities of the staff have included successful advertising promotion and work with reviewers. Approximately three hundred and fifty to four hundred reviews are handled each month. A detailed report of activities was distributed.

The booklist for college libraries, being developed from the list for new University of California campuses has been resurveyed by CHOICE reviewers. ALA has agreed to publish the list.

More consultants are needed for junior colleges, according to Mr. Farley, chairman of the LAD Buildings Committee for College and University Libraries. Plans for the buildings institute in Detroit are nearing completion. Under the provisions of the Higher Education Facilities Act, a large share of the funds are being made available for library buildings.

The LAD Statistics Committee for College and University Libraries is continuing its role as an advisory committee for statistics in libraries of higher educational institutions. The “Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1963-64: Institutional Data,” distributed to Board members and mailed to all institutions, include statistics for 78 per cent of the institutions. These have been collected through state agencies. Mr. Schick reported that the Li-
brary Services Branch is attempting to include statistics for independent libraries. The possibility of issuing the institutional data on a biennial basis was discussed. Such a program would allow for the publication, during alternate years, of special surveys on such aspects as buildings, salaries, etc. The Board members agreed that it would be desirable to continue publication of the statistics on an annual basis. The pending federal legislation would have a strong impact on the statistics. Over four hundred copies of the supplement to the 1962/63 statistics were sold by LAD. The Board voted to request that a supplement, which would include 1963/64 data for an additional 12 per cent or more of the institutions, be published by LAD prior to the Detroit Conference. Mr. McNeal was requested to write a letter of appreciation to the Commissioner of Education.

A proposal for a National Conference on Library Statistics, which has been endorsed by LAD to be cosponsored by LAD and the Library Services Branch, was also endorsed by the ACRL Board providing support is forthcoming from the sources listed in the proposal. It was also suggested that the conference might be held closer to the center of the United States. One purpose of the conference would be to establish a closer relationship between the ALA Standards and statistics.

The report of the ALA Program Evaluation and Budget Committee, resulting from two days of meetings prior to Midwinter, was distributed by Mr. Harlow, PEBCO representative. The report emphasized the need for an analysis of library legislation. It also stated that ALA’s legislative program "should emphasize recruitment, adequate utilization of personnel, training, education and re-educating librarians, research, experimentation in new techniques, and the development of new patterns of library service and updating standards to fit these patterns." Mr. Harlow urged that all academic librarians should be prepared to take advantage of current legislation in order to avoid being swamped by "instant opportunity." The Program Memorandum, prepared by the ALA headquarters staff for use by PEBCO in its review and evaluation of ALA programs at the 1965 Midwinter Meeting, was distributed to the Board members.

Miss Brown reported further action of the Planning and Action Committee. The following resolution was approved regarding an ARL proposal for a national program:

"The Association of College and Research Libraries, on behalf of the American Library Association, joins with the Association of Research Libraries in support of the statement, ‘A National Program for Library Support of Research and Scholarship,’ since it would help to solve many of the library and informational problems with which ACRL is concerned."

The following statement was also approved for transmittal to the ALA Executive Board, the ALA Washington office and ARL:

"In future programs and legislation relating to libraries, the ACRL Board of Directors would call attention to the fact that well established research libraries, such as the John Crerar library, the Newberry library, Linda Hall, the Pierpont Morgan library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art library, the American Museum of Natural History library, and the American Antiquarian Society, are worthy of inclusion in a national program for library support of research. The Board, therefore, recommends that in the preparation and implementation of such legislation, research libraries which normally do not have formal curricula or student bodies not be excluded. Research libraries of this type by virtue of their collections and services make a critical contribution to the world of scholarship."

The Planning and Action Committee also approved, for submission to the Board and the membership of ACRL, various changes in the ACRL Constitution and Bylaws. Changes proposed and distributed to the Board for consideration included provision for removal of past chairman of sections from the Board; establishment of ACRL chapters; appointments to standing committees; and mail votes of the Board of Directors. The proposed changes and a complete copy of the ACRL Constitution and Bylaws will be published in the May 1965 issue of CRL. Meanwhile, ACRL members
can encourage the establishment of chapters in accordance with the proposed bylaws.

Several proposals for ALA Council reapportionment had been distributed by the Council Apportionment Committee. In this regard, the Board approved the following proposal of the P&A Committee:

"The problem of ALA Council Apportionment cannot be resolved by any of the alternatives proposed by the Council Apportionment Committee at Midwinter other than that which suggested equal assignment of Councilors to each division. An alternative proposed by the ACRL Board and forwarded to the Committee would provide one councilor for the first 500 members in a division, plus one additional councilor for each additional 1,000 members." President McNeal announced that the ACRL General Session program at Detroit will be held on Thursday, July 8, at 2:00 p.m. He hopes to feature a speaker on the role of federal legislation in college and research library development. Other programs and schedules for Detroit were mentioned. Schedules of ACRL and ALA activities were distributed to those concerned with program planning. (Detailed information will appear in the ALA Bulletin, March and May 1965.)

Mr. Carlson, Chairman of the Committee on Liaison with Accrediting Agencies, emphasized the importance of the new and emerging junior colleges and community colleges. The Committee hopes to have a basic document for Board consideration at Detroit. A draft will be written by David Weber, a member of the committee. We hope to work more closely with the new Federation of Accrediting Agencies and the regional accrediting agencies.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

ACRL Membership as of January 31, 1965 was 9,236. Membership on January 31, 1964 was 8,491. Section and Subsection information for 1965 will appear in the May issue.

Area Studies Conference

"AREA STUDIES AND THE LIBRARIES" will be the subject of the thirtieth annual conference of the graduate library school, University of Chicago, scheduled for May 20-22, 1965. Special area papers will be presented on South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, Near East, Africa, Soviet Union and East Europe, and Latin America. In addition, general topics will be covered on: Area Studies of Library Resources, General Research Libraries and the Area Studies, Education for Area Studies and Librarianship.

For information, write to Mr. Claude M. Weil, Conference Coordinator, Center for Continuing Education, University of Chicago, 1307 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.
ACQUISITIONS

UCLA has added a significant collection of Latin American holdings with the recent acquisition by the library of the late Mario Alberto Jiménez Quesada, jurist and Jefe del Departamento Legal de la Contraloría General de la República de Costa Rica. The collection of more than seven hundred books, pamphlets, and manuscripts about Costa Rica was presented to the library as a memorial by Sr. Jiménez Quesada’s sister.

SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE library has acquired a Franklin D. Roosevelt collection of 206 items including scarce pamphlets and political tracts.

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA BARBARA library has acquired an outstanding collection of books and manuscripts dealing with the history of the Spanish Inquisition and the Sephardic Jews numbering some 253 items dating from the sixteenth through the twentieth centuries.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS library has purchased a collection of sixty-three early Italian plays published mainly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Edison Institute has been given the extensive Ford Motor Company archives and transfer of the collection was completed in December. More than fourteen million separate items comprise the collection, said to contain the largest concentration of important business documents in existence.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has acquired the Sylvia Beach collection of books and papers, photographs and other items concerned with Miss Beach’s bookstore, Shakespeare and Company, and with the literary figures of the ’20s and ’30s with whom she was acquainted. Miss Beach published James Joyce’s Ulysses and Pomes Penyeach, and a volume of studies of his work. The collection was obtained by Princeton through the generosity of Graham D. Matison; a substantial segment of the bookstore collection remains in France—works presented on behalf of Princeton to the University of Paris for use in its English department library.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY has added some three thousand art reference books to its library. The books were collected by the late Louis E. Stern, of Vineland, N.J., and were presented to Rutgers by a foundation which he established to dispose of his books and pictures.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER has been given a collection of books which includes twenty with fore-edge paintings, some with double fore-edge paintings. Donor was Dr. William A. MacVay in memory of his wife, the late Natalie Hull MacVay. The university also has received the first installment of Senator Kenneth B. Keating’s records and correspondence.

OBERLIN COLLEGE library has been given a collection of books, pamphlets, maps, broadsides, and letters relating to the War of 1812. Donor of the collection is Orrin W. June of New York.

WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY has been given a letter written by Martin Luther in 1526, from the collection of Arne Petterson of Tuckahoe, N.Y., and eight other items, seven of which date from the sixteenth century and six of which are about or by Luther. Donor of the items are Dr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Hanley of Columbus, Ohio.

THE JOINT UNIVERSITY libraries, Nashville, in 1964 obtained a collection of Tennessee manuscripts through the generosity of Stanley F. Horn. More than six hundred pieces are in the collection, ranging in date from 1782 to the 1870’s; more than one-third of the items are Andrew Jackson papers. The papers are preserved in the Treasure Room of the JUL special collections department.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON has acquired a collection of Texana and Western Ameri-
cana from E. B. Taylor, Dickinson, Texas. Funds for the establishment of the collection were provided by Benjamin Clayton, in honor of Colonel E. B. Bates, for whom the collection is named.

AWARDS, GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

The University of California Center for the Health Sciences biomedical library is accepting applications for three internships in medical librarianship until March 30. Applications should be addressed to Miss Louise Darling, Biomedical Library, University of California, Center for Health Sciences, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024.

Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, Calif., has been granted funds by the Council on Library Resources for an experiment in the use of teaching machines to instruct new students in the use of a library.

University of Illinois graduate school of library science has received a $5,000 bequest from the estate of Mrs. Fanny Colby Goodwin, and will establish a fellowship with the gift.

Harvard University has initiated two interrelated studies with support by the National Science Foundation. The project involves research on the flow of technical information into and within large industrial corporations and studies of decision strategies employed in the use of information in research projects.

University of Michigan’s newly established Rudolph Gjelsness scholarships supported by the library science faculty and alumni scholarship fund have been awarded to Barbara Lynne Zabor and Kenneth Dale Van Andel.

Saint Louis University has been awarded $20,400 by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation to expand its collection of microfilms of illuminated manuscripts. At least two years will be required for completion of the project.

Richard A. Krzys has been awarded a graduate assistantship in the school of library science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland. Scholarship awards by the WRU school of library science have been made to Charles R. Brill and Martha J. Zelle, special libraries; Nancy A. Gall and Beverly Ann Hall, university and college; Sandra Lee McClelland, academic or public librarian. Miss Zelle also holds a scholarship from the Special Libraries Association.

Mrs. Moentiari Bakri, Bandung, Indonesia, a student at WRU school of library science holds a scholarship from the Agency for International Development for preparation as a college or university librarian.

Heidelberg College has received an anonymous gift of $500,000 to be applied to the cost of a new library now being planned.

Rosemont College is the recipient of a Helen D. Groome Beatty Foundation grant of $1,200. The funds will be used to purchase twelve study carrels for the reading room of the library.

New England Library Association announces two scholarships for the academic year 1965/66, of $1,000 each. For further details write Miss Iva Foster, Chairman, NELA Scholarship Committee, Bates College Library, Lewiston, Maine 04240. Completed applications should be submitted before April 20.

The University of New South Wales, Australia, has been granted $7,500 for a study by John Metcalfe of alphabetical subject indexing in relation to the relative indexing classifications.

The Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center which began operation last autumn at Taipei, Taiwan, has received $10,000 from the Council on Library Resources to support its work over a two-year period. The center is intended to help solve problems in securing scarce Chinese-language materials.

The SLA Translations Center has received a grant of $48,930 from the National Science Foundation to assist in the support of its program of collecting unpublished translations and making them available to scientific and technical personnel.

BUILDINGS

University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif., has set a construction schedule for the first of two additions to its library. A three-story structure will be attached to the north side of the present building; its 16,800 square feet will nearly double present floor
space. At an estimated cost of $370,000, the addition is scheduled for completion by autumn.

The Donnelley library, Lake Forest College, which was opened for use on January 4, will be dedicated on May 8. The new building will eventually house a quarter-million volumes and provide seating for half of the enrollment of twelve-hundred-fifty students. Individual study spaces will account for 70 per cent of the seating.

Tulane University, New Orleans, has launched a fund drive to provide, among several objectives, a new $4,500,000 library to house one-and-a-quarter million volumes plus additional library resources; the library will receive the highest priority of the fund drive.

Hofstra University began construction of a new $4,500,000 library building to house some five-hundred-thousand volumes and provide accommodation for twelve-hundred students. Two large-area floors will be topped by eight tower floors.

Oklahoma Christian College’s learning center, for which construction began this winter, will provide individual study carrels for every student. Cost of the center is estimated at $600,000.

Haverford (Pa.) College plans library additions to double the capacity of the present library, which will be improved by a new entranceway. Construction is slated to start late this spring on a four-story-and-basement structure south and west of the present building; a two-story extension from the northwest will enlarge the Treasure Room which houses the collection of Quaker publications and rare books and manuscripts. Combined floor space of the existing library and the additions will be 72,400 square feet, to accommodate a projected four-hundred-fifty thousand volumes. Student study areas will be increased to five hundred. Cost of the additions is estimated at $1,700,000.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., has authorized construction of a new library building, for which ground will be broken by March of next year.

Eastern Washington State College, Cheney, will construct a three-story building of 86,500 square feet, with individual seating around the perimeter of the stack areas. Costs are estimated at $2,250,000.

Rio Grande (Ohio) College had groundbreaking ceremonies for a new library, early in December.

**MEETINGS**

The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago has announced the program of speakers and papers for its 30th annual conference, May 20-22, in the University’s Center for Continuing Education. Topic of the conference is “Area Studies and the Library.” Nineteen conference speakers will discuss the general problems of research libraries in relation to area studies programs, and take up special problems of seven specific areas.

Washington University’s School of Medicine, St. Louis, will hold its third annual symposium on machine methods in medical libraries on April 8 and 9.

International Federation for Information Processing’s third conference will be on May 23-29, in New York City.

The International Conference on Data Processing will be held in Philadelphia on June 29-July 2.

The Medical Library Association will hold its annual meeting in Philadelphia from Sunday, May 30 to Thursday, June 3.

The tenth Midwest Academic Librarians Conference meets at Beloit College on Friday and Saturday, April 30-May 1. The theme is academic library cooperation in Mid-America. For details on local arrangements, write to H. Vail Deale, Director, Robert H. Morse Library, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. 53512.

**MISCELLANY**

UCLA’s school of business administration library is acquiring a collection of rare books in business as a memorial to the late Robert E. Gross, financed by a $50,000 gift from the Lockheed Leadership Fund. Mr. Gross was founder of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Purdue school of industrial engineering and the Purdue university libraries announce the availability on microfilm of some
five thousand working papers of Frank Gilbreth, pioneer time and motion study specialist. The microfilms may be obtained from Micro Photo Division of Bell & Howell Company, 1700 Shaw St., Cleveland, Ohio 44112, at a price of $90.

The University of Minnesota, financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation, will assist the University of Concepcion, Chile in developing central university library services. University of Minnesota consultants are E. W. McDiarmid and James Kingsley, Jr. Final plans are under way for the construction of a new central library building for the Chilean school; William Jesse, University of Tennessee, served as building consultant for the new library. The University of Minnesota will also provide consulting service for training library staff members in other library education institutions.

Drexel Institute of Technology's graduate school of library science has announced plans for a second annual study tour of European libraries. Tuition is $195, plus fees of from $10 to $20. Travel costs approximately $1300. Enrollment before April 15 is urged. For information write Mrs. Margaret Warrington, Administrative Assistant, Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia 19104.

The University of Tennessee medical units and library will participate in a training program for science librarians under a plan approved by the National Library of Medicine. Appointments for training under the program will be for one year with renewal for up to three years. Pending appropriation by Congress to the NLM, the starting date is planned for July 1966.

Dallas-Denton-Fort Worth libraries in higher education institutions are pooling facilities that total more than two million volumes. Teletypewriters and library cards acceptable by all of the five member-libraries are expediting the cooperative service. Southern Methodist, Southwestern medical school of University of Texas, North Texas State, Texas Woman's Universities, and Texas Christian are members of the interuniversity council.

University of Houston libraries have completed a library orientation film that may replace library tours. The effectiveness of the film will be tested by showings to eighty sections of the university's freshman English class this spring, with tests to provide the basis of a subsequent review of the orientation program.

Collection of Materials for the Preservation of Library Resources, and New Methods for the Restoration and Preservation of Documents and Books have been issued in English-language versions prepared by the Israel Program for Scientific Translations, from Russian texts. Orders should be addressed to the Clearing House for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151. Price of the first title is $2.75; of the second, $4.

Reprints of the article by H. Vaile Deale, "A Decade with MALC," which appeared in the November 1964 issue of CRL are available at 20¢ each from CRL, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 60611.

Fifty Candles for Eastern College Librarians, published on the occasion of the meeting of the committee for the 1964 Eastern College Librarians Conference, is available for $1 per copy, cash with order, from Mr. Alfred H. Lane, Columbia University Libraries, 535 West 114th St., New York 10027. Harold M. Turner prepared the piece.

Education for Librarianship in India, by Carl W. Hintz, has been published as Occasional Paper No. 73 of the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 435 Library, Urbana, Ill.

The Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of Missouri general library, Columbia, will not publish any more Guides to the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, since the holdings are now included in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

Knowledge Availability Systems Center, University of Pittsburgh has made available without charge two brochures on information storage and retrieval. "KAS" details the purposes and functions of the center, and "Space and Technology Transfer" describes the spin-off of aerospace research data to local businesses.
WILLIAM H. BOND, a scholar of English bibliography, is the new librarian of the Houghton library of rare books and manuscripts at Harvard University.

Dr. Bond, who has been a member of the Houghton library staff since 1946 and curator of manuscripts since 1948, has served as acting librarian since the death in October of William A. Jackson.

He also is a lecturer on bibliography in Harvard College and the graduate school of arts and sciences, and teaches "The History of the Book" in Harvard's general education program.

Dr. Bond, who received Harvard's PhD in English philology in 1941, cataloged the private library of Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., and did research in the Folger Shakespeare library of Washington, D.C. before joining the Houghton library staff. During World War II, he was a communications officer in the United States Navy. In 1952-53, he was temporary assistant keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum, under a Fulbright fellowship.

In his own research, Dr. Bond in 1963 brought up-to-date the "Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada," originally compiled 25 years earlier by Seymour de Ricci and William J. Wilson. His revision gives current locations for more than ten thousand items of manuscript writing scattered in private collections and in university and public libraries across North America. He also edited a 1954 edition of "Jubilate Agno," by Christopher Smart, a literary curiosity of the eighteenth century.

He is a member of the Bibliographical Society of London, of the governing council for the Bibliographical Society of America, and of the board of directors of the Manuscript Society. He belongs to the Club of Odd Volumes (Boston), the Grolier Club (New York), and the Ralph Waldo Emerson Memorial Association.

A native of York, Pa., he received the AB with honors in 1937 from Haverford College, the MA in 1938, and PhD in 1941 from Harvard.

He is married to the former Helen Lynch of Amsterdam, N.Y., and they live in Concord with their two daughters, Nancy, a student at Mt. Holyoke College, and Sally.

On September 1, 1964, EDWARD S. MOFFAT became librarian of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He brings to the position a background of academic study in some of the major universities on the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast, and experience both as a teacher and as a librarian in colleges and universities of varied size. All of this can be particularly useful to an administrator whose approach is pragmatic.

Born in Pasadena, he did his undergraduate work at Stanford University from which he received a BA with distinction in January 1947 and the MA in October of that year, both of these degrees being with major concentration in history. Within the field of American history, his special interest has been the colonial period; he has also done a substantial amount of work in British history which was his minor. He did further graduate work during the next two years at the University of Washington and, in 1952-53, at Harvard. His remaining academic study was at Columbia, first, at the school of library service from which he received an MS degree in 1954 and then in the graduate faculties through which he received his PhD degree in history in May
1963. His dissertation was on the history of the Trinity School in New York, covering the period from 1709-1959.

Prior to obtaining his library degree, his profession had been that of teaching history, starting as a teaching assistant at the University of Washington in 1947-1948. This was followed by an appointment as instructor at the Everett (Wash.) Junior College, 1948-49, and by an instructorship at Glendale College from 1949 to 1951. He moved to Boston at that time. It was B. Lamar Johnson, then dean and librarian of Stephens College, who impressed him with the possibilities in librarianship as a career. In anticipation of working for a library degree, he obtained some firsthand experience by serving as stack supervisor in the Hayden library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951-52. In the ensuing academic year, a vacancy developed in an instructorship in the MIT history department and he accepted appointment to it.

In 1953-54, while taking course work at the school of library service at Columbia, he held an appointment as a library trainee in the New York public library. After receiving his degree, he served as librarian of the teachers' central laboratory at Hunter College from September 1954 to August 1958, at which time he was transferred uptown to the Hunter College library on the Bronx campus. In the evening and in the summer session he taught history at City College. It was in 1959 that he came to the teachers college library (an affiliated but independent Columbia library) as assistant librarian, a position which he held until his departure late this summer for Ohio Wesleyan. He worked with Eleanor Witmer until her retirement in June 1961 and after July 1962 with Sidney Forman, the present librarian. In the 1961-62 period, Mr. Moffat served as acting librarian.

His arrival at Ohio Wesleyan has coincided with a major expansion in the library's physical plant, with the architectural drawings for a new main library already approved and with excavation for the foundations under way. As construction proceeds, all hands on campus can look forward to spacious modern facilities which will supplant the crowded conditions in the Slocum library which was occupied in 1898.

Ohio Wesleyan was founded in 1840 by the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1877 the Ohio Wesleyan Female College merged with it. After overcoming critical financial troubles in the early 1890's, the institution came into the modern period. By tradition, Methodist ministers send their sons and daughters there and, in turn, the university has become famous for the ministers and missionaries it has produced. The school has been described as the pride of the church, the most famous, the best supported, and the most liberal. The enrollment of twenty-two hundred is mainly undergraduate.

It can be anticipated that Dr. Moffat will approach his administrative responsibilities with energy and enthusiasm. He has verbal facility, which should be helpful in explaining plans and in winning support. Those within the university and his colleagues outside will look forward to observing in the next few years the accomplishments of this practical administrator.—Charles W. Mixer.

APPOINTMENTS

Judith Ann Armstrong is assistant librarian at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.

Lawrence Auld, director, Centralized Processing Center, Division of Library Services, Department of Education, State of Hawaii, Honolulu, has decided to shorten his title to assistant librarian for technical processes, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan.

Mrs. Myrna Adams Barnes is now in the circulation department at Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.

Ruth Bauner has been named education librarian at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Marsha Berman has been appointed to the education library staff at UCLA.

Richard F. Bernard has been appointed assistant professor and chief of the department of special collections at the University of Minnesota libraries.

Charles L. Bernier has been named science communication specialist, a new post in the National Library of Medicine.

Mamie Bnbaum joined the science division at Brooklyn College library.

Prudence H. Bisbee has joined the staff of the law school library at State Univer-
sity of New York, Buffalo, as a cataloger.

GEORGE K. BOYCE heads the rare book section in the catalog department at University of Michigan library.

CHRISTIAN C. BRAIG is with Rose memorial library, Drew University, Madison, N.J., as a cataloger.

EMMA LEE BROWN has joined the cataloging staff at Warner library, Eastern Baptist College, St. Davids, Pa.

ANTHONY M. BUTLER is now assistant librarian at Guggenheim memorial library, Monmouth College, West Long Branch, N.J.

RICHARD A. CARPENTER has been named senior specialist in science and technology, science policy research division, legislative reference service, Library of Congress.

E. GAILEY CHAMBERS has been appointed business and social sciences division librarian at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia.

MRS. CATHERINE B. CHENG is now an assistant reference librarian at the Pennsylvania State University library.

MRS. ELOISE CLARKSON has been named to the undergraduate library staff at University of Washington.

LEONARD COHAN is director of libraries of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N.Y.

REV. CLAUDE A. COWAN is now assistant divinity librarian at Joint University libraries.

KATHERINE G. CREEELMAN has been appointed music cataloger at the Brooklyn College library.

MRS. BETTY B. DAVIS has joined the catalog staff in the Carol M. Newman library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

JOHN DEMOS has accepted the position of head, physics and mathematics library, Ohio State University, Columbus.

MRS. BETTY DONOHUE is now on the catalog staff at UCLA library.

JOSEPH C. DONOHUE is assistant librarian at the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

SHEERY LYNN DUNLAP has joined the staff of the University of Alaska libraries as assistant cataloger.

THOMAS C. ENGLISH, Jr., has been appointed assistant professor and supervisor of departmental libraries at the University of Minnesota.
JOHN R. KAISER has been appointed assistant acquisitions librarian at Pennsylvania State University.

JAMES R. KENNEDY has accepted a position as head reference librarian at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

MYRON M. KESSLER became associate director of libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, on January 1.

SANDRA MARLEEN KITTNER is on the staff of the fine arts library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

MRS. FRANCIS KONECNIK is assistant reference librarian at Pennsylvania State University.

MARTIN KONECNIK has been named to the newly created post of data processing librarian at Pennsylvania State University.

REV. JOHN EARL LAMB is associate librarian of the divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia.

MRS. JULIA LEE has joined the University of California library, Santa Barbara, acquisition department staff.

ROGER M. MILLER is a newly appointed member of the cataloging staff of University of Washington libraries.

ANITA MONROE is now head cataloger at the school of medicine library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

MRS. CAROLINE JANE MORRIS is serials librarian at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester.

PAUL MURPHY is now reference librarian in Joint University libraries central division, Nashville.

MRS. PATRICIA ROSEBERRY MYERS is the new librarian of Fels Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania.

MRS. VIOLA NDENGA is on the undergraduate library staff at University of Washington.

MRS. MIWA OHTA has been appointed to the reference librarian position newly established at Washington University school of medicine, St. Louis.

FRANCIS M. PARKER is now on the staff of the circulation department at the University of Florida libraries, Gainesville.

PATRICIA PARKER has accepted appointment as a cataloger in the English language section, descriptive cataloging division, Library of Congress.

DAVID H. PARTINGTON heads the Near Eastern unit in the catalog department at University of Michigan library.

LINDA PHILLIPS has joined the reference department in University of California libraries, Santa Barbara.

MRS. LENORE S. RADTKE has been appointed head of the catalog department, Sonoma State College library, Rohnert Park, Calif.

DOHIS RANSOM has accepted appointment as a cataloger in the English language section, descriptive cataloging division of Library of Congress.

DAVID L. REICH is now assistant librarian, acquisitions, in Miami-Dade Junior College library, Miami, Fla.

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH RIVOIR is assistant librarian at West Chester (Pa.) State College.

MRS. ERLINDA S. ROLLS is an assistant reference librarian in Pennsylvania State University library.

ROMAN SAJEWYCH has been named head of classification and cataloging in the law library at Northwestern University.

ELMO STUART SAUNDERS is a library intern at Ohio State University.

STEPHEN F. SCHULTHEIS has rejoined the staff of the University of California library, Santa Barbara.

CHARLES AARON SEARING has been appointed assistant reference librarian in Wilbur Cross library, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

VIDOJKA SERSIC, of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, is at University of Pennsylvania as an exchange librarian.

MRS. CONSTANCE HOPE SMITH has joined the catalog department in University of California library, Santa Barbara.

JEAN SMITH is filling the newly created position of arts librarian at Pennsylvania State University.

LEONID G. SONDEVTSKY is now a cataloger in the Brooklyn College library.

MRS. SARAH T. SPIVY has been named assistant librarian in South Georgia College library, Douglas.

BETSEY STARR is the new appointee in the biomedical library, UCLA.

MAYUMI TANIGUCHI is now a cataloger in the Far Eastern languages section of the descriptive cataloging division, Library of Congress.

MRS. LILLIAN TAYLOR is the librarian of
Peabody Demonstration School, Nashville.  
MRS. SHIRLEY B. THURSTON is with the general reference staff at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, as assistant librarian.

ETELKA VAJDA has been appointed cataloger in the law library, Northwestern University.

A. L. C. VICENTI is the director of the University of Brasilia library.

SUSAN WAKEFIELD has been appointed reference librarian in the medical division of Joint University libraries, Nashville.

MONICA PING-O WANG is a member of the catalog department in University of California library, Santa Barbara.

MRS. BETTY JEAN WARNER is now a staff member in Biddle law library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM B. WEAVER has joined the circulation department of the University of Florida libraries, Gainesville.

MRS. MIRIAM WEISS has joined the Beaver College library staff as a cataloger.

THEODORE F. WELCH has accepted appointment as a cataloger in the Far Eastern languages section, descriptive cataloging division of the Library of Congress, to start on April 18.

JOYCE LOUISE WHITE is librarian in the school of education at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

IRIS J. WILDMAN has been named chief of accessions and binding in Yale University law school library.

MRS. MARYRINE HILT WILSON has joined the cataloging department in the Carol M. Newman library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

MRS. LINDA WOO is a staff member of the catalog division in University of Washington libraries.

EUGENE WU will become librarian of the Chinese-Japanese library of the Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, in the autumn of 1965.

MRS. STEPHANIE ZMURKEVYCH has been appointed to the UCLA library catalog department.

RETIREMENTS

ERMINE STONE, librarian of Sarah Lawrence College for more than thirty years, retired on December 31.

NECROLOGY

LOUISE O. BERCAW, former assistant director of the National Agricultural library, died on December 9.

ZELLA CUNDALL, education librarian at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale since 1951 and staff member for nineteen years, died on January 17.

MRS. FANNY ALICE COLDRAN GOODWIN, head of the reference department in UCLA library for twenty-two years until her retirement in 1946, died on November 6.

LILIAN GUTHRIE, for more than fifty years a staff member of the University of Pennsylvania library, died on December 5.

RODOLPHO RIVERA, director of the University of Puerto Rico libraries, died on August 18.

ABSTRACT OF TITLES

(Continued from page 159)

TYSON, EDWIN LOUIS. No. 142  
The contributions of Howard Pease to young people's literature. 811. 28cm.  

This thesis which defines and briefly surveys the development of young people's literature is specifically concerned with the contributions which have been made to this literature in the fiction of Howard Pease, a contemporary author and a pioneer in the field. A careful reading of the Pease novels reveals that the tightly constructed plots of mystery or adventure, designed to command the immediate interest of the young reader, also serve to introduce desirable personal ideals and social attitudes.  


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POSITIONS OPEN

HEAD LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN wanted for Oral Roberts University which opens September 1965 with freshman class and the Graduate School of Theology. Head Librarian at least $10,000 for right person. Assistant Librarian also open from $8,000-$9,000. Master of Library Science required. Fringe benefits additional. Write: Provost, Oral Roberts University, 7777 South Lewis Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105.

HAMILTON COLLEGE LIBRARY, Clinton, New York, needs an experienced Head Cataloguer. A varied and somewhat demanding job in one of the more pleasant parts of the country. German essential, other modern languages desirable. Usual fringe benefits gilt with faculty housing. Faculty rank equivalent: assistant professor. Write: Walter Pilkington, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York.

GENERAL ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN—Varied duties include cataloging and reference. Salary depends on qualifications, range $6,500-$7,500, 11 months. Faculty status, tuition exchange, major medical, TIAA. Position open September 1, 1965. Apply: Harris Hauge, Librarian, Monmouth College Library, Monmouth, Illinois.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY. Positions immediately available. Fast growing State University. Tremendous library growth. Automation being studied. Stimulating cultural area with offerings of concerts, theatres, lectures, summer festivals. Salary determined by experience and background with range from $6,000 to $7,500 for (1) (2) (3). Library Science Degree essential. University experience desirable. Liberal fringe benefits including one month’s vacation. (1) Monographs Catalogers. Working knowledge of at least one foreign language (Spanish, Italian or Russian) essential. (2) Serials Cataloger. Working knowledge of at least one major European language essential. (3) Assistant Acquisition Librarian. University experience desirable. (4) Bibliographic searcher. Salary $5,600 to $6,200. Apply: Hugh Montgomery, University Librarian, University of Massachusetts Library, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003.


UCLA LIBRARY needs experienced cataloger of materials in Arabic, Persian, Turkish. Academic status, good fringe benefits. $7,800 up. Apply to: Miss Page Ackerman, Assistant University Librarian, UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024.

JUNIOR COLLEGE needs a reference librarian. Staff of 6 full-time. Enrollment over 3,000. Book budget of $35,000. New building in immediate future. Rapidly growing library in large metropolitan area with varied cultural activities offers right person opportunity for professional growth and development. Requirements Master’s Degree in Library Science from accredited library school. Salary up to $6,000 depending on qualifications. Contact Richard L. Ducote, Librarian, South Texas Junior College, 1600 Louisiana, Houston, Texas 77002.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Active, progressive chief cataloger. Self-starter, worker/administrator. Staff of six professionals, 13 non-prof. Attractive community two hours from Washington; Baltimore and Philadelphia 1½ hours. Write Director of Libraries, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.
BOWLING GREEN (OHIO) State University Library is expanding its staff substantially for the 1965/66 academic year. Faculty rank. New buildings to be completed in 1966.

1. Head of Order Department. Combination of business and bibliographic skills, supervisory experience and familiarity with electronic data processing. Salary open, depending on experience and qualifications.

2. Head of Reference Department. Experienced reference librarian, preferably with a doctorate in library science or one of the social sciences, to plan and direct a program of reference services for the Research Library. Familiarity with new concepts in information science and information processing desired. Salary open, depending on experience and qualifications.

3. Cataloger. To work under the direction of the Head of the Cataloging Department. Some college or university cataloging experience desirable. We use Dewey classification and LC subject headings. Starting salary in the $6,000 to $7,000 range, depending on experience and qualifications.

4. Automation Librarian. To work with Director and heads of departments on application of data processing techniques to library operations. Desire to have an IBM circulation system (similar to that now in use at Southern Illinois University) ready for operation by fall of 1966.

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