

It is apparent to this reviewer that Mr. Holman and his talented designer-wife are a combination of sophisticated taste and high capability that is somewhat less than frequent in the profession. What is possible for them, having a Colts Armory Press and a careful selection of imported type, is simply beyond the reach of most librarians, nay, even of most academic librarians favored with a university press.

One would hope that there are enough large libraries and collectors at large to exhaust the edition of 350 copies. (Unfortunately, this probably means that the volume will be available to those who, in a sense, need it least.) Hopefully, too, every library school library will procure a copy, which might be the best way to maximize the book's usefulness. If only a small handful of beginning librarians were fired by the passion and good taste exhibited by Mr. Holman, printing for libraries might one day be revolutionized.

A more practical and immediate route to the upgrading of library publications—so fervently desired by Mr. Holman—would seem to be this: (1) raise the level of taste on the part of librarians, and (2) encourage them to seek out a high-quality printer who is, or who has on his staff, a good designer. *Library Publications* is a notable contribution to the first of these goals.—*Wm. R. Eshelman, Bucknell University.*

Special Libraries: A Guide for Management. Ed. by Edward G. Strable. New York, Special Libraries Association, 1966. 63p. illus. \$4. (66-17107).

Special Libraries: A Guide for Management fills a gap in the literature of special librarianship. Rather than being aimed at the neophyte special librarian, this slim, paperbound book is intended for the use of management personnel in deciding the when, why, how, and what of a special library. Written by six special librarians, the information it contains is accurate, current, and well-presented. It is not written as a quick course in librarianship; it presents the type of information the manager of a research laboratory, for example, requires to determine the need of his organization for a library, the functions he might expect such a library to perform,

and the probable costs of establishment and operation.

A number of photographs, floor plans, and tables augment the text nicely. The selection of examples has been chosen thoughtfully to include the whole range from very small to very large special libraries. The data supplied to demonstrate the probable costs of establishment and operation is as current as possible and some suggestions concerning trends are made which should keep the book from being outdated too quickly. Three approaches to budget planning are suggested and it might be possible to use them as a check on each other. The data in this section may also have some useful applications in the estimation of operational costs of "special" libraries which are a part of university library systems. The increasing volume of contract research on university campuses has resulted in a significant growth of special libraries within the academic milieu.

A useful bibliography, again aimed more at management than librarians, is appended. This supplements the numerous books and articles mentioned in the text.

This book is a powerful tool for the librarian who steps into the normally chaotic situation which pertains when an industrial or business concern suddenly senses a need for a library. A few copies in the hands of management would lend support to the librarian's desire to provide optimum service. Unfortunately, it is not likely that too many managers will see a copy before their literature problems become overwhelming. The Illinois Chapter of Special Libraries Association is to be congratulated for sustaining this project and producing this useful pamphlet.—*Robert E. Burton, University of Michigan.*

Lyceum to Library: A Chapter in the Cultural History of Houston. By Orin Walker Hatch. Houston: Texas Gulf Coast Historical Association, 1965. [ix], 73p. \$3.

Every institution should have its history recorded. This maxim is as true for a cultural institution as for a financial, governmental, or academic one. Library histories are important if for no other reason than

that they lend support to the *raison d'être* of libraries themselves. But the histories provide much more than that, of course: practices and developmental programs currently in force can be better understood and justified through a delineation of past experiences, early patterns, historical events, and original sources. Contrary to popular thinking, the past record of an eminent library can be an interesting bit of reading, assuming that one has an interest in the profession or the particular library.

The early history of the Houston public library has been compiled by Orin Walker Hatch, who was employed in that library for five and one-half years. It was issued as a small paperback volume in the *Publication Series* of the Texas Gulf Coast Historical Association. Other worthwhile titles that have been issued in the series, not always local in scope, are *A Short History of the Sugar Industry in Texas*, by William R. Johnson; *Crusade for Conformity; the Ku Klux Klan in Texas: 1920-1930*, by Charles C. Alexander; and *The European Common Market*, by W. L. Clayton.

Mr. Hatch is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma library school and the newly appointed librarian of New Mexico Junior College at Hobbs. He assembled the material for this study in the course of preparing a thesis for the Master of Arts de-

gree at the University of Houston. The published result is hard core historical matter with little or no literary dressing. One reads the work for fact, not fancy. It has none of the enlivened readability of Harry Clemons's *University of Virginia Library, 1825-1950*, or Frank B. Woodford's *Parnassus on Main Street; a History of the Detroit Public Library*.

Beginning with the founding of the Houston Lyceum in 1837 the story is fraught with failure, the abandonment of one lyceum-library after another, until Andrew Carnegie rescues the perishing cultural societies, too numerous to recall. Mr. Hatch's story ends with the erection of the Italian Renaissance building of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie library in 1904. In the appendix a short 'Epilogue' by the present librarian, Harriet Dickson Reynolds, describes well but too briefly the services and size of the Houston public library today. The author's chronology and bibliographical essay are helpful, and the index is good.

The reader feels that he has begun the tale—now he would like to finish it. Who will write the next (and perhaps the most interesting) part of the story of one of America's potentially great public libraries? —Roscoe Rouse, *State University of New York at Stony Brook*.

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Art Reference Citation

THE AUTHOR of "The Art Reference Library" (*CRL*, May 1966, pp. 201-206), writes "that the *Worldwide Exhibitions Catalogue* mentioned in my article . . . should read *Worldwide Art Catalogue Bulletin* . . . and is published by Worldwide Books, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York."

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