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Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation

National Library of Ireland

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This is an index to manuscripts relating to Ireland and to the activities of Irishmen at home and abroad from the 5th to the 20th century. It has been assembled from the collections of 678 libraries and archives in 395 places in 30 countries and from over 600 private collections.

Items from Irish and English libraries cover every aspect of events in Ireland; medieval Latin manuscripts are concerned with Irish missionary activities in France, Italy, Spain, Germany and other European countries; and papers from the 16th century on deal mainly with careers of Irishmen in foreign military service and with Ireland's relations with other nations. Thus these manuscripts are of considerable interest to students of English and European history as well as to those primarily interested in Ireland. There is sufficient source material in the collection to provide the basis for an almost unlimited number of theses and dissertations.

Materials indexed include manuscripts and archives in both private ownership and public institutions. There are entries for all items of Irish interest in published reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, London, and for similar reports — mostly unpublished — on privately-owned manuscript collections in Ireland.

Entries have been grouped under five divisions. The four main divisions are Persons, Subjects, Places and Dates. The same entry is repeated under as many of these divisions as are appropriate. The fifth and smallest division consists of Lists of Manuscripts by location so the user of the index can find out quickly what ground has already been covered.

The 318,000 cards in this index have been reproduced by offset on Permalife paper with approximately 37 cards per 10" x 14" page. The 11 volumes are bound in Class A library binding.
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(Institute for Modern History), Munich

Principal holdings of this library are on the history of National Socialism, the Third Reich and the Weimar Republic, with additional materials in related fields and contemporary history. One of the largest specialized collections of its kind, the library has approximately 50,000 volumes.

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Sachkatalog (Subject Catalog)
Estimated 78,000 cards, 5 volumes
Prepublication price: $265.00; after July 31, 1966: $330.00

Länderkatalog (Regional Catalog)
Estimated 19,000 cards, 1 volume
Prepublication price: $65.00; after July 31, 1966: $80.00

Biographischer (Biographical) Katalog
Estimated 13,500 cards, 1 volume
Prepublication price: $50.00; after July 31, 1966: $65.00

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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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A Mechanized Circulation System

A system is described in which embossed identification cards with machine readable numbers and embossed book cards are used to create an IBM charge card. The borrower's data is automatically punched into the card using an Addressograph 9500 Optical Code Reader. Other data is keypunched manually, and overdue notices are prepared by computer. Cards for selected groups of borrowers can be sorted out and reinserted in the files by machine.

Much has been written regarding systems design, stressing the need for total planning and for careful consideration of equipment, so that the best and most appropriate machines can be utilized to serve the library's purposes. Unfortunately, the library is not always in a position where it is permitted to make the decisions regarding machines, and it must therefore sometimes be able to adapt its requirements to suit the devices available. The system described here is one which was developed within such parameters; it might not have been formulated in this manner, nor using these machines, had the total systems approach been possible.

Background

The library being described houses a collection of seventy-two thousand volumes, of which forty-seven thousand are bound journals and twenty-five thousand are monographs. Approximately fifteen hundred and fifty serial publications are currently received. The eligible borrowing population numbers two thousand and some thirty-nine thousand items are circulated annually. Approximately twenty-five hundred charge cards are in the files at a given time. The informational requirements of the circulation section necessitate that each volume be identifiable quickly as to name of borrower and location. Overdue materials in demand must be recallable, and records for departing users must be cleared at the end of each academic year. Items which are missing or at the bindery must also be traceable.

Since 1950 the library has used the Gaylord Charging System which calls for the issuance to each borrower of a card with a metal plate and the use of a special charging machine which imprints the number, together with the date due on a white 3 x 5” book card. A major disadvantage of this system is the sole use of a number on the charge (book) card, since a register of borrowers must be consulted each time information is requested as to who has an item, or when overdue notices are sent.

With the opening of a new 370-bed teaching hospital, and the move to the medical center of the Syracuse Free Dispensary (now the hospital's outpatient department), accounting systems were designed to handle a large volume of transactions, and the equipment chosen to perform these tasks included an Addressograph Class 9500 Optical Code Reader and an IBM 1440 computer.
When a further decision was made to issue plastic identification cards to all members of the medical center (faculty, staff, students), the library was asked whether it could use such an ID card for a charging system. Since a somewhat similar system had been evolved by the author at the Washington University school of medicine and had proven itself workable, planning was begun on adapting that system to make use of the newer machines available and to exploit their capabilities.

The major conversion problem encountered by adopting an Addressograph system is the preparation of individual plastic book cards for all library materials. Cards do not have to be prepared immediately for all volumes in the library, however, since a considerable number of them do not circulate with regularity. Statistics have shown that approximately 85 percent of the loans in a medical library are from the literature of the last five years, and it is these volumes which must be prepared first. The total number of book cards which must be made prior to operating the system is thus reduced to approximately 20,000, based on acquisition figures for the last five year period. In order to identify the volumes which were to be handled, one copy of the book card was filed at the desk when an item circulated. This was possible only because the library had used a two card circulation system (one file arranged by author or journal title, and another file arranged by date due) until March 1964.

The library was freed from the task of preparing cards for most borrowers since the ID cards would henceforth be issued by another office. It is important to note that the number assigned to each person was developed in conjunction with the library so that its needs would be met. The only ID cards for which the library is responsible are those for non-medical-center borrowers (professional community, Syracuse University faculty, etc.).

### Equipment and Supplies

In order to operate the system the following materials are required.

#### Borrower's Card and Data

The borrower's card (Fig. 1) contains the name and address of the user, together with the designation student, fac-
ulty, or staff, whichever is applicable. Residents and interns receive student cards. In order to make the three cards visually distinctive the headings are in different colors (red—student; orange—faculty; green—staff). A total of four lines of data may be recorded on each card. In addition a ten digit number is embossed across the top of the card in numeric and bar code form. This number, the bar codes of which are machine readable by the Optical Code Reader, identifies the borrower by category, school, year of graduation, or department. The faculty number was developed using the library's existing faculty numbers in order to lessen confusion, because materials charged out to faculty tend to remain out for longer periods, and therefore old charges could be more simply traced. A departmental code number was added to the former number. This enables the library to machine search the circulation files for the charges of any particular group of borrowers, e.g., graduating students, departing interns, etc.

**BOOK CARD**

The plastic card prepared for each volume is also limited to four lines of data (Fig. 2). For books, line 1 is reserved for author, lines 2 and 3 for title, and line 4 for call number and accession number. (No accession records are maintained by the library but a control number is assigned to each book as it is processed, and this number appears on the shelf list card. It obviates the need for copy designation, speeds discharging of books when returned, and is invaluable in inventory for positive identification of volumes.)

**CHARGE CARD**

This is a specially designed IBM card (Fig. 3) which serves to identify imprinted data, and to outline the card fields for keypunching of book and journal information (see Table 2). The cards are color coded along the 12-edge so that charges which come due in a particular week are easily found. The center portion of the card is printed as a reserve-recall form which is filled out by the requesting user and then replaced in the file after being clipped to indicate the reserve request.

**ADDITIONAL CARDS**

*Registration.* In order to maintain a file of active borrowers, when an ID card is presented at the circulation desk for the first time, the plate is imprinted on an IBM card (Fig. 3a) which specifies that the user will abide by the library's regulations. The borrower is asked to sign a statement indicating his responsibility for all loans made on his card and to provide his phone number.
Nonbook materials. To charge out items which do not have plastic book cards (unbound journals, pamphlets, etc.) the borrower's imprint is recorded on an IBM card (Fig. 3a) and the required information is written in by the user. These cards are not keypunched.

Missing materials. When an item is declared to be missing, an IBM card (Fig. 3a) is prepared and placed in the appropriate file. These cards may be keypunched.

It should be noted that the three "additional cards," while conforming to standard punched card size, etc., have been manufactured for the library by Gaylord Bros. This step was taken for several reasons. Because a relatively small number of these cards would be used each year, it was felt that the set-up and design charges of $126.50 per card would be excessive. The large quantity of cards that would have to be ordered to make the price per card economically practical would cause long term storage problems, and on reorders, there would still be a set-up charge of $61.50.

### TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Columns</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Book Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>Borrower's number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>Date Due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-35</td>
<td>Author's Last Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-65</td>
<td>Book Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66-67</td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-69</td>
<td>Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-74</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-80</td>
<td>Cutter Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>Borrower's Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>Date Due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-62</td>
<td>Journal Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-67</td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-70</td>
<td>Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-74</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-80</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONVERSION PERIOD**

During the months between October 1964 and September 1965, when the system is scheduled to begin operation, processing of books must suit both charging systems. In order to do this, the plastic book card is prepared and is then used to imprint both the old and the new book pockets, and one book card (Fig. 4).

It is expected that the addressograph system will be started for faculty charges by June, whenever possible, in order to cut down the number of old faculty charges which will have to be handled in the fall.

**CHARGING PROCEDURE**

The method of charging materials is quite simple. The borrower produces his ID card as he presents the materials de-
Fig. 3—Shown here is a dummy of the charge card to be used. There is a removable tab on the left side which is used to align the card in the Data Recorder. It is removed when the information has been imprinted on the card.

sired at the circulation desk. Both the ID card and the plastic book card are inserted in the Data Recorder (Fig. 5) and an IBM card is placed on top of the cards. The machine is closed and a handle is pulled across the face of the cards, thus bringing a carbon ribbon in contact with the embossed data and imprinting it on the IBM card. The Data Recorder also imprints the date charged. The book card is returned to the pocket together with an appropriate date due card, and the ID card is returned to the borrower.

After the charge card has been prepared, it is kept in a file of the day's circulation in sequence by author or journal title. A statistical count is made at the end of the day, and the following morning the pertinent data is key-punched into the cards.

Each morning a supply of date due cards is pre-stamped in a quantity estimated to last the day.

**MECHANICS**

Each morning the cards for the previous day's circulation of between 100 and 200 bound volumes are taken to the data processing department, where they are first run through the Optical Code Reader (Fig. 6). This procedure is done in two steps, first for journals, and then for books. The machine automatically punches the borrower's number into columns 2-11 of the IBM card by reading the bar codes. The reader has the ability to punch up to 40 columns of numerical data into a card, and using this capability, a code number 9 is

Fig. 3a—The three specially printed circulation forms are shown here (reduced). They are printed on different colored card stocks in order to lessen confusion and to guard against the forms being accidentally used for the wrong purpose.
punched into all the book cards in column 1, so that book and journal cards may be machine separated, and the date due is punched into columns 12-17.

After this step is completed the cards are manually keypunched with the appropriate book or journal data needed to identify the particular item. The cards are then returned to the library where they are manually filed.

Because the charge cards are not easily reproducible, errors in keypunching must be corrected with self-adhesive patches on the original card and then repunched.

When a book is returned, the keypunched charge card is pulled from the files and inserted into the book pocket after being marked “void.” The next time that volume circulates, the borrower’s data and volume data are imprinted on a new charge card, and the old charge card is removed from the book pocket and placed with the new charge card. Since the book and borrower’s data is automatically punched into the card and the keypunched data from the old charge can be duplicated into the new one rapidly, all keypunching is eliminated on such transactions. Washington University school of medicine library has found, on the basis of one year’s experience, that over 60 per cent of the items charged out of the library have old cards, and it may be expected that this figure will rise somewhat over a longer period of time.

**Overdue Notices**

In order to send overdue notices, the circulation files are sorted according to school, year, and department.
notices are not sent to faculty unless a book is needed by another reader.) The cards are then inserted in an IBM collator which matches them against the name and address cards, inserting the address card before each group of charges. When the deck has been collated, it is run into the 1440 computer which is programmed to print out the name and address in block form (Fig. 7), print a legend stating that the following items are overdue, and list all items for the borrower. When the computer compares numbers on the entering cards and finds that they are not identical, the forms are advanced to a new page and the next overdue notice prepared.

The stack of forms is then sent to the library, where the sheets are inserted in window envelopes and distributed either by mail or campus delivery.

It is quite likely that when the system becomes operational, the entire file will be reproduced on a duplicate deck, instead of sorting the circulation file into various number sequences. This procedure will obviate the need for disarranging the master file and enable it to be returned to the circulation desk in a matter of hours, while all procedures relating to rearrangement of the file for overdue notices are performed on the duplicate deck. The latter would then be discarded after the overdue notices have been printed.2

**CONCLUSION**

It can be seen that this system is basically the same as the one at the Washington University school of medicine, except that some changes have been made in equipment. The Graphotype coats the embossed letters with a colored foil when the card is completed in order to facilitate reading; newly designed data recorders are used which print with a carbon ribbon, necessary for sensing

---

Fig. 7—Printout showing the address blocks and numbers as they appear on the ID cards. The 10-digit number is broken down as shown. The division of the number into groups of three digits is purely arbitrary and done to make Graphotyping of the card easier.

by the Optical Code Reader; and the Optical Code Reader is used to insert automatically seventeen columns of numeric data into the charge cards in order to cut down on the keypunching.

Because different imprinting machines were available, the charge card is oriented in one direction which makes it easier to read and to keypunch. The use of a machine codable number positioned at the left side of the card frees additional columns for data recording, and allows larger fields to be assigned to author and book titles, the brevity of which caused some slight problems in the first system.

It may be noted that this is not an especially cheap method of circulation control; however, not all of the costs listed in Table 1 are charged to the library and the major cost of the Graphotype and its service contract are divided between the various departments which use it.

Given the limitations of already selected machines, this system does provide a neat and workable solution to a circulation problem. The time of the Circulation Staff which is eliminated in producing the overdues is not gained, however, but merely reassigned to keypunching the daily circulation.
A comprehensive engineering approach to the analysis and functional design of library systems is described in terms of the fundamental space-time relationships which characterize university libraries. Long-run trends in acquisitions and circulation are related to the relative obsolescence of stored materials, and the uncertainty of short-run demand patterns is related to the need for excess service capability. The spatial dispersion of library resources among specialized information centers and central depositories is considered with respect to availability, retrieval, duplication, and efficient storage.

This paper attempts to outline a fairly comprehensive, engineering approach to the functional design of a university library system. It is comprehensive in the sense that it considers both long-run and short-run patterns in library operations in an integrated manner. It is an engineering approach in that it attempts to isolate the fundamental space-time relationships that characterize a library and to treat them in an analytic manner.

Although a library is essentially a social institution steeped in human values of all kinds, it can be viewed as a complex communication system charged with the task of transferring information through space and time, and as such, it is particularly amenable to engineering analysis. The mathematical models which emerge from such an analysis may seem far removed from the librarian’s view of the library, but they are almost certain to provide a much better basis for the design and operation of library systems than is now available.

The models developed below are the result of several years of discussions and joint research efforts by librarians and industrial engineers at Purdue University. There is no attempt here to make forced applications of industrial techniques, although the general methodology of operations research is readily applicable in the library environment. The appropriate goal is neither the advent of total library automation nor the complete mathematical description of a library system. Rather, it is a search for reliable methods of measurement and analysis which are compatible with the established objectives of library administration.

In the remainder of the paper, models are developed to help to explain how acquisition, circulation, storage, loan period, and duplication policies and patterns interact over the long run. Circulation, as a measure of library activity, becomes the one factor related to all of
the others. Total circulation is shown to depend on the size of the collection, its rate of growth, the usage of new acquisitions, and their obsolescence rate. The circulation of individual items is later seen to be closely bound up with the demand pattern, the loan period, and the availability of duplicate or substitute materials.

Availability can be increased by purchasing duplicate copies and maintaining branch libraries but with a consequent increase in the eventual accumulation of obsolete materials. Tighter control of acquisitions and loan policies is seen to reduce obsolescence to a limited extent, but eventually every library will have a considerable amount of inactive materials. Optimal selection rules for withdrawing these items from active storage, and optimal shelving rules for storing the selected materials are two promising methods for relieving the pressure on today's bulging libraries.

The models presented have been deliberately simplified in order to emphasize their contribution to an overview of the library as a system. Particular applications would require considerably more detail and complexity in the models. In their present state, however, they do serve to indicate some general trends, isolate the important factors associated with the trends, and indicate areas for further study.

The development is divided into three parts: (a) growth models, (b) storage models, and (c) availability models. The

![Graph of Library Volumes, Circulation, and Acquisitions Over Time](image)
first involves a time-series analysis of acquisitions, holdings, and circulation. The second part considers several aspects of book storage in a manner that is analogous to modern inventory theory. The third part treats the library as a stochastic service system and applies some elementary queueing models to determine the availability and circulation of single and duplicate copies at central or branch libraries.

ACQUISITIONS, CIRCULATION, AND OBsolescence

The twentieth-century explosion in knowledge is reflected in the growth of university libraries. A study of Danton’s figures for the holdings of the ten largest American universities indicates a fairly steady rate of growth of 4.5 per cent per annum since the year 1850. This is the same rate Johnson cites for the growth in scientific journals since the year 1700.

The history of the Purdue University libraries over the past forty years shows an incredibly steady increase of about 6 per cent per annum in both acquisitions and holdings. The evidence suggests an elementary growth model of the form:

\[ N_t = (1 + a) N_{t-1} = (1 + a)^t N_0 \]  

where \( N_t \) defines the size of the collection at the end of year \( t \) as a function of the annual growth rate, \( a \), and the size \( t \) years ago, \( N_0 \). It follows that the acquisitions, \( A_t \) in year \( t \) are proportional to the size of the collection, since:

\[ A_t = N_t - N_{t-1} = a N_t = \frac{a}{1 + a} (1 - N_t) \]  

Circulation records are a measure of the service performed by a library, but such data has only recently been given the scrutiny it deserves. A forty-year record of circulation (home use) at the Purdue libraries suggests a long-run trend that parallels that of acquisitions and holdings, with some fluctuation both above and below the trend line. At all times, however, the total number of books checked out is considerably less than the total holdings, with the implication that a large number of books in any one year are inactive and that the number of such volumes is increasing steadily (Fig. 1).

Studies by Fussler and Simon at Chicago and by Jain at Purdue have shown that the average circulation of library materials decreases consistently with the length of time since their publication or acquisition. A preliminary analysis of their data suggests that this decrease occurs at a fairly steady rate. Jain’s data suggests a 6 per cent annual decline since acquisition and a 4.5 per cent rate since publication, but these estimates are based on a relatively small sample.

If the annual decrease in activity occurs at some constant “obsolescence” rate, \( \beta \), then the circulation in year \( t \) of all books acquired in year \( t-1 \) can be defined as follows:

\[ C_t (A_{t-j}) = C_0 (1 - \beta)^j A_{t-j} \]  

where \( C_0 \) is their average circulation rate in the first year of acquisition. By combining equations (1), (2), and (3), the annual circulation of the entire collection can now be defined by:

\[ C_t (N_t) = \frac{aC_0}{a + \beta} N_t + \frac{\beta C_0}{a + \beta} (1 - \beta)^t N_0 \]  

Here, the first term defines the long-run trend, since the second term disappears for large \( t \). However, any change in \( a \), \( \beta \), or \( C_0 \) would cause an asymptotic shift in circulation to a new trend line.

4 A. K. Jain, A Sampled Data Study of Book Usage in the Purdue University Libraries (Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University, 1965).
Circulation, Storage, and Shelving

Many libraries are contemplating or practicing some form of depository storage of less active materials. Methods of selecting items for storage have been proposed by Fussier and Simon, Jain, and Trueswell, all of which seek to minimize the anticipated circulation of the stored items as a collection, i.e. to select least used material for storage.

One such plan would be simply to relocate all items acquired more than \( d \) years ago, as is sometimes done with periodicals. The relative advantages of such a plan can be demonstrated with the use of equations (1) and (4). The proportion, \( n_d \), of the total collection stored under this plan is found from equation (1) to be:

\[
n_d = \frac{N_{t-d}}{N_t} = \frac{1}{(1+a)^d} \tag{5}
\]

From equation (4), the proportion of the total circulation which is due to the stored items is defined by:

\[
c_d = \frac{C_t (N_t - d)}{C_t (N_t)} = \left( \frac{1-\beta}{1+a} \right)^d \tag{6}
\]

where \( a \) is the growth rate and \( \beta \) is the obsolescence rate as before.

Values of \( n_d \) and \( c_d \) are shown in Table 1 for a hypothetical library with \( a = \beta = 0.06 \). Such a library can expect to satisfy 95 per cent of its circulation with its acquisitions of the past twenty-five years, or about 77 per cent of the total collection. Acquisitions of the past twelve years alone account for half of the collection and 76 per cent of the circulation.

Better utilization of shelf space can often be made in the storage of inactive materials. Leimkuhler and Cox developed an exact method for evaluating the spatial efficiency of shelving books by size, and Cox has extended the model to include various aspects of shelf construction. Raffel has recently published a very efficient programming model for evaluating shelf storage by both height and width. These models are capable of specifying the best size classifications (shelf-heights) to use for any given collection.

Table 2 gives the results for shelving a representative sample of the Purdue collection at optimal shelf heights. It can be seen that the additional gain in capacity decreases quite rapidly as the number of size classes increases. The Purdue studies indicate that no more than three or four classes would ever be needed in a compact storage area. Further studies of shelving systems are needed especially with regard to their cost and compatibility in the total library context.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age, ( d ), in Years, When Stored</th>
<th>Proportion of Collection in Storage*</th>
<th>Proportion of Circulation from Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A 6 per cent acquisition and obsolescence rate assumed.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Size Classes</th>
<th>Potential Capacity Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Storage by Height, Per Cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* L. J. Raffel, "Compact Book Storage Models" (Master's thesis, Purdue University, 1965).
It is worth remembering that Dewey recommended shelving by size. In general, subdivisions of large collections in various ways, by size, use, etc., permits more efficient operations on a suboptimal level. The bigger problem is to integrate the parts into a unified and effective system.

**AVAILABILITY, CIRCULATION, AND DUPLICATION**

Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Morse and others have focused on the random nature of the demand for library services. This is a crucial element in the design of almost all kinds of service facilities and usually implies the need for considerable “over design” in the system or the provision of excess service capability. A well developed engineering treatment of this topic has evolved over the past fifty years within the telephone industry and recently has found wide application in such diverse places as supermarkets and superhighways. The theory is bound to play an increasingly important role in the future design of library systems.

As an elementary application, consider the circulation pattern of a single volume, which is requested randomly or independently in time but at a steady rate, \( R \). (This is the pattern observed by Morse.) The average time interval between checkouts for the book can be divided into two parts: The mean loan interval, \( T_L \), and the mean interval between checkin and checkout, \( T_R \), which in the “random” case is equal to \( 1/R \). Thus, the mean circulation rate \( C_1 \) of the volume can be written:

\[
C_1 = \frac{1}{T_R + T_L} = \frac{R}{1 + \frac{T_L}{T_R}} \tag{7}
\]

which indicates that the circulation rate is always less than the request rate.

The proportion of satisfied customers, \( C_1/R \), is a useful measure of the availability of the book; and the fraction, \( T_L/T_R \), is a measure of the service load on the book, commonly called “traffic intensity.” Where \( T_L = T_R \), the book is only available for 50 per cent of the requests. As the request rate diminishes, availability increases but circulation decreases. If the request rate increases, circulation increases also, but availability falls off rapidly, so that the circulation increase is accompanied by a considerable rise in the number of disappointed customers.

Two common library responses to the demand for popular books are: (a) the shortened loan period, and (b) the acquisition of extra copies. Equation (7) can serve to evaluate the first of these strategies, since a reduction in \( T_L \) reduces the traffic intensity and increases both availability and circulation, assuming no change in demand. A 50 per cent reduction in the loan period produces the same effect on availability that a 50 per cent decrease in the request rate would produce. However, circulation is increased in the former case and reduced in the latter case.

The analysis of the effects of duplication on circulation and availability requires an extension of equation (7). The circulation rate, \( C_2 \), for two copies can be defined in terms of the rate, \( C_1 \), with one copy as follows:

\[
C_2 = \frac{2C_1}{1 + \left(\frac{C_1}{R}\right)^2} \tag{8}
\]

Since the availability with one copy, \( C_1/R \), is always less than unity, it can be seen immediately that two copies can never succeed in doubling circulation. For example, if the single copy was available only half of the time, duplication will increase total circulation for the two volumes only 60 per cent above that of the single volume. Availability is increased in the same proportion, i.e. from 0.5 to 0.8.

What is even more significant for the
long run is the fact that duplication always reduces the average circulation per volume. For the previous example, the circulation per volume was reduced 20 per cent in order to increase availability. As the demand for a particular book diminishes, duplicate copies add less and less to the availability but contribute significantly to the apparent obsolescence of the collection.

The above models also shed some light on duplication among branch libraries, since this plan is analogous to the division of requests into two separate streams each serviced by its own copy. If loans between branches are not made, then it can be shown that the increase in circulation is always less than if the two copies are held at the same location.

The best that can be done under such circumstances is to divide the demand equally between the branches, which yields a total circulation of:

\[ C_{2B} = \frac{2C_1}{1 + \frac{C_1}{R}} \cdot \quad (9) \]

For the above example, where \( C_1/R = 0.5 \), the total circulation is increased only 33 per cent by the branch policy of duplication, and circulation per volume is decreased 33 per cent. The availability at each branch would be 0.67 as contrasted to 0.5 for the single volume and 0.8 for two copies at a central point. With unequal division of demand between the branches the total circulation is increased even less and circulation per volume reduced even more.

These models serve to indicate the effects of various policy decisions. It is unlikely that they are precise estimators of actual performance because of the assumptions required in their development, as, for example, that the demand rate for a book is independent of its availability or the loan policy. Much more complex models would be required to account for such reader reactions as discouragement and impatience and the substitution of similar books. Such models can be or have been developed to varying degrees of perfection within the voluminous literature of queuing theory. The difficulties of adapting these theories to library practice should not be underestimated, but there is no question of the feasibility and eventual benefits of such an undertaking.

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ACRL Membership Dec. 29, 1965

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Specialists</td>
<td>2,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior College</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>3,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>3,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Books</td>
<td>1,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Memberships</td>
<td>1,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that many members do not select membership in sections.

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Choice Address Change

THE EDITORIAL, advertising, and production offices of CHOICE: Books for College Libraries are once again being moved to larger quarters—on December 31, 1965. The new address is 100 Riverview Center, Middletown, Connecticut 06457. The telephone number remains the same: (203) 347-6933.
Statistics and Standards for College and University Libraries

Problems and discussions are reported which were experienced in the work of the ALA National Library Statistics Coordinating Project and in the preparation of the handbook on Library Statistics. Consensus was reached as to most useful statistics and as to terminology applied to them. Apparently such agreement could be used in expanding statistical reporting into other areas, especially in developing standards for university libraries.

Problems in Library Statistics have been with us for some time, and so have attempts at their solution. What has stood in the way in the past has been the apparent irreconcilability of the needs of various types of libraries with each other, not to speak of internal differences of measurement within each group.

The ALA National Library Statistics Coordinating Project was undertaken in 1964 with the aim of standardizing the kinds of statistics to be collected nationally, and standardizing the measuring units in terms of which they will be reported. It was not the purpose of the project to recommend format or procedures for publication, or to set standards for libraries. There are no standards for university libraries such as exist for college libraries. With the publication of Guide to Library Statistics; Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology, such a project should now be undertaken with common national applicability assured. The very existence of defined terms with statistical relevance should be of considerable help in this work.

Far from being unanimous in approaches, differences were recognized. Where they were not reconciled in the final reports of recommendations, they were at least respected. For instance, by accepting a definition of volume for all types of libraries it is now possible to arrive at a total of national resources in that category; types of libraries which

Miss Chicorel is Assistant Chief of the Acquisitions Division, University of Washington Libraries, Seattle.
find additional holdings statistics useful may include them in separate categories. Since microtext is being reported separately, it appears in the national tabulation. Any library which feels it useful for its own purposes to add reels of microfilm and number of microcards to its total volume count is able to do so on the local, internal level.

Wherever possible, existing measures and methods for collecting statistics have been maintained. The present attempt has been consciously aimed at clarification by combining already existing forms or by separating them into new elements, rather than by discarding the old and forming a completely new system. Underlying selection of the areas to be included in statistical measurement were the questions of purpose and of means. In the language of historical knowledge, the issues would be those of teleology and of mechanism. The common purpose of librarianship is to control and conserve its intellectual resources for maximum service to its public. As one means to gain insight into where we stand in respect to our activities, our manpower resources, library materials, physical facilities, and financial position, the measurable areas in libraries are presented numerically—that is, statistically. Statistical measurements of libraries not only show where we stand but also, over a period of time, where we have been and where we are going. They are the means by which we predict future growth and relate it significantly to future needs. The problems faced on this project were whether a particular statistic added significant information to our body of knowledge, whether an item could be counted at all, whether it could be added to any other category, and what the basic unit of this count should be.

First, it was necessary to establish a uniform concept of constituent factors in the holdings of one library. Quite apart from local administrative organization is the question of meaningful reporting. Therefore a university library which reports the holdings of the central campus together with those of libraries on subsidiary campuses increases the distortion factor in lateral comparisons with libraries which report them separately.

One diversity which has been pointed out by many is the problem of proceeding from a base of previously irregular accounting of library holdings, particularly in the volume count. Unreported or undiscovered losses over the years and changes from bibliographic to physical volume count are common to the larger libraries.

This problem increases with the size and age of a library. Looking to the future, however, we can accept the fact that big libraries are big. By agreeing to a common method of reporting now, we will avoid future chaos. With the increase in the number of new libraries, particularly on the college level, standardization of reporting is imperative. While statistics have many uses, one of them is to indicate the size and, by implication, the usefulness of a library's holdings. Out-of-print volumes which many new libraries are able to buy on microfilm, and which established libraries are adding as replacements, are of some consequence to the researcher, as well as to budget and space considerations.

The point at which a volume becomes a statistic may vary. If the figures for volumes added annually are taken from the statistics kept by the catalog department, it is essentially a cataloging count which may represent backlog of other than the current year. If the count is taken when the volumes enter as acquisitions, it may be increased by material not added to the collection, such as unsuitable gifts or ephemera not to be cataloged. To relate the number of volumes added significantly to expenditures, the count should be made at the point at which the volumes enter cataloging from acquisitions. The assumption being made
is that temporary or provisional or partial processing is provided by most libraries to make materials "ready for use."

The areas of greatest diversity of opinion next to volume count are those concerning government documents, capital and operational expenditures, and definition of the term librarian. Government documents were treated by exclusion; that is, only those which are classified according to local practice should be included in the volume count, and only those periodical titles so identified in the February issue of the U.S. Government Publications Monthly Catalog are added to the periodical count.

The consensus was to exclude income as a reportable item in the budget, but to treat expenditures in a more detailed way, in order to allow flexibility of interpretation and to avoid the appearance of establishing standards in this area. The fact that no provisions for standards were made does not obviate their usefulness.

The need for the development of ALA standards for university libraries is greater since the passing of the Library Services and Construction Act. The Analytic Report of Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1961-62 includes "Resume of National Academic Library Resources." The drawbacks of such analytic reporting are various. The term "national academic library resources" in the title is misleading since the report omits all those which serve institutions beyond the four-year level. In the information based on the ALA Standards for College Libraries and the Standards for Junior College Libraries, the analysis of the research library is an obvious lacuna. It would probably have been well to have had a rather complete assessment of all academic libraries in the nation available to support Edwin Castagna's effort this year in determining the country's needs in terms of possible solutions under LSCA. It would seem, therefore, that it is time that a project to develop statistics for university libraries be undertaken.

The absence of standards for university libraries may be in part due to the fact that minimum standards may be interpreted to be maximum standards, and that increases due to the population and knowledge explosions cannot be built in. It may be feared that standards may be a deterrent to expansion. Since growth figures are available for all related factors, however, the expansion ratio of development need not be frozen in a given year.

Statistics which are gathered annually should be measurable against standards; conversely, it will be useful for the future application of such standards if in developing them consideration is given to the recommendation of the chapter on "Statistics of College and University Libraries" in the forthcoming Handbook on Library Statistics. The difference between the questionnaire which is reprinted in the back of the book and the final form of publication of Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities is a matter of interpreting the raw material. Since all information from the questionnaires returned by libraries is transferred onto punched cards by the U.S. Office of Education, Library Services Branch, it forms a permanent record which is available for research in printout form. For instance, the information on physical facilities gathered by USOE in its "Survey of College and University Libraries, 1963-64" will be available in printout form in the future. This survey is a non-recurrent effort, or at least it will not be repeated for some time. The definition of space in the forthcoming Handbook is intended to measure the total space as given by architectural specifications. The questionnaire, however, phrased its definition of space in terms of net space, that is, space available for use measured from the inside walls only. A committee working on ALA university library standards will have to make the decision on which definition to follow. It might be
well to contact the Library Services Branch, in order to determine the feasibility of the method used last year, as represented by its results. There are a number of items, such as equipment, which are treated cursorily in the ALA Standards for College Libraries and for Junior College Libraries; such items in university libraries should no doubt be spelled out in detail.

Since the number of books or volumes per student and faculty only is not indicative of the strength of library service in university libraries, the amounts spent for library materials should be made an integral part of their standards. While prices change and the emphasis on research in various areas is a variant determining factor in expenditures, the ratios may be assumed to remain the same. It is estimated that good library service to graduate students costs about ten times that needed for undergraduate college students annually. The RTSD Standards for Technical Services Staffs Committee (ad hoc) will add another important factor when its findings are made public. That there is a relationship between the personnel needed to process material and the amount of material added to a library's holdings is unquestioned, but, Parkinson's law aside, no one knows the cutoff point. Reference Service is another area for which the development of standards is underway.

With the successful experience of cooperation among librarians which resulted from the method used by the ALA National Statistics Coordinating Project, it should be encouraging to anticipate projects which will add further criteria of measurement of library service to our body of knowledge.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


(Continued on page 51)
Systems Evaluation by Comparison Testing

Most evaluation thus far of systems for "identifying and storing the information content of bibliographic materials for future search and retrieval" has been attempted by comparison with other systems. Care, however, has not often been taken to eliminate the flaws that normally may be expected to accrue in such comparisons from the operation of variable factors. It is hoped that future comparison testing of systems will not be attempted without well stated conditions and criteria and unless the systems are essentially comparable.

Comparison testing tends to be based on the "one best way" principle. This principle holds that for any given set of circumstances there is one best way of doing something. The principle is fallacious because very few methods or circumstances are so alike that they can safely be compared without danger of distortion. In most respects, distortion and false conclusions result when obvious differences between things being compared are ignored.

A case in point is the testing by comparison of different kinds of systems for the intellectual organization of information. The word "systems" here is used to denote the end products of distinct methods for identifying and storing the information content of bibliographic materials for future search and retrieval. These may be alphabetical indexing systems, formal and informal classification systems, alphabetico-classed indexes, graphically- or statistically-derived classificatory or indexing systems, assemblages of related words—hierarchically, probabilistically, structurally, or linguistically defined—and so on, all designed for different purposes and operating, for the most part, in different kinds of situations. Their common denominator is that all organize information-bearing material for search and retrieval and most have some kind of classification features, but here the likeness ends. In some cases, subject matter may be held in common, but the total system approach is sufficiently different to make the results suitable for various purposes, not necessarily identical.

The use to which a system is to be put to a considerable degree affects the choice of system, as well as its application. A universal classification, for example, covers the whole of recorded knowledge but does so in such a way that all of its parts are interdependent. If one section is selected for special treatment or expansion or realignment, the ramifications are soon felt throughout the rest of the system, which then needs the same kind of attention so that it will continue to function as an organic whole.¹ One may use a selected part of such a classification for a limited field, but experience indicates that no field stays limited for long and that eventual-

¹The author is indebted to Mrs. Marie Henahaw, Decimal Classification office, Library of Congress, for clarification of this point.
ly one must make decisions vis-à-vis the whole. The special vocabulary of a coordinate indexing system, which has un-defined or minimally defined terms, is dependent for successful operation upon its use in a limited, homogeneous subject field. Inside this field, words may have to be combined in a special order or with indicated relations to be consistently meaningful. Outside the field, the homograph factor demands exact definition of terms. The simplicity of the system, which is the basis for its effectiveness in the narrow field, then disappears, because with exact definition it necessarily follows that one must have exact rules for application and very exact designation of which kind of relationships may be made between terms.


This point for all descriptor usage has been emphasized by Calvin N. Mooers, "The Indexing Language of an Information Retrieval System," Information Retrieval Today: Papers Presented at the Institute Conducted by the Library School and the Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota, September 19-22, 1962. Ed. by Wesley Simonton (Minneapolis: Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota, 1963), p. 34. Mooers' original term 'descriptor' had a limited meaning, but it has become generic for "index term" and the meaning broadened considerably in the process.

The terms effective and efficient are treated as synonyms in this paper. cf. Webster's Third New International Dictionary ... Unabridged). This is in contrast to their definition as separate terms. By John A. Swets, "Information Retrieval Systems," Science, CXLI (July 19, 1963), 245.


In this experiment, distinction was not made between those systems designed with a universal approach to the intellectual organization of information and those designed for limited use in parts of the whole. The former, when one comes to a specialized subject like aeronautics, is a dilute approach, while the latter is a concentrated one. At Cranfield, the dilute approach was made through the Universal Decimal Classification, and through alphabetical subject headings, which are generalized-concept index terms. The concentrated one was made through a faceted classification tailor-made for the subject, and through Uniforms, which had a vocabulary composed of words taken directly from documents dealing with the subject. All four were applied, as if each were equally qualified, in a situation that called for the concentrated type of approach. One would expect, in such a situation, that the concentrated approach would yield much better results in terms of recall than the dilute approach. Swanson's interpretation of the results suggests this is what happened.

The opinion of the director of the Cranfield Project, Cyril Cleverdon, that the dilute approach is almost as effective as the concentrated one in answering a group of questions based on the source documents is open to doubt because of the rather irregular nature of the statistical reporting, the type of questions asked, the method by which they were compiled, the preponderance of title word indexing, the switching of indexers from system to system, and the type of subject analysis used.

In the Cranfield comparison of sys-
tems, the means for making the comparison was highly significant. The experiment was expected to reveal differences between the four systems for the intellectual organization of knowledge and to show which was the most effective in dealing with a corpus of aeronautical material. Since the four systems were treated as if each were equally applicable to the given test situation, each document was analyzed for all four systems in one operation within a definite time limit. Regardless of which system was used for the initial analysis (the four were rotated), its result was then matched to the terminological or structural pattern of the other three. No attempt was made to break the train of thought occasioned by the first analysis. For example, if this were Uniterms, the analyst, unconsciously if not consciously, must have used these terms in searching the indexes of the other three systems. Each time he made four analyses from the brain work on one system, each time translating the initial analysis into the language of the other three. The test was, in effect, a consecutive three-part conversion of each system for one-quarter of the documents, rather than a test of each system on each document.

To make the point even clearer, suppose the conversion of the first analysis of a document into the other three systems had been done automatically by computer. Theoretically, the differences between system terminology could have been minimized and the human error factor virtually eliminated. Such a course would have forced prior decisions on compatibility of terms and class descriptions which in themselves would have shown up major differences between the systems. Such a machine conversion process would not have eliminated an error in analysis in the first place; it would merely have transferred it to all systems. This may have happened anyway in the Cranfield Project. Was an error in the initial analysis corrected in the other three systems, or was an error an error throughout? The time factor suggests the latter, since there is no evidence that the individual document was re-analyzed for each successive system after the initial mental work was done.

If each indexer-classifier had worked with one system alone, presumably the differences between systems would have been maximal since the source documents would have been analyzed each time by someone thoroughly familiar with the system and using its viewpoint, without reference to the other three. The use of a single analyst for each system might have shown better how each system operated in the given test situation. This brings out another point. There was no test to show how well each system operated within the framework for which it was designed. This, perhaps, was most apparent in the case of the faceted classification, which came off rather badly because the stop-watch nature of the experimental environment put speed of access to a system at a premium, and this kind of classification is not designed for quick reference.

This detailed discourse indicates some of the difficulties involved in treating all systems for the intellectual organization of information as equals in a given subject area. Such a course has its origin in confusion over the nature of varied methodologies used in the different systems tested. One means of looking objectively at methodology in a field is to stand off and view the field with the eye of a stranger. This is easier to do if one actually is a stranger. Another way is to choose to look at a similar field as an analogous situation. This path is dangerous in that no two fields are exactly alike and extrapolation from one to another should be done sparingly, if at all. Analogy, however, is the basis for making mathematical, mechanical, or other models in scientific research and has proved quite helpful in providing explanations in relatively intractable situa-
tions. The analogous procedure to be used here is not a formal model, but merely citation of similar instances in the second field as parallel illustration of the organization of the first.

The field of intellectual organization of information is composed of a complex of systems. It may be likened to the transportation field, which is also a complex of systems. In one instance recorded knowledge is transferred from head to head. In the other, heads (with bodies) and goods are transported from place to place. Both kinds of complexes may be evaluated in terms of multiple factors studied with an unlimited degree of refinement: speed, safety, convenience, reliability, comfort, ease of use, ability to transport directly from point to point, accessibility, time limits, switching, interchangeability, flexibility, modernity, and so forth. The ideal system in either complex would take anyone anywhere without switching, with speed, safety, reliability and comfort, on schedule, and by any route the user wished to take. Needless to say, there is no single transportation system for all these purposes, and it seems most unlikely that there will be a single information system for all purposes.

This is an easy point to make with transportation systems because individual preferences and needs are taken for granted. Aunt Maud would not be caught dead on an aeroplane, while Cousin John will go thousands of miles to ride on a train drawn by a steam engine. One may, however, become a little more subtle than this. It is possible to get to Los Angeles by train, aeroplane, automobile, ship, roller skates, and by many other means. The Santa Fe Rail-

road and Pan American Airways are equally effective ways of getting there, but the routes, scenery, travel time, equipment, and such are considerably different. One cannot take Pan American to Chicago or the Santa Fe to Honolulu because they do not go there, though both go to Los Angeles. It seems almost silly to mention such obvious differences in transportation systems, but similar differences in systems designed for the intellectual organization of information go unnoticed.

Suppose the Cranfield experiment had been made with transportation systems. One might have had four, as follows: the Canadian Pacific Railway, a transcontinental system corresponding to the Universal Decimal Classification; the New York Central Railroad, a regional system corresponding to a faceted classification; Air France, a worldwide system corresponding to alphabetical subject headings; and Ozark Air Lines, a regional system corresponding to Uniterms. All four transport passengers and freight. All four have similarities in operating detail, such as ticketing, rate structure, terminals, baggage handling, guarantees, schedules, etc. There are also a few major differences between them. The New York Central takes to the air once in a while, and Air France has been known to come to ground unexpectedly, but in general they operate in different milieus. All four systems operate successfully in their respective areas, but to expect one to do what another does and to compare them in effectiveness in transporting passengers depends entirely on the wishes of the passengers, not on the system. All are equally effective in reaching their destinations; it just depends on how those destinations are sought.

The important factor in comparing systems is not to show whether one is better than another (more efficient in a specific set of circumstances) because better is a qualitative term, always a subjective judgment and relative to an
intuitively-derived set of ideals or frame of reference. The importance factor is to show whether each system does what it was designed to do, where it fails, and where it could be improved. Note that the comparison of unlike systems, in particular, should be made on the basis of clearly stated criteria and should lead to possible adoption or adaptation of desirable features from one to another, rather than to a choice between them, with implied condemnation of the "losing" system.

Comparison of a generalized system with a highly specialized one is like comparing the New York Central with the cog railway that runs up Mt. Washington. Unless the criteria for comparison are very clearly given, the two have little in common to make comparison valid. "Effectiveness" without saying effectiveness in precisely what way is not enough. The uneven comparison is easy to see with this example. It is not so easy to see when comparing one part of a universal classification with the index to a highly specialized publication in the same subject area. Though there are similarities in modern classification and indexing, the concept-structure approach is still very different from the word approach, even when the relationships between words are classified. If the comparison is done to test the hierarchical chain procedure needed to reach a given concept against an alphabetical listing to get the same thing, there should be consideration of the time and entry factors involved. A system, such as an index, which can be entered directly by means of the correct word or words, would be much faster to use than a classification schedule, where one works down to the correct description through a series of levels. But the term in the classification will be unambiguous by the time one has gone through its family tree, while the index term, if it is even present in the sought-after form, may turn out to be a homograph, homonym, or synonym of the concept desired. If speed is a factor, one may be tempted to use the index to the classification without checking the schedules, which alters the experiment to testing one index against another.

In addition, comparison of a large system with a small one or the intellectual organization of information in a big subject with that in a little subject, on different scales, can be invidious. A universal classification, for instance, was never intended to do what a highly specialized subject classification or index does, and a big subject cannot be treated with the detail a small one commands except on a scale that so far has not been produced. Therefore, the first question to be asked before comparing any systems is "Are they comparable?" This leads to the second question, presuming the first is answered in the affirmative, "What was each system designed to do?" Testing the efficiency of one in relation to another should take the answer to this second question into account. There seems no sense in condemning a system for not doing what it was not designed to do. No burro has yet been ridden up the Jungfrau nor train taken to the bottom of the Grand Canyon. Yet information systems designed for experts have been roundly condemned because tyros cannot use them. The ordinary library

9 The rudiments of the idea that evaluation should only be made with well-defined criteria are suggested in Swanson, op. cit., p. 8. Alvin Goldwyn has discussed the problem in terms of how to determine what is being tested: "The Place of Indexing in the Design of Information Systems Tests." Automation and Scientific Communication: Short Papers Contributed to the Theme Sessions of the 26th Annual Meeting . . . American Documentation Institute, pt. 2 (Chicago: 1963), pp. 321-22 (also as Western Reserve University Center for Documentation and Communication Research Report CSL-TR-9, August 1964); Allen Kent, "The Cleverdon-WRU Experiment: Purpose," Information Retrieval in Action (Cleveland: Press of Western Reserve University, 1963), pp. 75-82. Methodology for all evaluation, as distinct from criteria for experimental evaluation, has been ably discussed in Irving M. Klemper, "Methodology for the Comparative Analysis of Information Storage and Retrieval Systems; a Critical Review," American Documentation, XV (July 1964), 210-16.

10 An experiment along these lines was made by Gerald Jahoda, "A Technique for Determining Index Requirements," American Documentation, XV (April 1964), 82-85.
dictionary card catalog is a case in point, being severely criticized because it does not have simple entry for collections running into the multiple millions, or for not having highly specific subject headings where its purpose is to provide initial introduction to a field, not a detailed analysis of it.

Comparisons which ignore the design of a system can be misleading when systems are similar as well as when they are different. In the Cranfield-Western Reserve University test, a specially designed faceted classification was compared with the semantic factoring method as to effectiveness in answering questions, mostly based on documents analyzed by both systems.\(^1\) Explanations of the original interpretation of the results of this experiment considered practically everything except the purpose, design, and operation of each system in its natural habitat.\(^2\) At this writing, there is considerable doubt as to what the correct interpretation of the results should be.\(^3\) The two systems are not tremendously different in theory—both may be considered varieties of faceted classification—so that it may be that we have two systems enough alike to make comparison criteria easy to assign. A series of new comparison tests, based on sounder experimental procedure, might yield much more fruitful results than tests between unlike systems.

Another point that has come up as a result of comparison testing of systems is the matter of relationship between the amount of material recalled in answer to a question and the relevance of that material to the question asked or its pertinence to the needs (stated or unstated) of the user.\(^4\) Attempts to put this on an objective basis have not been impressive. Again, analogy to the transportation complex illuminates one of the key points. How does one get an irrelevant document with a relevant indexing term? How does baggage checked through for a nonstop flight from New York to San

\(^{1}\) Jean Aitchison and Cyril Cleverdon, A Report on a Test of the Index of Metallurgical Literature of Western Reserve University (Cranfield, Eng.: College of Aeronautics, 1963).


\(^{3}\) Swanson, op. cit., 17-18.

Francisco end up in Denver? The answer lies partly in the fact that multiple factors are involved, each of which can play more than one role. For example, one small but devastating factor in indexing is simply that terms with multiple meanings may not have been adequately differentiated and defined.

Another factor in the evaluation of systems is that of assessing the results of input overload. Criteria here have a bearing on the initial motivation for design and development of systems. In the transportation field, the situation is that of providing for a steady climb in demand for air transportation between cities and also for seasonal "rushes" where unusual demands are placed on all forms of transportation. In information systems, demands have tended to be revolutionary and progressive in some areas, such as the social sciences and humanities, but explosive and revolutionary in other areas, such as sciences and technology. Contests, fads, special assignments, popular concern with a subject on a temporary basis due to publicity or some event can produce an overload in any subject area. With information systems, the temporary rushes are not predictable as with seasonal rushes in transportation. The reaction of an information system to stress may be just as significant in evaluation as relevance-pertinence. Both have much to do with the user.

The user of either an information system or a transportation one is the ultimate authority. If he is taken to Rome via London when he wanted to go via Paris, he is less likely to rejoice that he has reached Rome than he is to fuss about the "miserable" trip he had getting there. In fact, so much is the user the ultimate authority that he can kill a system simply by refusing to use it. Edwin Castagna's threat of the dictionary catalog facing the fate of the railroads is not an idle one. Both currently demand too much of the user. Also, a point overlooked in both cases, comparison with other systems does not answer problems arising from the weakness of this system. In each case, the faults are internal and only obliquely subject to revelation by comparison with other systems.

Does this mean that comparison of systems should be undertaken primarily from the user's point of view? Of course not, but the user should be considered. In dealing with information systems he should be led to take a much more active part in indicating his exact destination and the route by which he wishes to reach it. He should be guided into revealing the question he really wants answered, rather than asking the question he thinks the system can answer. He should be diverted from "helpfully" posing his question the way he thinks the system can answer. He should be answered, rather than asking the question he really wants answered, rather than asking the question he thinks the system can answer. He should be diverted from "helpfully" posing his question the way he thinks the system will answer it. With some systems it should be remembered that the user is the middleman who operates it, not the ultimate recipient of its products. There are all kinds of users, at all levels of sophistication, and using information systems devised at many levels

15 The literature on user needs and practices is tremendous. The Proceedings of the International Conference on Scientific Information, Washington, 1958 (Washington: National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 1959), is a good starting source. Readers should also refer to the "Literature Notes" section of American Documentation for recent and current bibliographical sources.
18 This attitude is taken in Arthur D. Little, Inc., op. cit., p. 24; a refreshingly opposite tack is taken by Charles Bernier, "perhaps the author has as much right to be served as the searcher, i.e., in order that his articles should be retrieved by relevant readers" ("Is relevance an adequate criteria in retrieval system evaluation?" Automation and Scientific Communication, v.2, pp. 190-200); Doyle also expresses concern about the inability of users to state their true needs "in simple form." For user problems, see Donald J. Hiliian, "The Notion of Relevance (I),," American Documentation, XV (January 1964), 28-29; Charles Bernier, "Correlative Indexes VI: Serendipity, Suggestiveness and Display," American Documentation, XI (October 1966), 277-87; Alvin J. Goldwyn, "The Semantic Code: Predetermined Relevance," Information Retrieval in Action, op. cit., pp. 171-82; John A. Ewet, op. cit., pp. 245-60.
of complexity. Since the user is the final evaluator of any system, one had better be sure, in considering the user, that he and the system are matched. Perhaps some of the most vocal dissatisfaction with systems for the intellectual organization of information in recent years has been due to the fact that users and systems were mismatched. Sometimes this has been true because the users, particularly in the scientific community, are impatient to get back to their laboratories and either do not have or do not take the time to learn how to use the systems available to them. Sometimes it is because the makers of the systems assume the user understands the system much better than he actually does. At other times, the problem might be resolved by removing the system from public consultation and making it available through a middleman, a solution, incidentally, that is a foregone conclusion with some automated or computer-oriented information retrieval systems.

As with transportation systems, there is no accounting for the tastes, needs, desires, limitations, adaptibility, and just plain cussedness of the individual user. Rather than trying to achieve the impossibility of being all things to all men, which is again giving at least lip service to the principle of “one best way,” it is more prudent to have several systems with differing objectives, different levels of complexity or detail, as well as varying design, composition and operation, and to use them in conjunction with each other, both directly in some cases and indirectly in others—all in all a shotgun rather than a rifle approach.20

To compare systems for the intellectual organization of information for future retrieval without explicitly stating the criteria of the comparison is to beg the question. Variant systems should not be “run against” each other, but tested for efficiency according to well-stated conditions, for complementarity, mutual support, and for success or failure in achieving the purposes for which they were designed. It may be possible to carry over ideas and goals from one system to another, but each system is an entity and judgment as to the degree of success in retrieval should not be placed primarily on carryover factors between systems.

A good beginning towards achieving more valid comparisons has been made by Pauline Atherton in devising a table of criteria to standardize reporting of results of evaluation experiments.21 Adopting standardized criteria for reporting will affect the methods of testing, since one cannot meet these standards with inadequate working procedures. A statement of exactly what features are being compared and how is certainly another “must.” One may, for example, be considering the effect of precision in terminology on the speed of accurate retrieval, or structured versus unstructured vocabularies as factors in pertinence of retrieved results to stated needs of users, or ease of entry into a system for the inexperienced user, or relative applicability in a predetermined, limited situation of the results achieved by asking a certain question of two or more systems, or relative suitability of various systems to scattered or single queries as searching techniques for a given subject, or the

(Continued on page 36)


If one wishes to ascertain whether a particular college library uses the LC classification system, one may consult Table 3 in the Office of Education's *Library Statistics of Colleges & Universities, 1963-64; Institutional Data* (Government Printing Office, 1965). In the columns below, the names of all libraries using systems other than LC have been eliminated, thus concentrating the LC list in a conveniently consultable table. In addition, two items from Table 1 have been added: type of institution (grouping by institution has been substituted for the single alphabetical order under each state), and number of volumes held by the library. As in the Office of Education's report, the institutional classifications are designated as follows:

| U         | University          |
| LA       | Liberal arts college |
| TEA      | Teachers college    |
| TEC      | Technological school|
| THE      | Theological school  |
| FA       | School of fine arts |
| OTH      | Other professional school |
| JC       | Junior college      |
| TI       | Technical institute |
| SP       | Semiprofessional school |

This arrangement juxtaposes, then, as an example, all of the liberal arts colleges in California employing the LC system, with the sequence according to volume count.

College libraries using the LC Classification System arranged by state, by type of institution, and by number of volumes in thousands are listed below.

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Dr. McGaw is Director of the Library and Chairman of the Department of Library Science, Western Washington State College, Bellingham.
<p>| TEA 43 | Stanislaus St C | LA 73 | Lake Forest C |
| TEA 48 | Sonoma St C | LA 94 | Rosary C |
| TEC 12 | Northrop Inst of Tech | THE 45 | Chicago Teachers C North |
| TEC 139 | Calif St Poly San Luis Obis | THE 33 | Concordia Theol Sem |
| THE 18 | Pacific Lutheran Theo Sem | THE 42 | Luth Sch Theol Rock Is |
| THE 78 | Pacific Sch of Religion | FA 2 | American Cons of Music |
| FA 3 | Calif Inst of the Arts | OTH 9 | Chicago C of Osteopathy |
| JC 5 | Lassen C | JC 6 | Trinity Christian C |
| JC 13 | Chabot C | THE 33 | St Thomas Seminary Iowa |
| JC 20 | Fresno City C | LA 45 | St Meinrad Seminary |
| JC 26 | Contra Costa C | LA 63 | Fairfield U |
| JC 31 | Diablo Valley C | LA 41 | Marycrest C |
| U 316 | Colorado St U | LA 126 | Luther C |
| LA 22 | Southern Colorado St C | THE 45 | St Meinrad Seminary |
| THE 33 | St Thomas Seminary |
| Connecticut | | | |
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| LA 63 | Fairfield U | LA 31 | Concordia Senior C |
| THE 16 | Holy Apostles Seminary | LA 41 | Marian C Indianapolis |
| LA 37 | 4 George Washington U | LA 79 | St Marys C |
| District of Columbia | | | |
| U 122 | American U | U 1,168 | U of Iowa |
| U 374 | George Washington U | LA 41 | Marycrest C |
| U 558 | Georgetown U | LA 126 | Luther C |
| THE 14 | Oblate C | THE 45 | St Meinrad Seminary |
| JC 1 | Strayer Jr C of Finance | LA 118 | St Beneditcs C |
| TI 1 | Capitol Radio Engr Inst | Louisiana | |
| | | U 211 | Loyola U |
| Florida | | | |
| U 690 | U of Miami | LA 209 | Colby C |
| LA 43 | Barry C | LA 209 | Colby C |
| LA 89 | U of South Florida | TEA 11 | Ft Kent St Teachers C |
| TEC 1 | Embry-Riddle Aero Inst | SP 2 | Bliss C |
| JC 4 | Hampton Jr C | LA 72 | Washington C |
| JC 6 | Volusia Community C | LA 100 | Mt St Marys C |
| Georgia | | | |
| U 592 | U of Georgia | OTH 40 | U of Baltimore |
| U 788 | Emory U | JC 7 | Anne Arundel Cnty C |
| LA 166 | Georgia St C | JC 10 | Catonsville Cnty C |
| JC 20 | Augusta C | | |
| Illinois | | | |
| U 2,333 | U of Chicago | LA 16 | Cardinal Cushing C |
| LA 23 | McKendree C | LA 35 | Merrimack C |
| LA 38 | Maryknoll Seminary | | |
| LA 45 | Barat C of Sacred Heart | | |
| LA 54 | Mundelein C | | |</p>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>U 223 U of Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Academic Libraries Using the LC Classification System

If the libraries are arranged in their institutional groups by size of collection, the results are as shown in Table 1.

The range of volumes, as well as the median number, by institutional types, are shown in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF VOLUMES</th>
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<th>TEC</th>
<th>THE</th>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Per Cent</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>664</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Per Cent</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>30.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, all classifications &amp; per cent LC</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>17.2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total, LC: 250
Grand total, all classifications: 1676
Per cent LC: 14.9

Note: The size divisions are those used by Thelma Eaton in "Classification in College and University Libraries," CRL, XVI (April 1955), 168-76.

* The number of institutions listed in Table 3 is 1673. Libraries using the LC system are reported in all except the following states: Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, & Utah.
TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Low</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Theological school (THE)</td>
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<td>33,735</td>
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<td>39,024</td>
<td>8,835</td>
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<tr>
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<td>703</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semiprofessional school (SP)</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>1,685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Of the ten LC libraries reported, this one is much higher in volume count than any of the others. The second highest number of volumes is 139,186.

SYSTEMS EVALUATION . . .

(Continued from page 80)

relative efficiency of systems to expand searching in chain or array, or the degree to which systems permit self-verification, self-referral or self-correction, and so on. Possible criteria are limited only by the imagination of the experimentalist. Up to the present, very little has been done in experimental situations to alter only one variable at a time, so that much experimentation suffers from the presence of too many uncontrolled variables. The Cranfield project had so many variables going at once that one is seriously justified in asking whether the results mean anything at all. Publicly verifiable results have been remarkably rare in many recent experiments.\(^22\) Improvement in methodology, leading to repeatability, is urgently needed in many areas of documentation.

What of the future? Currently systems evaluation by comparison testing is essentially a negative operation. Boldly comparing what is fundamentally incomparable unless the criteria which form the basis for comparison are clearly stated is neither objective nor valid.\(^23\) Comparison testing does have merit and especially collateral values, provided its limitations are honestly accepted. Refinement in comparison testing technique is called for, particularly any technique which has to do with possible value judgments. It is said that all roads lead to Rome. Let us judge each one on its own merits, letting them complement each other, and aiming always to keep in mind the variety of needs of users, who are the ultimate authority in the success or failure of any system.


Not Too Academic

Nonprofessional staff who have been properly selected, trained, and supervised are capable of a wide range of tasks often considered professional, including cataloging and classifying, bibliographic verification, reference and interlibrary loan work, and of course, circulation. The role of the librarian lies in planning; in the selection of materials and courses of action; and in the training, supervision, revision, and inspiration of nonprofessional and student assistants. There must be careful discrimination between professional and nonprofessional tasks on the basis of the actual work done, not on old prejudices, and trust must be placed in the abilities of the nonprofessional working under the tutelage and supervision of the professional.

There are several aspects of Academia which make the life of the college and university librarian somewhat different from that of the librarian elsewhere, and this holds true with respect to staffing the library as it does in other matters. For one thing, the librarian is working in an intellectual milieu with professional colleagues who are not altogether willing to accord the entire professional staff of the library the sought-for professional or—as it is called in these circles—academic status. The normal faculty member (assuming, for the moment, that such a creature can be found) has completed a long and rigorous training in his discipline, having earned his doctorate through years of study and research culminating in what is, hopefully albeit infrequently, a major research project that represents a significant contribution to knowledge. He teaches—less and less each year, I might add—and is engaged in research which results sometimes in advancing the frontiers of knowledge and, inevitably, in the vast flood of books and articles which threatens to inundate us all. He is heir to the longest tradition of professionalism (or is it really the second longest?), for as my crusty old French professor loved to remark, the professor was a doctor when the surgeon still barbered and any one at all could pull teeth. This old pro, then, is reluctant to consider professional those whom he sees filing cards, stamping date due slips, or arguing over ten-cent fines—the image is his, not mine; he questions the intellectual currency of those who classify psychology as a subdivision of philosophy, who continue to make arbitrary and illogical divisions of the continuum of mathematics in accord with medieval concepts, and who never does any research and rarely publishes articles, even on what Ralph Shaw refers to as “how we done it good at Podunk.” Consequently, the academic librarian is usually in an uneasy limbo between the teaching and the clerical staffs.

Thus, it seems to me, the necessity of distinguishing between professional and nonprofessional activities is even more critical in academic libraries than in “the real world.” It is not a simple thing. Many academic libraries are small with small staffs, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to effect the discrete separation of all tasks into professional and nonprofessional activities.
I professional until a library, like an atomic pile, reaches a critical size. Even then it is not easy. Then, too, because of budgetary restrictions, modern and efficient equipment is often not available for the mechanization of routine chores.

But, basically, the problem is that we have not clearly defined the professional work of librarians and have tended to assume the expedient policy of employing trained librarians to perform a mixture of professional and clerical tasks because it is easier than studying our operations and setting up proper staffing tables. I say this as one who is guilty. *Mea culpa.* Furthermore, even when we do discriminate between the levels of operations, we are prone to follow tradition rather than to analyze the tasks to be done. For example, we usually consider cataloging a professional activity; yet much of cataloging (and I do not mean the menial chores of typing and filing) can be done and done well by nonprofessional staff members, and I would include actual classifying and descriptive and subject cataloging.

A recent survey of cataloging in forty-two libraries, members of the Association of Research Libraries, asked about the use of clerical staff for cataloging new monographs with Library of Congress cards. Of the forty-two, all but eight employed clerical staff to do some cataloging with LC cards, but only a few used them extensively. Yet all responded that their performance was satisfactory. One library, however, noted that “We believe that LC cards cannot be accepted absolutely in regard to call number and subject headings. New titles involve new numbers and new headings, and older titles need to be verified for present LC practice. Professionals needed also to verify main entry when various rule changes are involved.” I should like to comment briefly on these remarks: In the first place, they seem to me to assume that the clerical worker has little or no training and that he is incapable of absorbing enough cataloging lore and is of insufficient intelligence to exercise any degree of judgment. I do not concur. Many libraries, my own included, not only use clerical staff for cataloging with LC cards but for original cataloging as well—often for quite difficult material. There must, of course (or should I say “I believe”?) be professional librarians to supervise and to whom the nonprofessional can turn when questions arise, and to revise when there may be errors in the more complex work. That some errors will escape is beyond question; but if you believe in the infallibility of the professional cataloger, permit me to suggest a careful scrutiny of any public catalog. I do not believe that intelligent, well trained nonprofessionals working under intelligent and alert professional supervision will make appreciably more errors than professionals.

Another area in which nonprofessionals can be utilized is the verification of entry and the checking to eliminate duplication. In some libraries this is considered professional work; in others it is not. I know of two large neighboring libraries which illustrate these contrasting practices. The one which uses professionals admits to sizeable duplication discovered only after the arrival of the book. The other, using graduate students with a minimum of professional supervision, has a minuscule rate of duplication; and the catalogers there have indicated that the verification of entry was excellent. Why? I believe that in the first library the professional librarians had but little interest in what they soon came to regard as a low-level task and they could not sustain that interest through a full day’s work. In the second library, the students were challenged by the work and, since they worked only a few

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hours a day, stopped before boredom set in. The first library, it seems to me, was wasting the talents of a goodly number of trained professional librarians.

In reference work, too, there is much that can be done by nonprofessionals under supervision. They can answer many directional and informational questions, freeing the professional for the more difficult and extensive “research” question. Under supervision, they can handle the bulk of the work of interlibrary loans. Everyone, of course, uses nonprofessionals in circulation, so I shall not pursue this—except to say how very difficult it is to find really good professional people interested in supervising a circulation department.

Students were mentioned a moment ago. This is the second unique situation of an academic library’s personnel: the pool of highly intelligent students available, even in these days of academic affluence. The situation is even brighter, of course, when the institution has extensive graduate work, and brighter still when it has a good library school. In one library I had the honor to be associated with we had student assistants, largely graduates, of exceptional intelligence. Many of them are now professors themselves, and some even saw the light and have achieved a state of grace by entering our profession. By using these students we had access to all kinds of special competencies, and it was not unusual to see a senior cataloger consulting a beardless boy—or even a bearded boy—who happened to have some expertise in a subject or a language. All too often we do not make adequate use of the talents and capabilities of our student assistants; and as a former student assistant, I have only the greatest respect for them.

I have frequently been shocked by the attitude of some of my colleagues towards students and nonprofessionals. Apparently my experience differs radically from theirs, for I have encountered a good many with as much knowledge and ability—and sometimes more—than many library school graduates. We have all too often accepted the assumption that a degree from an accredited library school is a guarantee of successful librarianship. And yet all of us know some who have managed to pass through library school without its teachings having made any impression on them.

What then, you may ask, do I consider the role of the professional librarian? By no means do I advocate that we dispense with them! Their role, as I see it, should be in planning; in the selection of materials and of courses of action; in the training, supervision, revision, and inspiration of the nonprofessional and the student assistant. Librarians, in short, should be librarian-managers or bibliothecal specialists. There is room for those whose bent is towards administration and for those with special competencies who wish no part of administration. Nor should anything I have said be construed to preclude the magic combination of inspired librarian, good book, and receptive reader.

A recent column in the Library Journal scoffed at the separation of professional from nonprofessional tasks, drawing an analogy between librarians and the dentist who fills cavities or the doctor who takes temperatures and blood pressure. These are false analogies. I do not deny that the librarian should be familiar with all tasks performed in a library—indeed, I heartily agree—but why must he perform them all? Need the architect lay brick or weld steel to design a building? I am reminded of the very portly chief engineer of a ship I once knew. I wondered how on earth he could ever get down into the engine (Continued on page 55)


This is not the long awaited general textbook in the management of university academic affairs. The title is in fact somewhat misleading, for the book is not a general text at all but fundamentally a factual report on the minute details of academic administration in one of the major universities of the country, the University of Michigan. The viewpoint is that of one of the new breed of academic administrators, a vice president who was a professional administrator rather than a teacher. Such a man must accept policy decisions made by others and see that they are effected; there is little room for questioning or speculation. Thus the book is not even a true case study, for a case study implies the careful consideration of case problems and alternative solutions. Instead the book appears to be a procedure's manual, slightly enlarged, and committed to print.

As a report on the details of academic management in one of the great universities, the volume is important and it does have value. First, any record of how one university treats academic problems adds to the understanding of higher education in America. Second, there are numerous useful tables, such as those on teaching loads, salaries, per student costs, and percentage distribution of educational and general funds; there also are forms for faculty personnel records, faculty service records, departmental budget requests, and others. Most of these tables and forms are taken from the University of Michigan, but occasionally others are added. There are chapters or sections on all phases of academic management, which make interesting if not very lively reading. All of this information would be quite helpful as background for a new vice president in a very large university, though of course he should proceed with caution because there are a number of oddities in the work, and Michigan does not have all of the answers.

The work has a number of weaknesses. Probably the most serious of these is the author's apparent lack of understanding of the philosophical backgrounds of higher education. It is true that he is in a position, as academic vice president, in which his initiative in this area is much curtailed by circumstances, and furthermore he is not in the center of the power structure—regents, president's seat, or faculty senate—where policy decisions are made. He should have demonstrated at least a sympathetic understanding of the nature of higher education. But, for example, the author finds it difficult to understand faculty unrest: "More than anything else, each school and college within in a university, and the university as a whole, would like to have a happy faculty. Inevitably, however, a certain amount of unhappiness and unrest creeps into most faculties . . . usually because individuals did not understand the terms of their appointment! Now it is an inalienable right of every faculty member, as unassailable as his right to academic freedom, to complain, and academic prestige requires that he do so. Fortunately for the administration, these gripings are much reduced around the administration. Furthermore, some of the most eminent departments in the country have been notorious for virulent internal feuds. There is no necessary correlation between harmony and excellence, for there is unfortunately the greatest harmony in mediocrity. Again, the author discusses tenure and cites at length Michigan rules and regulations, without even once mentioning the subject of academic freedom for which tenure exists. As still another example, Mr. Williams has apparently never heard of Flexner's four functions of a university, judging from the short shrift he gives to the library and the university press.

The author demonstrates little understanding of the nature and role of the library in the university, having little grasp of it either as a research resource or as a specialized teaching agency. This is rather surprising in view of the strength of the libraries and the professional staff at Michigan. He does not seem to know that about two-
thirds of a modern university library staff are clerical and nonprofessional, but one-third highly trained and qualified professional librarians and that the distinction between the two groups is very clear. He proposes to class them all with secretaries and physical plant personnel, to deny them tenure, and to refuse even a table of equivalents. It is unfortunate that the achievements and progress of modern librarianship still are not recognized in isolated instances such as this. Fortunately for universities, most take a far different view.—Arthur McNally, University of Oklahoma.


Since the beginning, the profession of librarianship has enjoyed, in some circles, a reputation for a sort of charm which seems to have stemmed, in large measure, from the humorous stories told about odd and interesting questions answered at the reference desk. That reference librarians themselves are often witty raconteurs probably contributed to the impression that glamour, if any, belonged to that branch of the service. The value of reference work in maintaining good public relations is recognized by everyone, but the complicated relationship between the reference function and the other technical processes calls for frequent new definition, and the double-edged responsibility of reference personnel to interpret the administration on one hand, and represent the public on the other, has not yet been sufficiently explored in professional literature.

Thomas J. Galvin's engaging textbook, *Problems in Reference Service; Case Studies in Method and Policy*, preserves in its narrative form the fascination of the original reference questions; the case study method is well adapted to reach the beginner in the profession who must learn that he is not the only pebble on the beach even though he may be the glamour-boy.

The cases are skillfully arranged to serve the teacher who wishes to proceed from fact-finding reference books, coming at last to the more complicated encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, annuals, and directories. Cases dealing with policy, departmental administration, and the ethics of reference work are interspersed throughout the text. The settings vary from large research institutions to tiny branch libraries, but the emphasis is on illustrations of the operation of a department and on the type of service found in college or research libraries. Bibliography and the selection of suitable editions, the needs of teachers, and the nature of the effective reference interview loom large, but the importance of team work and the reference librarian's ethical standards are the points most forcefully presented.

The author's primary purpose is to analyze the reference function, but he suggests modestly in the introduction that several of the cases would be useful as well for a course in library administration. This is especially true of the one called "The Reorganization of a Collection of Documents." If a special collection is to be set up, should the document cards be removed from the card catalog? The discussion takes place between the assistant librarian and the reference librarian. Doubtless for good reasons, the remarks of the head cataloger are not quoted, but neither is another pertinent matter indicated: what does the new documents librarian need to know about cataloging? Mr. Galvin provides the solutions for only two of the problems and this one is not among the number, but it would provide the material for a lively debate in any library club meeting.

Again, the case dealing with the purchase of the Library of Congress catalogs is surely a matter of concern to other technical services besides reference and the administration. "Participation in a Regional Union Catalog" might be described with equal justice as a cataloger's problem, as indeed are all of the problems dealing with bibliography. In other words, the uses for this interesting text are numerous for the whole staff, as well as for teachers in library schools or in-service training.

The use made of cases in the teaching of library science is more comparable to medical teaching practice than it is to legal case
study or social case work. As long ago as 1963, Galvin explained and defended the method in the *Journal of Education for Librarianship*. He has used it himself at Simmons College as a means of combating the detachment from a real situation of the cut-and-dried problems traditionally employed in reference teaching. If the problem method is necessary to emphasize the necessity for a thorough knowledge of the books themselves, the case study method is equally necessary to prepare the student for actual work in a library. What a fine thing it would be for the profession if mature librarians took the time to write up their experiences for the use of others! The cases would make good reading, and the writing would be a lot of fun.—Isabel Howell, Tennessee State Library and Archives.


Over six years ago the Rare Books Section of ACRL decided to sponsor a handbook that would serve as an introduction to the field of rare books. This was a large order since any knowledge in this exacting field is acquired only through long years of working with rare books and with those who know rare books. Articles which appeared while this project was still in the planning stage changed the scope of the book somewhat since certain subjects already had been covered. The editor states that the purpose of this volume is “to stimulate intelligent thinking about many problems which curators and administrators are facing ... when collections are expanding ... and the demand for trained personnel has not been satisfied; to present information which will help correct certain unfortunate situations [the situations are not specified]; to establish some means for the prevention of careless practices, and to dispel the misconception that all rare books ‘deserve the same kind of treatment.’” The scope of the book thus would seem to be the management of rare book collections and the preservation of their contents.

Ten distinguished contributors have discussed the topics assigned to them as informatively and helpfully as possible. The articles have been logically arranged, and they present a straightforward account of administration and activities or rare book institutions. The authors have tried to anticipate problems and give of their knowledge and skills; the book contains a wealth of sound advice.

It also contains a few pitfalls. Through “editing” (not the work of Mr. Archer) the American Library Association’s *Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries* was changed from the 1941 edition, cited by the author of the article on cataloging, to an edition of later date and less pertinence—an error so serious that an erratum slip should be included in every copy. To list the well-known firm of Hodgson as “Hodgkin” is apparently a result of hasty proofreading.

More disturbing is the statement that in the repair of books “either the paper or the binding” lies within the competence of some curators. The specialist knows what the writer of this article meant, but the beginner, seldom one to doubt his own abilities, may commence repairs without bothering to read the ensuing paragraphs which might have set him right. The best advice to an inexperienced curator is to let things alone and consult an expert.

The most serious pitfall, perhaps, is the implication—and it comes from none of the authors—that we at last have a textbook on the administration of rare books. This happens to be a field that cannot be learned through a textbook. Most rare book specialists are self-taught. In their long apprenticeship they have been forced to read widely and with discrimination. They have acquired a considerable range of knowledge from general reading, from each other, and from the books themselves. There is no substitute for this apprenticeship. *Rare Book Collections* has much that is valuable, but it does not encompass all knowledge of rare books in a single volume—and single volumes are what today’s student is eager to seize upon. Of more value to the novice would be a visit to any of the notable collections maintained by the authors, or an hour’s chat with one of the curators. The book does not emphasize this strongly enough.—Ellen Shaffer, Free Library of Philadelphia.
Resources of North Carolina Libraries.

Terry Sanford, the progressive, “education” governor of North Carolina from 1960 through 1964, appointed a Governor’s Commission on Library Resources in February 1964. This Commission engaged Robert B. Downs and a team of able North Carolina librarians to survey all types of libraries in the state to make recommendations which would enable library planners and government officials to meet the state’s growing and changing library needs. Resources of North Carolina Libraries is the result of this study.

The report is important in several respects. It is the first survey ever published of library resources of North Carolina. It is a comprehensive compendium of statistics and facts about North Carolina libraries, organized in a useful and understandable volume. Dr. Downs has brought together a mass of information that can be used for evaluating and planning the improvement of all types of libraries in the state.

One of the most useful aspects of the study may prove to be the comparisons of the present status of North Carolina libraries to national and regional standards. For example, statistics on the important library criteria are charted for all the state’s college and university libraries and compared to ACRL standards. Comparisons to standards are given also for public and school libraries.

The report considers rather extensively the regional library concept for the development of public library resources. However, no detailed plan of regional library organization is recommended such as those in the Pennsylvania and Illinois surveys. This omission may be due to insufficient study time, as well as to disagreement between the surveyors and the Commission as to basic methods of public library financing; the surveyors emphasized state aid, and the Commission stressed local support. The report recommends further study to determine the most satisfactory plan for state library systems. The fifty-five major recommendations in the report emphasize the need for increased financial support of all types of libraries.

Unfortunately, the report appeared too late in Governor Sanford’s administration for it to carry much impact on the 1965 General Assembly. With the change in state administrations, the Commission ceased to exist.

It is expected that some of the individuals on the Commission, library-minded citizens, and librarians will implement many of the recommendations in the report. Certainly, the facts contained in the report will be useful for a long time to come in planning for improved library services and as arguments for increased library budgets.—Isaac T. Littleton, North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Reminder
Questionnaires for the Survey of College and University Libraries, 1964-65, which were mailed to participating libraries early in December 1965, should be completed and returned immediately in order to insure early publication of the survey.
This article continues the semi-annual series originally edited by Constance M. Winchell. Though it appears under a byline, the list is actually a project of the reference department of the Columbia University libraries, and notes are signed with the initials of the individual staff members.

Since the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as A11, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide and its supplements.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


In this first of the annual supplements which will list "entries added each year to the General Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum" (Pref.) most of the entries are of recent date, but there are, of course, many older imprints. No annuals for the years 1956-1962 (the gap now existing between the photolithographic edition of the Catalogue and the present publication) are planned, but a decennial cumulation of additions for 1956-1965 will eventually be issued so that the record will be complete. Style and format are those of the photolithographic edition.—R.K.

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1 CRL, January and July issues starting January 1962.

2 Carol Anne Bondhus, Marilyn Goldstein, Rita Keckleson, Evelyn Lauer, Carol Learmont, Sarah Ropes, Charlotte Smith.


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Previously a mimeographed publication, the Guide in this fourth edition appears as a compact, well printed volume. Purpose and scope remain the same: to list the important reference works on South African topics, the selection being limited largely to books published in the Republic of South Africa. Arrangement of the work has been revised and improved, and most of the annotations have been rewritten or expanded.—E.S.


This is a welcome addition to the relatively small group of well executed South American bibliographies. Compiled under the guidance of the director of the National Library, the work is a comprehensive overview of bibliographies published in or about Uruguay, from all periods of that country's history. Uruguayan government-published bibliographies are also included. Citations are arranged by subject field, and there is an author index. The editor hopes to continue the work through supplements.—C.A.B.


Here is a kind of "books in print" for the burgeoning reprint trade. Reprint editions of books, journals, and other serial publications, regardless of method of reproduction, are included, and more than a hundred European and American publishers are represented. Arrangement is by author or other main entry, with cross references from editors, variant titles of journals, etc.
Information includes original publication date when known, plus place, publisher, and (usually) date of the reprint. Series notes are given when applicable, and there is an appendix providing references from reprint series to the main entry. Although the editor felt obliged to omit prices, the work should be a great timesaver in both acquisitions and reference work. One hopes that it will appear on a regular basis.—E.S.


To be published in a cumulative pattern, this new monthly supplement notes additional locations of titles included in earlier issues of the National Union Catalog reported after publication of annual or quinquennial cumulations. The first issue supplements the 1958/62 list and notes principally books represented by Library of Congress cards printed from 1956 through 1959. The Register contains two lists, the first (and considerably longer) by Library of Congress card number, the second by main entry. The latter represents titles submitted to National Union Catalog by other libraries. Coverage will increase with successive issues, and by 1968 is expected to be on a current basis. Together with National Union Catalog 1952-1955 Imprints (Suppl. 4A12), this new publication greatly increases the scope of the National Union Catalog.—R.K.

**Book Reviews**


Now that the Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities has been reduced to an annual, this new publication fills a gap, listing book reviews appearing in a wide range of current periodicals. More than two hundred English-language (mostly United States) periodicals of general circulation and specialized periodicals which have "substantial circulation among libraries, scholars, and others having a great interest in books" are indexed. Specialized scientific and technical periodicals are excluded. Arrangement is alphabetical by author of the book reviewed; citations include names of reviewers when known. The first cumulation listed thirteen thousand five hundred citations of nine thousand five hundred books; periodicals added since the first issue have been indexed retroactively through January. The great number of periodicals indexed, the short time lag involved, and the inclusion of books reviewed only once make this a practical, useful tool.—C.L.

**Publishing**


Intended to provide a place for the exchange of information and ideas in international bookselling and publishing, this new yearbook contains much information valuable to librarians. Short articles in English or in French with English summaries are arranged under general headings, "About Best Sellers" being of special interest to librarians. Following these are sections containing facts and statistics, some of the more useful being: UNESCO standards for publishing statistics, international lists of libraries and the size of their holdings, international literary prizes, holidays in all countries, and an index to advertisers classified by country and subject. There is no general index, but the Contents are full and annotated. This is a handy yearbook, although somewhat expensive for its size (335p. in the 1965 volume).—S.R.

**Directory**


Title and introductory matter also in French, Spanish and Russian.

Intended to provide "information on the aims, programmes and activities of national and international organizations, and on agreements concluded between States, concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication" (Intro.d.), this volume supersedes UNESCO's Directory of Cultural Relations Services (1959; Suppl. 4C5) and its Index of Cultural Agreements (1962). It includes information on 272 international organizations and about five thousand governmental and nongovern-
mental agencies and institutions. Some information previously appearing in Study Abroad and Travel Abroad has been transferred to this new publication. The work is in three main parts: I, Introductory articles; II, International organizations: aims and activities; III, National organizations and activities. The latter section is arranged by country, with organizations grouped thereunder by field of interest. There is a country and organizational index.—E.S.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

Catalogue collectif belge et luxembourgeois des périodiques étrangers en cours de publication, rédigé sous la direction de A. Cockx... Brussels: Culture et Civilisation, 1965. 2v. 2.400 FB.

Title and introductory matter in French and Flemish.

Although it will have limited use (chiefly as a verification tool) even in very large American libraries, this first Belgian union list of serials in thirty years merits attention. It provides a finding list in libraries of Belgium and Luxemburg of periodicals currently published outside those areas. (Belgian publications are listed in Julien van Hove’s Répertoire des périodiques paraisant en Belgique and its three supplements, Suppl. 1E6.) Scope and arrangement are carefully detailed in the introduction; American librarians will need to keep in mind that annual reports, bulletins, etc., are entered by title rather than under issuing body. Some four hundred libraries reported holdings, and the list of these forms a useful directory indicating accessibility, hours, and special services.—E.S.


This guide to the Library of Congress collection of east central and southeast European newspapers published from 1918 to date is especially useful because of the very complete data on specific holdings. Both bound volumes and microfilm are included in an alphabetical arrangement by country, then by city of publication. Most entries also include information on frequency, date of establishment and the issuing body, publisher, or editor. Separate indexes for place of publication, language, and title make all the information readily available.—S.R.


Contents: v.1, Scientific, technical and medical. 484p.

Publication of a new Ulrich’s is always something of an event, and certain features of this new edition invite notice here. “International” has been added in the title to emphasize the broader scope of coverage: though limited to titles in Roman alphabet or with subtitles and abstracts in English, there is a greater inclusion of foreign titles than formerly. Some twelve thousand titles of scientific, technical, and medical periodicals are included in volume 1. (The second volume, covering the arts, humanities, business and social sciences, is promised for publication in early 1966.) Arrangement follows that of the previous edition, with eight new subject classifications added. New appendixes offer a reprint of the “American Standard for Periodical Abbreviations” and a “Subject Guide to Abstracting and Indexing Services.” There is also a list of periodicals which appeared in the tenth edition, but which are known to have ceased publication.—E.S.

RELIGION


Originally published in Danish (Copenhagen, 1952), this work now appears in English translation with certain additions, and with most Bible quotations taken from the Revised Standard Version. Instead of a straight dictionary arrangement, the book is divided into sections on mammals, birds, insects, and fish, etc., with entries for individual species arranged alphabetically within sections. This arrangement, as well as the tone of the text itself, are conducive to casual reading, but the index with its
entries for both popular and zoological names makes for easy reference use. In addition to general information on the individual species and ancient customs relating to them, attention is drawn to special characteristics which make the scriptural references particularly apt. Where called for, account is taken of disagreement among Biblical scholars regarding identification of the animal named.—E.S.

HYMNOLGY

Almost two thousand four hundred hymns are indexed in this simply arranged concordance. The keyword of any line in a hymn can be looked up in the “Line Index” where a reference number guides the user to the first line of the hymn. From there the hymn can be found in the index of the user’s hymnal. Hymns were selected from twenty-seven hymnals of major American and Canadian denominations, but no references are made to particular books. Clear instructions make this reference book very easy to use.—S.R.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Congressional Quarterly Service here offers in one volume a comprehensive review of United States government and politics in the twenty postwar years. The CQ Almanacs served as the basis of the compilation, but additional material was derived from other reference sources. The major part of the volume treats chronologically every area of legislation with its background and political significance, the discussions often incorporating tables and charts. The second section comprises a directory of persons and events, with materials ranging from a biographical index to Congress for this period to a glossary of legislative terms. There is a detailed table of contents, an index, and a system of useful cross references. Well organized, the book is news research in a refined form and is highly suited to quick reference and fact-finding needs.—M.G.


Prepared for students and scholars other than subject specialists, this review of recent and current social research studies and techniques in the African field includes each of the major areas touching man’s social development—law, history, education, linguistics, etc. Eighteen social scientists contributed chapters on the state of research in their individual fields, reporting on achievements, theories, and trends in research, and indicating areas for future study. Students should benefit from the discussions of the technical aspects of the investigating methods, and certainly the excellent bibliography will be of value to those interested in African affairs.—C.A.B.


Largely a bibliography of “scholarly books, documents published by governments and international organizations, and articles appearing in a variety of journals” (Foreword), this guide includes only English language materials from the holdings of the Library of International Relations in Chicago. Though selective, the work should be very useful to both scholars and businessmen. Eight chapters cover special topics, and five list general reference sources, bibliographies, directories, and agencies and institutions administering development. Entries are annotated, and the work is indexed by author and title. It is an excellent guide to hitherto scattered and somewhat elusive information.—C.L.


Compiled under the joint sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council of Can-
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College & Research Libraries • January, 1966

Canada and the Canadian Political Science Association, this volume offers a wide range of statistical time series with descriptive information on Canadian economic, social, and political affairs. In general, the period covered is 1867-1960. Patterned after Historical Statistics of the United States, the work is divided into twenty-one subject areas, each commencing with notes on sources, derivations, and attributes of the data included; series of consecutively numbered tables then follow. Figures are taken generally from published sources, and are mostly annual and national in scope. The detailed table of contents and the comprehensive subject index aid in finding material quickly and easily. A pioneer work, this should be highly useful as a starting point for the research scholar interested in statistics for Canada, particularly in the area of the social sciences.—M.G.

ABBREVIATIONS

Some nineteen thousand five hundred Russian abbreviations and acronyms are listed here with their full Russian components and English translations. Also included are the “meanings of various signs and symbols from the Greek and Latin alphabets used in the USSR.” Although heavily weighted toward scientific and technical terms, this should prove a welcome supplement to a regular dictionary, particularly for those engaged in translation or dealing with contemporary Soviet affairs.—E.L.

ENGLISH USAGE

Bernstein, a New York Times editor, has illustrated his new guide to good written English usage with examples drawn chiefly from newspapers. His aim is to promote coherent communication as well as originality and adroit phrasing: the result is delightful reading. In spite of a dictionary arrangement, the book lends itself to leisurely perusal rather than quick reference. Articles such as “Atomic flyswatters” (on the American tendency to overemphasize) or “Lo, the poor idiom” (which appears under “L”) would be hard to locate in a hurry, but they are useful discussions and cross references aid in finding them. The volume offers sensible advice on current usage.—S.R.

LITERATURE

Seventeen scholars have contributed bibliographical essays on American literature to this first volume of a proposed annual survey similar to The Year’s Work in English Studies. The new annual obviously allows for more detailed coverage than the single chapter allotted to American literature in The Year’s Work, though the contributors were permitted to choose between selectivity and inclusiveness: “Some have preferred to cover as much ground as possible, discussing many articles and books briefly; others have reviewed in more detail only the items regarded as the most important” (Foreword). The first eight essays treat of major individual authors or pairs of authors; the others deal with American literature to 1800, fiction and poetry by period, the drama, and a miscellaneous section. Some chapters include citations to earlier publications, but for the most part discussion is confined to those of 1963. This deserves to become an established series; it also deserves—even requires—the addition of an index in future volumes.—E.S.


Czech works dealing with Czech literary history and criticism are listed here in two general sections. The first section lists books and articles on literary theory (e.g., aesthetics, criticism, translation) while the second is devoted to items concerning literary history. The balance of the work, and by far the largest part of it, consists of bibliographies arranged alphabetically by names of the authors about whom the items are
written. A chronological survey of authors, a personal name index of authors as subjects, and an author index for the writers of the critical works complete the volume. It is to be hoped that this guide will be continued for other decades.—E.L.


Designed as "a bibliographic labor-saving device," this guide "lists the editions and commentaries to go to first" (Pref.). Individual authors and works of literature, as well as general books about the literature, are treated, and the coverage is wider than the size of the volume would indicate. Arrangement is chronological by four main periods (Medieval, Renaissance, Augustan, and Romantic) with additional chapters for literary criticism and research. Before each of the period sections is an interchapter which serves as a brief but scholarly introduction to the period. The period sections consist of reading lists in essay form covering materials through 1963, with some 1964 titles. These lists are not conducive to quick checking, and the brief index is little help in this matter. That, however, is a minor flaw, and students will find the work a useful companion to the Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.—C.S.


The purpose of this work is to present a compact guide to contemporary German literature and literary criticism. It includes poets, novelists, dramatists, critics, scholars, publishers, and cultural innovators, especially if their influence has been widespread. The volume is divided into two parts, the first and most sizable being alphabetically arranged articles on individual authors and their works, together with author bibliographies and citations to selected works of criticism. The second part is a collection of scholarly essays on such diverse subjects as Expressionism, German literature in exile, 1933-1947, poets and poetry of National Socialism. A detailed name index makes all references to a given person immediately accessible, whether described in a separate article or in one of the essays.—E.L.


Nearly twenty three hundred items are listed in this bibliography of translations into other languages of Polish literary writings. Entry is by author, with a special section of anthologies arranged by language. There is an index of translators and editors of anthologies, as well as a geographical index which enables the user to identify the translations published in each of some forty countries.—E.S.

Drama


Like the Cumulated Magazine Subject Index recently noted in these pages, this publication provides easy access to contents of a long series of annual volumes not previously cumulated. Entries from the original forty-one annual volumes of the Dramatic Index (Guide R135) have been interfiled under uniform headings in the main body of the work, and each of the three appendices (author list of books about the drama; title list of published play texts; Author list of published play texts) has been cumulated also. The resulting convenience to researchers and librarians is obvious and welcome.—E.S.

Biography


Too limited in coverage to serve the small library as an all-purpose biographical dictionary for Europe, this work may have some value in the large reference collection, chiefly for its listings of personalities from small European states such as Andorra and San Marino which do not appear in the
standard “who’s whos.” Only twenty-five countries and states are represented, all except Turkey being in western Europe. Biographes represent most professions and industries; entries are fairly standard, with rather more space allotted to hobbies and memberships in social clubs than is the case in most works of this kind.—C.S.

**HISTORY**


This volume continues the sequence begun with Paul Gérin’s bibliography for the period, 1789-1831 (Suppl. 4V91). (A volume by S. Vervaeck covering the intervening period, 1831-1865, is announced as no. 37 in the series, but has not been received at this writing.) As with the Gérin work, this bibliography covers all aspects of Belgian history and follows the classed arrangement with author and subject indexes. Official publications and biographical works are largely omitted in view of existing bibliographies of these materials in the *Cahiers* series.—E.S.


The department of history of the University of the West Indies, aided by the Rockefeller Foundation, is undertaking a survey of records of the English-speaking Caribbean territories. This first volume to be published lists and briefly describes various collections in Barbados as they existed in 1961. Records are classified as those of central government, local government, semi-public, ecclesiastical, private, and manuscript collections. Within classes, records are listed by repository, and the entries include useful historical notes on the various departments and agencies responsible for the record-keeping. This, and the other volumes promised, should provide the key to large resources of primary materials for historians and other scholars working in this area.—C.L.


The editors note that this is a selective bibliography, the purpose of which is to act as a guide for history teachers. Of the 246 pages in the book, however, only a mere eighty are given over to actual bibliography, the rest consisting of a long background article on “July 1914” with a French résumé, and two introductory articles in both French and English. The bibliographies (separate ones for each of the two World Wars and for the interwar period) are annotated in French and English. Altogether they list about a thousand titles in classed arrangements which include documents, monographs, bibliographies, and collections of principal photographic and film libraries. A serious omission is that of an index.—E.L.

**Fuentes, Jordi and Cortés, Lía. Diccionario histórico de Chile. Santiago de Chile: Editorial del Pacifico, 1965. 329, i35p. $12.50.**

Although the articles in this new dictionary run heavily to biographical materials, there are numerous entries for political events and organizations, historic sites, and significant battles in Chilean history. The whole range of the country’s history is covered. An asterisk serves as a see reference to alternate form of an entry, and as a see also reference within articles. There is a four-page bibliography at the end of the volume, but bibliographies are not provided with individual articles.—E.S.


Designed as an “inexpensive reference work . . . for those who lack immediate access to other research services or the time to use them” (Pref.), this could be a useful desk-reference tool for the student or the small library; existence of the many other yearbooks and news services limits its usefulness for the large reference collection. In this first volume the major news events of
1964, the workings of international organizations, and selected topics such as sports and education are covered—some quite extensively. Since certain of the articles are over twenty pages long, an index should have been provided for easier access to facts and dates, even though the arrangement is alphabetical and cross references are liberal.

C.S.


This is an extensive guide listing European language manuscripts “bearing on the whole of Southern Asia” that are contained “in all libraries, depositories and collections, public and private, in Great Britain and Ireland” (Pref.) with the exception of the India Office library. Subject coverage is all-embracing, including history, literature, science, social science, and humanities. The information was compiled from catalogs, calendars, indexes (whether published or in manuscript), from information given by archivists and librarians, and from personal inspection of documents. Short descriptions are given for materials which are listed chronologically in appropriate subdivisions under the depository entry which, in turn, is found in a topographical arrangement. A full index of names and subjects draws together all items pertaining to one topic.—R.K.

STATISTICS AND STANDARDS


Association of Southeastern Research Libraries

MINUTES, SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1965

Among the famous "Marshes of Glynn," the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries held its 1965 annual meeting at the Corsair Motel, Jekyll Island, Georgia, on September 10-11. Twenty librarians, representing as many libraries of universities in the region which offer the doctorate, as well as state libraries holding important research collections, attended the conference. This meeting marks the first time since ASERL was organized in 1956 that it has met independently of ALA or SELA conventions.

The two day conference was presided over by Guy R. Lyle (Emory University), currently serving as chairman of ASERL.

The first session was called to order at 9 o'clock, Friday morning, September 10. I. T. Littleton (North Carolina State University) made a statement on the work he had done in compiling the Manual of Policy Statements, previously distributed to members, indicating that three criteria had been used in selecting statements to be included: (1) representativeness, (2) completeness of statement, and (3) interest. There was general agreement that no effort should be made to keep the Manual up-to-date, although a revised edition might be desirable in ten or fifteen years. Appreciation was expressed to Mr. Littleton and to his secretary, Mrs. Janie Yarborough, for performing the task of preparing the Manual.

Jerrold Orne (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) reported on his efforts to clarify membership requirements for librarians in the American Association of University Professors. He stated that he had had the assistance of A. F. Kuhlman and R. B. Downs in preparing a composite statement on the subject, which has been presented to Robert Van Waes, membership chairman of AAUP, who will present it to Committee F of AAUP in mid-September. Dr. Orne stated his conviction that AAUP membership should be open to librarians solely as librarians, without restriction on the basis of academic, faculty, or other arbitrary classification.

The session then considered, under the leadership of Stanley West (University of Florida), substituting for Archie McNeal (University of Miami), common problems relating to public services. Xeroxing and other photocopying devices and services, charges for photocopying services, reference service during late evening and weekend hours, and library orientation classes, were among topics discussed informally. A report on interlibrary loan procedures, prepared by Mrs. Emeline Staples (Louisiana State University), and presented by Theodore McMullen was received as information. The first session adjourned at noon.

The second session of the conference convened at 8:30 Friday evening at which time David Kaser (Joint University Libraries) led the discussion on common problems relating to acquisitions. Procedures for checking and ordering from antiquarian bookdealers' catalogs, checking library holdings against standard bibliographies, choice of jobbers, standing orders for university press books, and selection of fiction were among topics dealt with. Two items of information from The United States Book Exchange: "What Is USBE," and "Current Periodical Distribution Service" were distributed and discussed. Members were asked to comment directly to Miss Ball (USBE) their interest in the Current Periodical Distribution Service. A written report from Olive Branch (University of Tennessee) on the Foreign Newspaper Project was received as information. On motion of Jerrold Orne, seconded by Porter Kellam (University of Georgia), the chairman of ASERL was instructed to investigate the possibility, by whatever means deemed appropriate, of
securing a grant under Title II of Senate Bill 600 (now in Conference Committee) for the purpose of acquiring cooperatively files of domestic and foreign materials unavailable in the region.

Benjamin Powell (Duke) led a discussion of common problems relating to personnel. Vacations, work week, recruiting, time for writing and research, and performance ratings were discussed. David Kaser moved, seconded by Stanley West, that the chairman appoint a committee to compile a manual of personnel policies to supplement I. T. Littleton’s compilation of policy statements. Unanimously passed. The second session adjourned at 11:00 p.m., Friday.

The third session convened at 9:00 a.m. R. W. Greenwood (Tulane) distributed copies of a list of Major Microform Holdings of ASERL Members, 1965, a revision of the 1963 original list. Extra copies of this list are available and may be secured from Tulane University library.

Porter Kellam then presented a report on his compilation of Statistics of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, copies of which were distributed to members. Discussion followed on standardization of statistics. There was general agreement that U.S. Office of Education blanks could be used for reporting purposes. September 1-15 was the date agreed upon for the collection of statistical data, which Mr. Kellam agreed to edit again next year.

Ray Hummel, Jr. (Virginia state library) presented four proposals for bibliographical projects which might be undertaken by ASERL. The first of these proposals was to prepare a “Guide to Distinguished Collections” in the region. After lengthy discussion and debate, Jerrold Orne moved, seconded by David Kaser, that the chairman investigate this proposal further with the authority to approach a foundation, the implication being that with adequate funding and personnel, the ASERL would endorse such a proposal.

The second bibliographical project suggested was a “Survey of Series of Southeastern State Documents in Southeastern Libraries.” The consensus seemed to be that the first step should be for ASERL to urge appropriate committees in each of the states represented to make efforts to bring state documents under bibliographic control in states where this is not now accomplished. It was pointed out that Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia are now adequately covered bibliographically.

The third bibliographical project advanced was to prepare a “Union List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments.” Benjamin Powell stated that the Association of Research Libraries may undertake such a project on a national scale within the foreseeable future. Jerrold Orne moved, seconded by Frank Shirk (V.P.I.) that this proposal be kept as a live one in ASERL, but that action on it be delayed at present. Unanimously passed.

The final bibliographical proposal, enthusiastically received, was for the preparation of a Checklist of Southern Broadsides through 1876. It was reported that Virginia state library, University of Georgia, Duke University, and University of North Carolina now have in various stages of preparation checklists of their own holdings of this material. On motion of Benjamin Powell, seconded by Stanley West, the project was approved. The chairman was directed to take such steps as are necessary to get the work underway.

Benjamin Powell reported that the Midwest Inter-Library Center was changing its function from a repository of little-used material to one of acquiring cooperatively research resources of interest to American scholarship nationally. He stated that the Association of Research Libraries has under consideration a proposal for expanding the cooperative acquisition function of MILC which might be supported by federal funds and contributions from research libraries throughout the country.

The fourth session convened at 9:00 p.m., Saturday. Steve Furth, in charge of all information retrieval activities for IBM in the United States, assisted by Paul M. Cousins, Jr. (Emory), presented a summary of recent developments in library application of data processing. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m. — J. Mitchell Reames, University of South Carolina.
Several hundred academic librarians made their annual trek to Harkness auditorium in the Butler library at Columbia University at 10 A.M. on Saturday, November 27, for the fifty-first Conference of Eastern College Librarians. Program chairman for the day was Rice Estes, librarian of Pratt Institute.

The morning session, with Jack Dalton presiding, concerned "Current State-Wide Library Developments." Opening speaker was James E. Skipper, executive secretary of the Association of Research Libraries, who reviewed recent developments on "The National Scene." Most such developments have grown out of (1) rapid advances in science; (2) the acceptance of federal support of local libraries; and (3) the recognition of information as a national resource. These factors have precipitated important recent changes in the national information picture, such as new directions being proposed by COSATI, Intrex, and INTERCOM. The Higher Education Act of 1965, the Medical Library Assistance Act, and the State Technical Services Act are already enacted, and new legislation is expected soon in the field of international education, all of which have important meaning for any information network, whether on the local, state, regional, or national level.

The development of a state plan for Connecticut was described by Walter Brahms, director of the Connecticut state library. Efforts there date from a 1948 survey, primarily of public libraries. As a result of subsequent recommendations, two regional centers were established. Increased attention to state library problems during the 1960's have culminated during the past twelve months in several important items of library legislation, including laws which coordinate all state library efforts under a state library committee, and which develop a new basis for funding library activities. Energies are now being directed to consolidate and effect these important recent gains.

New York's achievements and prospects as regards a statewide library plan were presented by Morris Gelfand, librarian of Queens College. A major achievement has been the successful application of a systems concept to public library development in the state. The extension of this concept to academic and special libraries awaits legislation and funding, but when completed it will comprise a comprehensive system for all libraries and readers in the state. Dr. Gelfand enumerated the well-nigh incredible array of recent surveys, studies, proposals, and cooperative efforts, all of which have been helpful. Great shortages continue in reference and research libraries in the state, but they can be overcome through the application of state, regional, and national systems.

Norman Stevens, associate librarian of Rutgers University, presented current statewide library thinking in New Jersey. Based primarily upon a study made in 1962/63, a plan was adopted by the New Jersey Library Association in late 1964. The plan urges: (1) a statewide network, and (2) adequate funding. Total implementation will require some $30 million, excluding amounts needed in academic libraries, but initial steps have already been taken toward putting the plan into effect. Current thinking is that the four largest libraries in the state will serve as a capstone to the system, with special requests being referred to them on some rational basis. Some questions concerning the involvement of academic libraries in the network remain to be answered.

Following a period of vigorous, interested questioning and answering, conferees repaired to various dining rooms in the neighborhood for lunch and for informal continuation of discussion in small ad hoc groups.

The afternoon session, chaired by Richard Logsdon, concerned "Books and Publishing." Mrs. Elizabeth Janeway departed
from her announced topic of "The Novelist Today" to discuss authors' thoughts concerning the proposed revision of the copyright law (HR4347). They like the proposition to extend the period of protection, and would prefer it to be the lifetime of the author plus fifty years. She felt that the major problem facing revisors of the law, however, is to effect some kind of author protection from technological advances in library photocopying. In effect, she pointed out, libraries are already acting as short-run supplemental publishers, and this is all to the good if authors benefit from this extension into new markets. She invited the library profession to lend its support to a licensing provision in the new law which would guarantee a financial return to authors for library copying of their works.

Peter Jennison, executive director of the National Book Committee, then spoke on "What's Wrong with Book Publishing Today." He called for constant scrutiny of the social function of the publishing industry to assure its continuing value to society. Although society has not chosen, for example, to make adult trade book publishing a profitable venture, no one would seriously question its right to continue. Many problems are arising from the rapidly increasing number of titles being published in this country annually. In part at least this increase may be attributed to the likelihood that there are today more ways of subsidizing a writing career than there have been in times past. At any rate, today's major problem seems more to be a shortage of serious readers than of good writers. Problems continue in the areas of censorship, in book advertising, and in book distribution.

The closing speaker was M. M. Oberlander, president of The Faraday Press, Inc., who described "Trends in Soviet Scientific Publishing." The ignorance of Soviet scientific literature among American scientists, thinks Dr. Oberlander, is widespread and inexcusable. The reverse of this proposition, however, is not true, due to major and successful Soviet efforts to develop a network system around VINITI to get the world's scientific literature into the hands of Soviet scientists in some usable form. Not only are important breakthroughs taking place in Soviet science, but also Soviet abstracting techniques and practices are being constantly refined and improved more rapidly than American techniques are advancing.

Again a healthy question-answer period ensued, following which the delegates were adjourned to reconvene shortly thereafter in the school of library service for a reception sponsored by the school and the Columbia University libraries.—D. K.

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**NOT TOO ACADEMIC**

*(Continued from page 49)*

room by way of the several very long steel ladders that were the only way there, and asked the captain. "He hasn't been down there in fifteen years!" Then what good is he? "He gets good officers to serve under him and there is nothing he doesn't know about the engines and how to keep them going. He's invaluable." I don't recommend that librarians sit in their offices sipping Scotch (at least not all the time), but I think there is something to be said for the chief's methods.

The separation of duties is not, as I said earlier, an easy job. But it must be done. We must exercise the same care in recruiting good nonprofessionals (paying them decent salaries and according them the dignity due their work) and students as we do in recruiting professionals. We must institute adequate in-service training for them. And, finally, we must persuade the profession to abandon the comfortable prejudices of the past and, most of all, persuade our colleagues to learn to trust in the abilities of others to work under their professional tutelage and supervision.
Sixty-six colleges and universities were awarded funds by the ACRL Grants Committee at its meetings late in November. These total $52,900. In addition twelve institutions received equipment grants from the Library Bureau of Remington Office Systems Division, Sperry Rand Corp., valued at $8,000. No grants were made this year for research projects.

Principal support for the monetary grants came, as in previous years, from the United States Steel Foundation, Inc. Other contributors were: McGraw Hill, Inc.; the Olin Mathieson Charitable Trust; Pitney Bowes, Inc.; Time, Inc.; and the H. W. Wilson Foundation.

According to an agreement with the U.S. Steel Foundation, $20,000 was used to help build the general book collections of southern colleges and universities which are below ALA standards. With additional U.S. Steel funds the committee is providing to certain of these institutions consultant assistance for the problem of book selection.

A great many applications were for non-Western materials, for which nine grants were made. Another frequently expressed need was for portions of the Library of Congress or National Union Catalog, for which there are five grants. Six awards were made for science, five for history, six for journal needs not limited to one field, and three for collections of recordings. The other grants are spread over a wide variety of subject fields.

The unsuccessful applicant may well ask why his grant for non-Western materials or the National Union Catalog was not supported as were similar requests from other institutions. The hard fact is that four out of five applications must be turned down for lack of funds. The process of selection is entirely on the vote of the majority of the committee members. The factors involved change slightly year by year with the composition of the committee and its collective experience, and are too complicated for analysis. However a brief summary of the operating procedure used last November may be of interest.

Each committee member had studied, prior to the meetings, all 373 applications coming from nearly every state in the Union. This is no small task. Each application was graded individually from A to D, but no individual was to give more than thirty A’s and thirty B’s.

As each application came up for consideration a show of hands was requested for the A’s, B’s, etc. given to it. If there were four A’s it was “in” at once, subject to discussion of amount and focus. But if it was unlucky enough to receive four D’s, out it went, generally without discussion.

While this procedure resulted in some assignments and some eliminations, the major work came on the second go-round. As each institution came up, the chairman read off the grades assigned. An application that had a strongly favorable vote, perhaps two A’s, four B’s, two C’s, would then get careful group evaluation. In some cases twenty minutes or more would be devoted to a single application. On the other hand the application that was heavy on the D end of the scale often was greeted with a curt motion “to scratch.”

No attention was given to geographical spread, types of institutions receiving grants, etc. until the main work had been done. The committee then did some checking to make sure the chairman’s home state was not overly rewarded, and that all the grants had not gone to Alaska or Nevada. Whatever spread there may be by type of institution, size, location, etc., came naturally.

As the committee dug into the applications various individual preferences and prejudices were freely aired and freely discussed. Funds for binding? How does binding forward undergraduate education? Normally this is considered an expense to be met by the regular operating budget. Funds for binding? How does binding forward undergraduate education? Normally this is considered an expense to be met by the regular operating budget. The announcement of the program in the September issue of College and Research Libraries had warned that grants were almost never made for salaries, for binding, or for equipment except that provided by Library Bureau.

Or take Chemical Abstracts. Here is a small, struggling institution with a set covering the past twenty years. With the annual indexes does it really need the decennial indexes, or could the money go for some better purpose? If this request for
a run of the National Union Catalog is supported, can the institution purchase another necessary portion? A request for early journal files in history or literature generally was favored over a similar request in technology or the physical sciences.

Some applications were by their very nature hopeless. For example, here is a request for a sum in excess of the total amount at the committee’s disposal, and another so vague that no one present could decipher the exact purpose for which it was intended.

A few institutions suffered because it was known that their acquisition needs were then receiving strong special help from other foundations. Other applications received low votes by several committee members because they were for the support of new programs which had already been started with no apparent provision for the basic books and journals. This was considered improvidence.

A good many criteria had been discussed at preceding Midwinter and annual conference meetings of the committee, but no formal guidelines voted. Each committee member had these informal criteria before him as he studied his set of applications prior to the meeting. Then when the committee came together it spent some time discussing its ground rules. It decided that for this year research grants, if any, would be made only to ALA members. It voted to question seriously any application from a very small institution, tentatively set at an enrollment below four hundred. It expressed itself as generally not favoring grants to institutions which had already been helped by the program four times, and in the discussions a few applications which were teetering toward acceptance were rejected on the basis of “They’ve had three grants in the past five years,” or something similar. In other words the committee sought to spread the grants. It also voted against grants to institutions with a record of poor library support.

The financial data supplied were often as extraordinary as a Loch Ness monster in the Chicago River. Here is an institution with a library salary expenditure of, say, $20,000 and a book expenditure of, say, $12,000 but a total library expenditure of $25,000. In other cases institutions reportedly spent more on their libraries than the whole amount spent for all educational and general purposes. The committee does not, of course, disapprove of such policy! In too many cases data supplied looked questionable. Perhaps this is the new mathematics; otherwise librarians should do better.

Inevitably each committee member was occasionally in the position of voting “A” on an application which was rated “D” by the majority, or vice versa. However in only isolated cases was any individual dissatisfied with the majority opinion after full discussion.

Many applications made commitments to match grants, if awarded, by gifts from outside the library budget. It is hoped that some of these institutions will still be able to get assistance from outside sources even though no grant is received.

The chairman was deeply involved in the negotiations which led to the setting up of the Grants Program in 1955, with $30,000 provided by the United States Steel Foundation. He hopes and believes that the program has made important contributions to college libraries beyond the actual sum of over $600,000 distributed in the past eleven years. The work of identifying need and its presentation to a college president must have a beneficial effect. The publicity given the grants draws public attention to this important aspect of higher education. While private donors have for centuries supported individual library collections, there had previously been no recognition of this general need by tax sources or foundations, except in the most isolated cases. Support went rather to administrations, which were entrusted with its use for general institutional needs. It is believed that the modest ACRL annual program was a factor in the development of federal recognition of library acquisition needs in the Higher Education Act.

The committee is already studying the direction that the program should take if the $50,000,000, authorized but not yet appropriated by the national government, is made available for the building up of library collections. On one point it is emphatic, and that is that the need for philanthropic support of libraries will remain as great as ever.

Members of the ACRL Grants Committee for 1965/66 are: George M. Bailey, ACRL executive secretary (ex officio); Humphrey G. Bousfield, chief librarian,

1965/66 ACRL Grants Awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson College, Anderson, Ind.</td>
<td>$800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D.</td>
<td>$850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berry College, Mount Berry, Ga.</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn.</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.</td>
<td>$750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishop College, Dallas, Tex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Lutheran College, Thousand Oaks, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.</td>
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<tr>
<td>College of Our Lady of the Elms, Chicopee, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elmira College, Elmira, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Memorial College, St. Augustine, Fla.</td>
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<td>Fontbonne College, St. Louis, Mo.</td>
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<td>Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.</td>
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<td>Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt.</td>
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<td>Goshen College, Goshen, Ind.</td>
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<td>Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiram Scott College, Scottsbluff, Neb.</td>
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<td>Holy Family College, Torrondale, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.</td>
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<td>Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.</td>
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<td>John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Ark.</td>
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<td>Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.</td>
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<td>Mount Saint Mary College, Newburgh, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.</td>
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<td>Park College, Parkville, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regis College, Denver, Colo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosary Hill College, Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
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<td>St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Laurinburg, N.C.</td>
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<td>St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N.C.</td>
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<td>St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C.</td>
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<td>Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.</td>
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<td>Southern Missionary College, Collegedale, Tenn.</td>
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<td>Stetson University, Deland, Fla.</td>
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<td>Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Ala.</td>
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<td>Stonehill College, North Easton, Mass.</td>
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<td>Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.</td>
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<td>Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio</td>
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1965/66 Equipment Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aurora College, Aurora, Ill.</td>
<td>Glass door bookcase.</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Baptist College, Riverside, Calif.</td>
<td>Card catalog.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edgewood College of the Sacred Heart, Madison, Wis.</td>
<td>Book truck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marylhurst College, Marylhurst, Ore.</td>
<td>Card catalog.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwestern Christian College, Eugene, Ore.</td>
<td>Study carrels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Lady of Cincinnati College, Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
<td>CBI table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.</td>
<td>Study carrels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio</td>
<td>Periodical shelving.</td>
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ACQUISITIONS

PACIFIC COLLEGE (Fresno, Calif.) has acquired the library of Upland College (Calif.), which has terminated operations and merged with Messiah College in Grant­ham, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME has received a collection of five thousand volumes dealing with the Romance languages, from the family of the late Jeremiah S. M. Ford, Cambridge, Mass.

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY library has acquired a collection of some twenty thousand volumes in the field of public affairs from the New York public library, and some thirty-eight thousand out-of-print volumes (the entire stock) of the Ira J. Friedman Company, Port Washington, N.Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA's class of 1925 has purchased for the university library a 430-volume collection of Lewis Carroll.

APPROXIMATELY TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED volumes consisting principally of Slavic and Scandinavian literature from the estate of John B. C. Watkins has been received by the University of Toronto library.

AWARDS, GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA school of librarianship and institute of library research, Berkeley, offers fellowships and teaching and research assistantships up to $3,000 for graduate study in librarianship. Two fellowships for $3,000 each, a teaching assistantship for $2,750, and six research assistantships for $2,435 and $2,922 for study leading to the PhD are included; also, for study leading to the MLS degree, four research assistantships of $974 and one scholarship for $600 are offered. Interested applicants should write to the Dean, School of Librarianship, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

A GRANT of $440,000 by the Old Dominion Foundation to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., will be used for additional book stacks for more than one hundred thousand volumes, for one hundred study carrels, and for air conditioning the Watkinson library building.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS library research center has received a grant of $12,250 to conduct a survey of library research and reference sources in the North Country area of New York state. The North Country library system, Watertown, and the Clinton-Essex-Franklin library system, Plattsburgh, will sponsor the study on behalf of the North Country Reference and Research Council. The survey will analyze library resources and study potential roles of the area's libraries in the statewide library network which has been proposed for New York.

MRS. DORIS HARLAN OWEN and RICHARD EIMAS are the 1965/66 interns participating in the second medical library internship program of the National Institutes of Health library.

The UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA libraries, Gainesville, offer a number of graduate assistantships for 1966/67, primarily for practicing librarians interested in study leading to a master's or doctoral degree in a subject field other than library science. Stipends are awarded for a ten-month work-study period; those of $2,250 require fifteen hours of library duty each week and those of $3,000 require twenty hours. Awards are conditional on admission to the graduate school of the university; formal applications including graduate record examination scores must be submitted by February 15. Forms may be secured from the Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32603.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO's graduate library school offers approximately fifteen scholarships and fellowships for 1966/67, in amounts up to $4,000. In addition, six predoctoral and two postdoctoral training stipends—$2,400 and $6,500 respectively—for medical librarianship will be available soon. Application deadline is February 1. A number of research assistantships are also offered, on a half-time basis (20 hours per week), and are compensated at an hourly rate depending on the qualifications.
of the student. Such applications are considered at any time during the year. Inquiries should be addressed to the Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, 1116 East 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

WHEATON COLLEGE’s class of 1966 has announced an intended gift of $3,000 to the college library, for completing the C. S. Lewis collection begun last year. The class of 1959 began an eight-year record of assistance to the library which so far totals $12,500 when it gave $5,000 to the library for purchase of fifty years of microfilm of the New York Times. The graduating class of 1964 voted to give the library $4,600 to strengthen the collections in all areas.

The A. SMITH REYNOLDS LIBRARY of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N.C., has received an endowment gift of $3,500,000 in assets from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. Annual income from the donation—about $140,000—will finance improvements in the library building, reclassification of the collection, and additions to the book budget.

The CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces a scholarship in library science for the academic year 1966, to be awarded for graduate study toward a master’s degree. Collegiate record and need for financial help will be considered in making the $600 award. Religious as well as lay people are eligible; the applicant may enter the graduate library school of his choice. Application forms are available from the Scholarship Committee, Catholic Library Association, 461 West Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa. 19041. Applications must be filed at the CLA headquarters by Feb. 14.

FOUR GRANTS totaling more than $189,000 have been awarded by the National Science Foundation and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research to Lehigh University, to support continuing research and educational programs in the university’s center for the information sciences.

FORD FOUNDATION has granted $345,000 for library development of the Haile Selassie I University of Ethiopia, for purchase of books, periodicals, and other library materials.

BUILDINGS

ARIZONA STATE COLLEGE’s new library building will be occupied early in February. The three-story, 64,000 sq. ft. structure will house a maximum quarter-million volumes, with seating for eight hundred users. The college changes its name in the spring to Northern Arizona University.

FORT LEWIS COLLEGE has started construction of a library-classroom building, to be completed by next autumn. The three-story building will be capable of housing some one hundred thousand volumes, with future expansion into areas designated originally for faculty offices and classrooms.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO will construct a graduate research library on Stagg Field, near 57th Street and Ellis Avenue, as soon as working drawings are completed. A gift of $10,000,000 from the Joseph and Helen Regenstein Foundation provides a large part of the $18,000,000 cost of the projected five-story building, to be named the Joseph Regenstein library. The 575,000 sq. ft. area of the new building will accommodate three million books and periodicals, and provide seating for twenty-four hundred users. The building will also house 260 separate study units for faculty, and provide quarters for the graduate library school. Plans call for five areas for special academic studies: business, economics, geography, maps; languages and literature, history, anthropology, political science and sociology; education and psychology; Near Eastern studies and philosophy; and Far Eastern studies. The library will include provision for modern electronic systems such as direct input either to the university’s main computer or a library computer; floor conduits for flexible computer console and display connections; future installations of teaching machines, closed circuit television, and other information-handling devices; high-speed book paging services, photocopying and microtext reading devices; and a book-carrying tube to link the new library with future components of the library system.

SAINT-MARY-OF-THE-WOODS COLLEGE (Ind.) dedicated its new quarter-million dollar library building in October. The building contains 64,000 sq. ft., and planned capacity is 146,000 volumes. Reading and study areas will seat 425 persons.
AMHERST COLLEGE's Robert Frost library was dedicated in October. The six-story building has a capacity of 850,000 volumes.

The LORENZ G. STRAUB memorial library at the University of Minneapolis was dedicated in October.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY's new 650,000-volume library is nearly ready for occupancy. Seating for 620 students, six seminar rooms, a listening room and an audio-visual auditorium, twenty study rooms, and some one hundred fifty carrels are provided.

COLLEGE OF ST. TERESA, Winona, Minn., broke ground for a new library building to be completed by early 1967. Plans call for accommodation for 450 readers and two hundred thousand volumes.

The UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER has received $1,275,065 for the expansion of Rush Rhees library, which will be used toward construction of a major addition and remodelling of the present library.

MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE began construction in September of a $1,058,000 library building planned for completion and occupancy in 1967. The new building is planned to house up to two hundred thousand volumes and provide study space for three hundred students.

LA TROBE LIBRARY, Melbourne, Australia, is a new four-story-and-basement structure housing the historical materials collected by the state library of Victoria, state and municipal archives, parliamentary papers and research documents, prints, etchings, sketches and ephemera, and a large newspaper collection; and an exhibition hall and a reading room. The present staff of twelve, it is hoped, will soon become twenty-seven.

MEETINGS, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS

The Medical Library Association's sixty-fifth annual meeting will be held in Boston on June 6-10. Ralph T. Esterquest is chairman of the convention committee.

The Louisiana Library Association meeting will be held in Baton Rouge, on March 3-5, at the Jack Tar Capitol House.

MISCELLANY

A REUSABLE SHIPPING CONTAINER for books, developed through the Library Technology Project of ALA, has been patented by ALA. It will be available, in four sizes, through library supply houses in the spring.

The SE-LIN LABELING SYSTEM developed by LTP has been patented in Belgium by ALA. Patents have also been applied for in twenty other countries, including the United States. It is available in this country from Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N.Y.

The Asia Foundation's Books for Asian Students program continues to seek books in very good condition published in 1950 or after, and runs of professional journals. This program in ten years has sent five million volumes and one million journals to thousands of institutions in Asia. The need for additional materials remains great. The program will pay all shipping: two hundred pounds or less, Special Fourth Class rate—Books (send postal receipt for reimbursement); over two hundred pounds, motor freight collect. Donations and questions should be addressed to Books for Asian Students, 451 Sixth St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103.

The INFORMATION CENTER of Monsanto Company, St. Louis, has centralized the company's in-house translations and arranged to have microfilm copies of the entire collection sent to the SLA translations center in Chicago. The center's collections now total over one million items, and it is continuing to expand its holdings. Copies of unpublished translations will be gladly received by Mrs. Ildiko Nowak, Chief, SLA Translations Center, The John Crerar Library, 35 W. 33rd Street, Chicago 60616.

A SPECIAL FOUNDATION INFORMATION SERVICE library has been installed at Newberry library in Chicago. The library comprises directories, pamphlets, and other materials relating to philanthropic foundations in the United States, and is maintained by the Foundation Information Service. The reports may not be borrowed, but the collection is available for consultation during the usual library hours.

The NEWBERRY LIBRARY ASSOCIATES, successor to the Chicago library's Citizens Committee, was established on October 28; membership is open to those who wish to participate in Newberry library's activities.

Career Opportunities in Library Service, a vocational guidance film, has been pro-
duced by the University of Illinois. The Illinois state library provided $5,000 of the production costs of the 13½-minute sound-on-film color movie. Copies are available from the U. of I. visual aids service and from the Illinois state library, Springfield.

Southwestern Oregon Community College is the new designation of former South Western Oregon College, in Coos Bay.

Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare library, has been named Rosenbach Fellow in Bibliography for 1966. Dr. Wright will deliver two lectures at the University of Pennsylvania next November.

**PUBLICATIONS**

A Guide to the World's Abstracting and Indexing Services in Science and Technology, comprising 1,855 titles from fifty countries and prepared by the science and technology division of the Library of Congress under a grant from National Science Foundation, is available to nonprofit and educational institutions in the United States without charge, upon request to the publishers: National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, 324 East Capitol St., Washington, D.C. 20003.

An index to the poetry in *St. Nicholas Magazine*, compiled by John M. Shaw, curator of the Childhood in Poetry collection in Florida State University's Strozier library, has been published by the compiler.


The Medical Library Association's *Bulletin* will be available on microfilm beginning with the 1965 volume. Sales will be restricted to subscribers to the paper edition. Inquiries should be addressed to University Microfilms, 313 N. First St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

*English Prose Fiction, 1700-1800*, in the *University of Illinois Library*, a checklist of more than one thousand volumes compiled by William H. McBurney assisted by Charlene M. Taylor, was published in October by the U. of I. Press.

*New Technical Books*, published by the New York public library since 1915, has changed its subscription price from $3 to $5.

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**Library Orientation Conference**

The ACRL Library Services Committee is cosponsoring a one-day program, as part of the LAD Preconference Equipment Institute, on July 9, 1966, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in New York. The ACRL program will be concerned with newer methods and media for library orientation, covering films, filmstrips, slides, video and sound tapes, and programmed teaching.

Any librarians using such media with remarkable success are invited to forward information immediately to the ACRL Executive Secretary for consideration by the Committee.

A complete program will appear in *CRL*, May 1965.
When the time was ripe for a second attempt at separation between the University Libraries and the Graduate School of Librarianship, H. William Axford was the logical person to receive the appointment as director of libraries of the University of Denver. He had served as assistant director of the libraries since October 1, 1960 and had carried out his responsibilities with distinction. In the past two years, 1964 and 1965, he had for all practical purposes, served in fact as the director of libraries.

Mr. Axford received his AB degree from Reed College in June of 1950, his MA in librarianship from the University of Denver in June of 1958, and he is currently in the final stages of completing a PhD in Western history, also at the University of Denver and plans to complete the degree this year.

Librarianship and its intricacies have come naturally to Mr. Axford. His first position upon leaving library school was in the special library of the Denver Post, a position which he held for over two years before coming to the University of Denver. As assistant director at the university he was responsible from the beginning for the administrative operation of a university library system which includes the Mary Reed library, a business library, a law library, and a separate science and engineering library. Only this last year the collections of the University of Denver passed the half million mark and this rapid growth was directed almost entirely by Mr. Axford, who works as well with the book and bibliography as with the librarian behind the book.

The University of Denver was one of the few remaining libraries in which the director was shared with an accredited library school. Because of this, Mr. Axford not only bore very early in his career a heavy administrative burden, he also served as a skilled teacher in the graduate school of librarianship. At various times he taught courses in the administration of special libraries, the history of the book and a seminar on intellectual history and the book. Here also, he was always competent, skilled, and provocative.

The University of Denver is just over one hundred years of age and now stands at a turning point in its growth and development. It needs to increase its book collections more rapidly, it must add to its professional staff, and an addition to its main library should be in the planning stages. In a personnel market that is unusually tight, the University of Denver should be thankful that Mr. Axford was on hand to take over the direction of its libraries at this important stage in their development.—Stuart Baillie.

Stuart Baillie assumed the duties of college librarian at San Jose State College on December 15. He holds three degrees from Washington University in St. Louis; AB, 1935, MA, 1939, and EdD, 1961. He received his BSLS from the Peabody School of Library Service in 1941.

It was twelve years ago that he came to the University of Denver as director of libraries bringing with him eighteen years of experience as a teacher and a librarian at both high school and college and university level. Two years later, in 1955, he became director of the library school as well as director of libraries.

The intervening years saw steady prog-
ress in both the library school and the libraries. In the library school the budget was tripled and the number of graduates doubled. Of equal importance was the general upgrading of the quality of the curriculum under his leadership, measured by such things as the addition of a language requirement, a course in basic research methods, a research project, courses in documentation and information retrieval, and a general intellectualizing of all courses offered.

Summer sessions also doubled during his tenure and featured a wide variety of special offerings such as elementary and junior and senior high school library workshops and workshops taught by the internationally known fine-binder, Edward McLean.

Under his direction the budget of the university libraries more than tripled and holdings grew from 318,000 volumes to over a half million in 1965.

Dr. Baillie's interests and energies were not limited to the institution which paid his salary. His professional activities and influence spread throughout the entire Rocky Mountain region. He served as president of the Mountain Plains Library Association for two years, as a member of the board of directors of the Rocky Mountain Bibliographical Center for Research for ten, and has been extremely active throughout his entire career in Colorado in the Colorado Library Association. At its recent convention, this organization honored his decade of service by presenting him with a life membership. In addition to his work with professional associations, Dr. Baillie served as a consultant to public libraries in the region.

Dr. Baillie will be missed not only by his colleagues, but by the entire profession in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region. By the same token, he will be welcomed to California by several hundred alumni of the graduate school of librarianship at the University of Denver. Also awaiting him at San Jose State College will be the challenge of planning an eight million dollar library to serve a rapidly expanding campus.—H. William Axford.

STUART FORTH, newly appointed director at the University of Kentucky, has been causing a pleasant uproar (and some healthy self-examination) in libraries since that day when, at an early age, he was thrown out of the children's department of the Manisteene (Michigan) public library, in his home town and birthplace. Unabashed he went upstairs to the grownups' department, convinced that he could run the place better himself; gradually learned diplomacy and, latterly, very much indeed about how libraries do and should operate as seen from a variety of points of view. He continues to be a thoughtful, witty, and stimulating critic of library methods which for whatever reason aren't meeting the needs of readers, and, what is more important, he knows how to implement changes for the better.

Forth, to swiftly summarize his biography based in part on some jottings of his own in a recently discovered typescript, was born in 1923, exposed to a minimum of learning in the public schools which “did not damage me too much,” entered the University of Michigan in 1941, but, a year later, was snatched out by an inconsiderate draft board. He served with the Air Force for three years in this country and the Pacific theater. “Education began at that time and is still going strong.” He received BA (1949) and MALS (1950) degrees from the University of Michigan, and a PhD (1962) in American history from the University of Washington. He worked professionally as an assistant reference librarian, cataloger, and finally as administrative assistant to the director at Oregon State University, 1950-1954; and concurrently as an assistant reference librarian, Seattle public library, and as a teaching fellow in the University of Washington department of history while he completed his PhD degree. He came to Kansas in 1959 as head of the undergraduate library, and was appointed associate director in the fall of 1961. During my sabbatical
year 1964-1965 he very ably served as acting director.

Although a confirmed Democrat, Dr. Forth wrote his dissertation on a prominent Republican senator from the state of Washington, Wesley L. Jones. This is a perceptive and sympathetic study of a conservative politician and confidant of Hoover, Taft, and Coolidge, which historians hope he will now find time to revise for publication.

His lively intellectual and scholarly interests won him immediate acceptance by the faculty at the University of Kansas where he was on the governing board of the faculty club, and at the time of his departure for the bluegrass country, president-elect of the K.U. chapter of AAUP, as well as being a vocal and influential member of several university committees. Students at K.U. were delighted by his good humor and straightforwardness. For several years he was faculty advisor to freshmen and sophomores, and for a time continued his classroom teaching at K.U. in addition to his library duties. In large measure through his persuasiveness, the K.U. class of 1964 gave its entire class gift to the library for the purchase of rare books and manuscripts. There is no barrier between the generations here: Forth is one person over 25 students always want to talk with! Staff members, and colleagues throughout the state, both in Oregon—where we also worked together—and Kansas liked and admired him enormously. He administers effectively, but without tears.

Kentucky's new librarian thus combines unusual personal qualities with sound academic training and a variety of solid library experience in university and public libraries, and in serving readers directly as well as behind the scenes.

Somewhat like a Kansas desperado he was WANTED—for other senior assignments in libraries—all over the country before he finally decided to go to Lexington, further proof of the fact that already he has become a great "help and ornament" to the profession, as Bacon put it. We may confidently expect that he will make a strong contribution to Kentucky's library program.

His wife is Pearl Brown Forth, also a University of Michigan graduate, once a research chemist, later a public school teacher, and always a charming southern lady from Tennessee.—Thomas R. Buckman

On December 1 Carl Jackson became director of libraries at Pennsylvania State University. During the past two years Carl Jackson has been at the University of Colorado as associate director of libraries, and he has managed to get more done than I have been able to do in my seven years here. The tremendous energy which he applies to his work forces stubborn problems to yield. His background in acquisitions work at Minnesota, Iowa, and Tennessee, and his quick understanding of other aspects of university library work have all resulted in many important improvements in our own library system.

During the last year, Carl has served as chairman of a subcommittee of the Association of College and University Librarians in State Institutions in Colorado, established to set up a processing center for all Colorado colleges and universities. He has now completed the blueprints for this system; and, as soon as money is found for the first year's operation, the project will be put on an operating basis. This involves a fairly sophisticated automation system which can be integrated with the technical processes of all the colleges involved.

During the years Carl has been here, he has been so much involved with the library improvements that he has not had time to cultivate his own personal hobbies of book collecting in the field of aviation history or in hunting. Last year, he did go out once, and, of course, shot a deer on the first shot and was home by noon that day. Unfortunately, the locker plant in which his deer was being stored lost the carcass; and Carl ended up by getting, in exchange,
the hind quarter of a cornfed Iowa steer. I thought it served him right!

Carl has had many offers this last year, and I think he was wise in choosing Penn State as a university that is on the move, with financial resources to back up rapid growth in the library, at a time when technological developments are fascinating, but very expensive. I am sure that his colleagues in Pennsylvania will enjoy working with Carl and that they will profit greatly from his being there.—Ralph E. Ellsworth.

On October 1, 1965, Philip J. McNiff succeeded Milton E. Lord as director and librarian of the Boston public library. It seemed to most of his colleagues that no more suitable climax could have been devised for a career which, from its beginnings, has been concentrated in or near Boston. Nor could the trustees of the Boston public library have found a man whose talents and achievements more precisely suited their requirements. For while the Boston public library, founded in 1852, is one of the oldest free municipal libraries supported by taxation in any city in the world, it is, like the New York public library, a major research institution as well. Thus, Philip McNiff's extensive experience in both public and academic libraries will be called into play simultaneously.

Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1912, Mr. McNiff was graduated from Brookline high school and went on to take an AB in philosophy from Boston College. His interest in libraries began early, and he worked as a student assistant for seven years in the Brookline public library while completing his education. Following his graduation from Boston College he joined the staff of the Newton public library where he held posts, first as assistant, then as librarian of the West Newton library and, finally as head of the catalog department. In 1940 he received a BS degree from the Columbia University school of library service, and in 1942, he joined the staff of the Harvard College library as a reference assistant. In the course of his twenty-three years at Harvard he came to hold increasingly responsible positions: superintendent of the reading room, librarian of Lamont library, and finally, associate librarian for resources and acquisitions in the Harvard College library and Archibald Cary Coolidge bibliographer in the Harvard University library. As librarian of Lamont he edited the Catalogue of the Lamont Library, a major publication when it was issued in 1953.

In addition, Mr. McNiff has been generous in lending expert service to the Commonwealth in many ways, large and small. He held the presidency of the Massachusetts Library Association for two terms; was a member of the Administrative Library Commission appointed by former Governor Christian A. Herter to study the subject of state aid to public libraries, and member of the Massachusetts Library Development Committee. On the broader library scene, he served for five years as a member of the Council of the American Library Association, from 1955 to 1961, and has held several major committee assignments in the Association of Research Libraries and the Association of College and Research Libraries.

Tall, soft-spoken and deliberate, Phil McNiff exudes an easy Irish charm and gaiety that belies his serious and hard working professional self. He is married to the former Mary Stack, a Celticist, and their spacious home in Newton is often the setting for impromptu readings by visiting Irish (or on occasion, other) poets, playwrights and journalists. The McNiffs have one son, Brian, a newspaperman who has recently been chosen to participate in a combined work-study program leading to a master's degree in journalism being offered by the University of Massachusetts.

In a pun that Phil McNiff might himself have contrived, the Boston public library has found in its new director "The Man for All Reasons."—Douglas W. Bryant.

Rodney K. Waldron, who became director of libraries at Oregon State University on last September 1, is one of the considerable crop of GI's who came out of World War II and into librarianship to the enrichment
and embellishment of our profession. As with many of us there was little in his earlier years and experience to presage the future successful librarian.

Mr. Waldon is a native Northwesterner. Born in Newberg, Oregon, he moved in infancy, with his family to Alberta, Canada where his father had a try at farming. Rodney's earliest recollections are, consequently, of Canada and farming. It was in a rural school on the Alberta prairies that his formal education began. When he was eight the prairies were left behind for Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound. It was in this mild and pleasant environment that he received his elementary and high school education.

There was no thought of college when he graduated from high school. There followed instead a wanderjahr period. He worked, successfully, at various jobs in various places. The Day of Infamy found him employed as an assistant office manager for the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, D.C. It was from there that he was swept up into the Army in our nation's call on its young manhood. His military service was, as for many of the GI's, a maturing and sobering experience, that was to determine his future career.

In the Army Mr. Waldron's easy knack of getting along with all kinds of people and of getting things done was early recognized. Assigned to the 77th Infantry Division, an almost exclusively New York outfit, he advanced quickly to the rank of Technical Sergeant. With the 77th he was destined to head straight for the shooting war. The bloody campaigns of Guam, Leyte, Okinawa—Mr. Waldron survived them all, becoming in the process, by "attrition" he says, a Master Sergeant. As all with Army experience know, the Master Sergeant is the key to every army company.

It was in the Army experience, in shooting and being shot at, in living intimately with death and danger, and in countless bull sessions in the barracks and in the camaraderie of the fox holes that Mr. Waldron began to note how the men of more advanced education in his command stood out. It was in associating with them and because of his admiration for some of them that he came to the decision that if he survived he would, by hook or crook, go to college. Obviously not all Army talk, some novelists to the contrary, is of wine, women and vulgarities.

When the shooting came to a merciful end, Mr. Waldron had a tour of duty with the occupation forces in Japan, an experience which left him with respect and admiration for that country and those people, so late his mortal enemies. Back in the United States and discharged he was quickly married to Virginia Lay, a girl he had met in Washington, D.C.

There followed now, at double quick tempo, in line with the decision arrived at in the Army, and with the assistance of the enlightened GI bill, junior college at Longview, Washington; a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Denver; and then a master's degree in 1950, from the school of librarianship of that university.

Mr. Waldron's professional advance has been steady and uninterrupted, marked by the high regard of his colleagues and superiors. While pursuing his advanced degree he was for a brief time assistant state archivist of Colorado. Next he served as head cataloger of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

The native Northwest was, however, calling. Mr. Waldron responded in 1951, joined the staff of the University of Idaho library as general assistant and archivist. In 1953 he became assistant librarian in charge of readers' services. In 1954 he moved to Oregon State University as administrative assistant to the librarian.

At Oregon State Mr. Waldron has continued his steady growth in professional outlook and in responsibilities accepted and successfully discharged. He advanced quickly to the rank of associate professor. In 1960 he became assistant librarian. In 1962 he was promoted to professor and associate librarian.

Mr. Waldron's contributions to the library program at Oregon State have been signally versatile and highly effective. From
the beginning he had complete responsibility for and over-all supervision of nonprofessional personnel. He has experimented successfully with varied media and methodologies in teaching use of the library. He has planned and in large part personally carried a varied and successful series of television and radio programs. He has had the chief responsibility for promoting the work of the Friends of the Library. He was instrumental in extracting the utmost from an aging and overcrowded library building. He gave yeoman services, imaginative, cooperative, and unstinted, in planning a new library building.

Mr. Waldron has a greater facility for making friends, at all levels, than anyone I have ever known. Perhaps his army experience contributed to this but mostly it has been his innate friendliness and his ready wit. Seated across his desk for a visit may be a janitor from across campus, a carpenter or a plumber or painter from the physical plant, feeling just as welcome and quite as much at ease as the chairman of the Library Committee, or a director of the Friends of the Library, the dean of science, or others of the academic staff.

Mr. Waldron has established an enviable reputation as a man who gets things done. Never was this better illustrated than in moving the library to its new building in the midst of the academic year. It was natural that he should become chairman of the University Archives Committee and that he should be called on for other major campuswide committee service. Currently he is chairman of a committee to arrange appropriate observations, in 1968, of the centennial year of Oregon State University.

Mr. Waldron has had numerous state and regional professional assignments. He served as treasurer of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in a singularly difficult time of a changeover, in the midst, of the dues structure. Currently he is president of the PNLA, again in a period in which the association is in the midst of a reorganization program.

Now at mid-career Mr. Waldron has many years of promise and of further professional contributions before him. Oregon State, in entrusting its library program to him, has placed it in matured and capable hands.—Wm. H. Carlson.

APPOINTMENTS

DOROTHY ALEXANDER is now science librarian in the University of Oregon library.

TETSURO ARAKAWA has been named to the staff of the Far Eastern branch library, University of Washington, Seattle.

DAVID R. ARCHER joined the Miami-Dade Junior College library faculty as audiovisual cataloger last May.

JEAN ARMOUR is now an assistant cataloger in the University of Illinois Chicago Circle library.

SAMUEL MONROE BAKER, JR., was appointed head periodicals librarian of Miami-Dade Junior College on Aug. 2.

BARBARA BARTON is the new federal documents librarian at Stanford University.

THOMAS G. BASLER became assistant reference-circulation librarian in Miami-Dade Junior College in May.

JAMES W. BATES joined the reference department staff of University of Florida libraries, Gainesville, on July 1.

RUTH BEACH is acquisitions librarian of Montclair State College (N.J.).

JOHN R. BEARD became associate librarian of Montclair State College (N.J.) at the beginning of the academic year.

MRS. SARAH C. BENHAM has joined the cataloging department of Van Pelt library, University of Pennsylvania.

MELVIN BENNETT has been appointed engineering librarian of Pennsylvania State University.

HARRY BITNER has been named law librarian and professor of law in Cornell University.

DAN T. BLEDSOE became director of the library and teaching resources of Austin College, Sherman, Texas on July 1.

GARRETT H. BOWLES has joined the cataloging division staff of Stanford University libraries.

MRS. CAROL K. BROEDE has joined the library staff of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

JEANNETTE M. BRUSH is a member of the cataloging staff of Arizona State College library, Flagstaff.

MRS. DIANE BUTZIN is assistant librarian for technical services in the Bowman Gray school of medicine library, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N.C.
HARDY CARROLL recently joined the Pennsylvania State University library staff as assistant catalog librarian.

KAY ANN CASSELL joined the humanities division of the Brooklyn College library this autumn.

DONALD P. CHVATAL is assistant reference librarian of the University of Montana, Missoula.

MRS. JOYCE K. DAHL is now in charge of special collections in the Brooklyn College library.

N. HARVEY DEAL has been appointed assistant university librarian of the University of Cincinnati, a newly established position.

MRS. NATALIE P. DELOUGAZ is a descriptive cataloger in the Library of Congress.

MRS. JOAN DRAGO joined the Miami-Dade Junior College staff as catalog librarian on June 14.

PATRICIA DUANE has joined the staff of the Montclair State College (N.J.) as catalog librarian.

MRS. MARGARET H. EDWARDS has joined the reference staff of the University of Washington libraries.

P. WILLIAM FILBY became librarian and assistant to the director of library and archives, Maryland Historical Society, on Oct. 1.

MARSHALL H. FISHER was named chief of reader services in Argonne National Laboratories library this autumn.

SYLVIA ALMA FLEMING is newly appointed assistant catalog librarian of the College of William and Mary.

JAMES FOLEY is a cataloger in the English language section of the Library of Congress descriptive cataloging division.

LORNA D. FRASER assumed the position of librarian of Victoria University, Toronto, on July 1.

WOLFGANG M. FREITAC has been named associate university librarian for resources and acquisitions in Harvard University.

CAROLYN GAINES joined the cataloging department of the University of Florida library on July 1.

MRS. ANITA GEIGER joined the cataloging department in the University of Florida library in April 1965.

JACK GOTLOBE became librarian of the Philadelphia Community College last June.

JOHN GRANTIER has been named assistant chief of acquisitions, Washington University libraries.

WALTER GROSSMAN has been named Archibald Cary Coolidge bibliographer in the Harvard University library.

PEARCE S. GROVE became assistant director for public services, Kansas State University, Manhattan, on Aug. 1.

STANLEY GUTZMAN joined the reference staff of Kansas State University, Manhattan, on Sept. 1.

MIRIAM HAGY is now an assistant catalog librarian in Pennsylvania State University.

MRS. BLANCHE HALLER is the new head catalog librarian of Montclair State College (N.J.).

MRS. MARCELLE HAMER has joined the staff of the Texas Christian University library.

FRANCES HASLETT has been named librarian of the new student center reading room at MIT.

MRS. DOROTHY WOMACK HEAD is chief bibliographer, Austin College library, Sherman, Texas.

MRS. MARIE HENDERSON became head of the dance-music-theater archive of the University of Florida on June 30.

ANNA HARRIET HEYER has joined the staff of Texas Christian University as consultant in music library materials.

ALFRED HODINA has been named assistant to the director, library systems analyst, University of Houston libraries.

MRS. SHARON ROGENE HUBBARD HOLDER has been named documents librarian of the University of Houston.

MRS. BESSIE HOLLINGSWORTH joined the staff of the Z. Smith Reynolds library, Wake Forest College, as cataloger and classifier, on Sept. 1.

MRS. OLIVE S. HOLT has been appointed serials catalog librarian in Pennsylvania State University.

MRS. DORA LIOU HUANG is the new head of the serials department in the Drexel Institute of Technology library.

BENJAMIN JACOBSON on Nov. 1 joined the staff of Northwestern University libraries transportation center.

MISS BILLIE JOHNSON has been named to the reference staff of Southern Oregon College library, Ashland.

JAMES JONES has been appointed acquisitions librarian of Bemidji State College.
James V. Jones, director of libraries at St. Louis University, was elected to the Board of Governors of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, in October.

Joan Jurale has been appointed reference librarian in the Olin library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Frederick C. Kilgour has been named to the newly created post of associate librarian for research and development, Yale University.

Mrs. Gail Kingston has been named assistant undergraduate librarian of Pennsylvania State University.

Mrs. Gabrielle Kopfauer has been appointed assistant librarian in the catalog section of Moon memorial library, State University of New York College of Forestry, Syracuse.

Michael Kowalski assumed the position of head of the audio-visual department, Drexel Institute of Technology library.

Eugene Krucko has been appointed cataloger in Bemidji State College library.

David H. Kreh has been appointed assistant college librarian in charge of the teaching materials center, State University, Cortland, N.Y.

Joan Lee recently joined the staff of Pennsylvania State University library as assistant reference librarian.

Carol Lehman has assumed the duties of assistant catalog-reference librarian in Pennsylvania State University.

Mrs. Lillian Lester is now a member of the acquisition division staff, Brooklyn College library.

George I. Lewicky has been appointed administrative assistant for indexing services in the H. W. Wilson Company.

Ernest V. Liddle is the new librarian of the Rosengarten undergraduate library, University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mary Loew joined the staff of the Z. Smith Reynolds library of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on Sept. 1, as head of the reclassification project.

John J. Lorenz became deputy librarian of Congress in October.

Wasyl Luciw has been appointed Slavic bibliographer in Pennsylvania State University.

Robert McGee has been appointed an assistant reference librarian in the University of Illinois Chicago Circle libraries.

Milton Mayes has joined the reference department staff in the University of Illinois Chicago Circle libraries.

Marian Merrill has accepted a position as an assistant reference librarian in the University of Illinois Chicago Circle.

Aaron I. Michelson has been appointed head librarian of Scott, Foresman and Company, Chicago publishers.

Oscar J. Miller has been named librarian of the University of Colorado School of Law.

Evelyn Moore is now assistant reference librarian in the University of Illinois Chicago Circle.

Keith L. Mowen has joined the technical information service staff of the Stanford University libraries.

Mrs. Norva R. Munford is now associate librarian of the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill.

Beverly Munson is an assistant catalog librarian in the Pennsylvania State University library.

J. Larry Murdock has joined the reference staff of the University of Washington libraries.

Gladys Odegaard is an assistant cataloging librarian in the University of Illinois Chicago Circle libraries.

Robert A. Olsen, Jr., has been appointed to the newly-created position, theology librarian of Brite divinity school, Texas Christian University.

Helene Ott was named to the staff of Stanford University libraries in October.

Mischa F. Oppenheimer is the newly appointed assistant librarian in charge of the Concord Hall branch of the New York City Community College library.

Eulalia M. Packard has been appointed to the cataloging staff of Arizona State College library, Flagstaff.

Paul Parham is now chief librarian of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.

William C. Parise has joined the catalog division of the Brooklyn College library.

Mrs. Suzanne Peterson has joined the reference staff in University of Illinois Chicago Circle libraries.

Asa B. Pieratt was appointed periodi-
cals librarian of Miami Dade Junior College on July 1.

John Purcell has been named to the reference staff of the library in Southern Oregon College, Ashland.

Robert Purdy has joined the catalog division staff of Stanford University libraries.

Hans Raum has been named an assistant reference librarian in Pennsylvania State University.

Audrey Rhine began work on Sept. 27, as general reference and interlibrary loan librarian in the reference department of the Drexel Institute of Technology library.

Mary Virginia Rice has joined the catalog division staff of Stanford University libraries.

Mrs. Dorothy Robertson has been named head of the acquisitions department, York University libraries, Toronto.

Mrs. Doris Weigel Rockman became reference librarian of Montclair State College (N.J.) at the beginning of the academic year.

Frank Rodgers has been appointed reference librarian of Pennsylvania State University.

M. Lewis Scheffel has been named science librarian of York University, Toronto.

Mrs. Sandra Schiødt fills a new position as assistant humanities and social sciences librarian, University of Houston.

Martha Scollon began her duties as cataloger in the Drexel Institute of Technology library on Oct. 4.

Judith Serbinick has been appointed librarian in charge of the development of the core library of Northwestern University, Evanston.

Richard Sherwood has been appointed an assistant reference librarian in the University of Illinois Chicago Circle.

Nancy K. Smith is the new head of the Isabelle Bronk library, University of Pennsylvania.

Richard A. Sobel is now a member of the social science-education division of the Brooklyn College library.

Ronald R. Sommer has joined the engineering and physics library staff, University of Florida.

Frances Spadafore has been appointed reference and documents librarian of Be­ midji State College.

William Spangler is the new documents librarian of the Biddle law library, University of Pennsylvania.

Michael J. Spencer is now an assistant reference librarian, University of Illinois Chicago Circle.

Maxine Spoonhour has been named to the reference staff of the Southern Oregon College library, Ashland.

T. S. Srikantaiah is a cataloger in the South Asian languages section, descriptive cataloging division, Library of Congress.

Mrs. Mary F. Stephenson assumed the duties of librarian of the public communications library of Boston University on Sept. 7.

Ann Twiggins is the public service librarian, Bowman Gray school of medicine library, Wake Forest College.

Ronald Van de Voorde has been appointed curriculum librarian and instructor of library science of Bemidji State College.

Marthanna E. Vebleen became director of the library of Seattle Pacific College at the beginning of this academic year.

Suzanne Whaley Ward is an assistant reference librarian in the University of Montana, Missoula.

Mary C. Warkentin has been named to the catalog department staff of York University libraries, Toronto.

Phyllis B. Washburn has been appointed cataloger in the Emerson College library, Boston.

Charles F. Waterman, Jr., has been appointed to the undergraduate library staff of the University of Washington.

John M. Whitlock was appointed head of the dental school library of the University of Pennsylvania as of July 1.

Mrs. Margot Jean Madison Williamson is assistant catalog librarian, a new position in the University of Houston libraries.

Mrs. Alliene H. Willis has joined the staff of the Biddle law library, University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Eva Winter joined the staff of the Drexel Institute of Technology library as science librarian on Nov. 15.

Mrs. Oleta Wittenmeyer has joined the
staff of the Texas Christian University library as serials librarian.

EDWIN RODOLPH WOODMAN, JR., is assistant acquisitions librarian, University of Houston.

STANLEY WORDEN became a cataloger in the Drexel Institute of Technology library on Nov. 15.

MARY WYLIE is assistant science librarian, University of Houston.

SANFORD S. YAGENDORF was appointed assistant acquisitions librarian of Miami-Dade Junior College in June.

NECROLOGY

MRS. EILEEN R. CUNNINGHAM, librarian of the Vanderbilt University school of medicine from 1929 to 1956, died on Sept. 20.

BARBARA DUNCAN, music librarian at the University of Rochester Eastman school of music for more than twenty-eight years, died on Nov. 7. Miss Duncan was the first librarian of the school’s Sibley library from 1922 to 1950.

VIRGINIA SOUKUP, readers services librarian of Marquette University since 1948, died on Sept. 29.

SADIE A. THOMPSON, staff member of Northwestern University libraries for forty-one years and head of the periodical department on her retirement in 1946, died on Oct. 25 in Evanston, Ill.

RETIREMENTS

MRS. SALLY Y. BELKNAP retired from the University of Florida library staff on June 30. She had been in charge of the dance-music-theater archive there since its formation.

MRS. BARBARA O. PERTZOFF, subject cataloger in the Library of Congress since 1946 and a library staff member for more than thirty years, retired last June.

EVELYN J. SCHNEIDER, librarian at the University of Louisville (Ky.) since 1919 and university librarian since 1927, retired in September.

Corrigenda

CLAPP AND JORDAN: QUANTITATIVE CRITERIA FOR ADEQUACY OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY COLLECTIONS. C&RL 26:371-380, September 1965


Page 373, column 2, lines 21-23. Read: use of textbooks, assigned reading, independent study, honors work, etc.

Page 375, column 1, line 8. Read: TITLES.

Page 375, column 2, between lines 7 and 8. Insert column-heading: TITLES INDEXED.

Page 375, column 2, line 35. Transfer entire line to follow line 36.

Page 376, column 1, line 36. Read: China, modern—.

Page 376, column 2, line 36. Read: suggested.

Page 378, column 1, line 28. Read: library no. 9.

Page 378, column 2, between lines 19 and 20. Insert heading: NOTES ON TABLE 3.

Page 379, column 1, between lines 19 and 20 of text. Insert heading: NOTES ON TABLE 4.

Page 379, column 1, between lines 26 and 27 of text. Insert heading: NOTES ON TABLE 5.

Page 379, Table 5, column 8, line 3. Read: 23,800.
Classified Advertisements

Classified advertising orders and copy, and cancellations, for CRL should be addressed to the Publications Officer, ACRL, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 60611, and should reach that office before the fifteenth of the month preceding publication of issue desired. Copy received after that time may be held for the next issue.

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

POSITIONS OPEN

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

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON. Three positions. (1) Head, Acquisitions Section. Salary range $6,500.00-$8,500.00. At least two years’ experience in college or university book acquisitions work. (2) Head, Reference Section. Salary range $6,500.00-$8,500.00. At least two years’ experience in college or university reference work. (3) Assistant reference librarian. Salary range $5,500.00-$7,000.00. Experience in university or college reference preferred, but not essential. All positions require a fifth year degree from an accredited library school. Faculty status and rank, TIAA, life insurance, hospitalization, liberal holiday provisions. Send résumé to: Brother Raymond H. Nartker, S.M., Director of Libraries, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio 45409.

ASSISTANT IN LIBRARY, small private college. Friendly people, pleasant community. Professional degree required plus willingness to work. Write, Librarian, Yankton College Library, Yankton, South Dakota.


YORK UNIVERSITY REQUIRES LIBRARIAN—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION to start a library for the Faculty of Administrative Studies. Book budget this year $25,000. Opportunity to help plan the physical facilities for the Library and to recruit staff. An accredited library degree plus experience in a business library or some background in business administration required. Minimum salary $8,000. Apply Mrs. H. B. Wood, Office of the Director of Libraries, York University, Toronto 12, Canada.

HEAD LIBRARIAN for rapidly growing library of a small (1,000 students) liberal arts college with a dynamic and unique curriculum. Experience necessary. Salary ranges, $8,500-$11,000, depending upon background and experience. Excellent fringe benefits. Apply: John E. Horner, President, Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana.

HEAD LIBRARIAN FOR PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE & TECHNICAL INSTITUTE LOCATED NEAR CHICAGO. Help plan the best Junior College Library in the Midwest; 100,000 volume capacity, programmed instruction. M.A. Degree required, ability to work and direct staff, one month vacation, hospitalization and insurance benefits. Public librarian will be considered. Needed as soon as possible. Salary: $8,000 to $16,000 depending upon training and experience. Send résumé to: Dr. Herbert Zeitlin, President, Triton College, 1000 Wolf Road, Northlake, Illinois.

CATALOGUER to head academic cataloging department in ultra-modern library. Annual acquisitions, 20,000 volumes. Must know how to use Library of Congress classification. Fifth year Library Degree required. Salary range $7500 to $85000 depending upon qualifications. Faculty status and benefits. One month vacation. Contact: William
CURATOR for expanding collection in recently opened Rare Book Department in new Library. Will work with Rare Book Head in all aspects of Department’s work and will have principal responsibility for welfare of book and manuscript collection. Excellent opportunity to gain experience for applicant with aptitude for rare book work. Library degree desirable, but not required. Applicant should have demonstrated interest in and potential for rare book work. Salary depends upon qualifications. 22 days vacation, sick leave, TIAA. Position immediately available. Apply: Andrew Eaton, Director, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

SLAVIC BIBLIOGRAPHER for developing collections in new library. Will work with Assistant Director and faculty in building the Slavic (mainly Russian) holdings. Applicant should possess a master’s degree in some area of Russian studies and be competent in Russian; reading knowledge of another Slavic language desirable. Library degree not essential. Salary depends upon qualifications. 22 days vacation, sick leave, TIAA. Position immediately available. Apply: Andrew Eaton, Director, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA LIBRARY invites applications for two positions: Cataloger with experience in L.C. classification and with background in Rus-
sian or other Slavonic languages; Reference Librarian with university experience and science background. Must be graduates of accredited library schools. Salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Fringe benefits are good, and library is housed in a new building. Present staff of 70 includes 25 professionals. Address applications to D. W. Halliwell, Librarian, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY needs reference-research librarian/cataloger. Library specializes in Kansas, Western and Indian history, and genealogy. Library school degree required, and preferably undergraduate major in history. Vacancy is Librarian I in state civil service, starting salary $436-$481 month depending on experience, top $616. Month's vacation, state retirement plan and other benefits. Send résumé and references to: Edgar Langsdorf, Assistant Secretary, Memorial Building, 120 West 10th Street, Topeka, Kansas.

CATALOGER for expanding university library on hillside campus in pleasant small city. New building soon with excellent working conditions and staff facilities; creative arts activities on campus; faculty club, etc. Applicants should have 5th year L.S. degree and some science background or experience in cataloging scientific materials. Salary depending upon experience; good fringe benefits; position now open. Apply with references and résumé of education and experience to Dr. Gertrude E. Gunn, Librarian, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY Rare Books Department. Librarian I position available as of January 1966 in Rare

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American Chemical Society

Columbus, Ohio 43216 Tel. 614 293-5022
Books and Special Collections Department. Applicant should have interest in older material and superior language ability. Duties varied including references service and manuscript cataloguing. Degree from accredited library school required. Salary open depending on qualifications. Apply to Chief Librarian, University of Toronto Library, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS School of Law Library needs division heads for rapidly expanding library. 150,000 volumes, present staff of fifteen. Positions open for foreign law librarian and heads of circulation, cataloging, and order and serial work. Salaries open, to be negotiated according to professional qualifications and experience; all fringe benefits. Write to: Prof. Roy M. Mersky, Director of Research, The University of Texas School of Law Library, Austin, Texas 78705.


NEEDED head librarian $8,000 to $10,000; cataloguer $6,000 to $8,000 at liberal arts college planning new library. Excellent fringe benefits. Master's degree required. Send application and references to Dean Thomas E. Tweito, Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri 65340.

ASSISTANT COLLEGE LIBRARIAN: To $8,000 for well-qualified candidate, to assist in general administration of library at 100-year old expanding state college (enrollment now 1200). Emphasis on acquisitions, technical processes, cataloging. $37,500 book budget, growing staff, expanded services, adds up to outstanding opportunity for professional development. Located in progressive small town in heart of New England recreation area, 50 miles from Dartmouth College. MLS essential, preference for 1-2-3 years appropriate experience. Faculty status, TIAA-CREF, Blue Cross/Shield, other fringes. Send résumé to: Miss Janice Gallinger, College Librarian, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, N.H. 03264.

HEAD LIBRARIAN for OSU Lima (Ohio) Branch Campus is being sought to organize a dynamic program of library services for new quarters to open September, 1966. $100,000 is available for purchase of books and journals. Requires graduate library de-
gree from accredited school and suitable professional experience. Open now. Salary $8,000-$9,000 depending upon qualifications. Same position available for OSU Mansfield (Ohio) Branch Campus. Apply to: Mrs. Celianna I. Wilson, The Ohio State University Libraries, 1858 Neil Ave., Columbus, Ohio. An equal opportunity employer.

CATALOGERS—experienced in L.C. classification, knowledge of foreign languages. Excellent opportunity in library expansion program of women's college near New York City. Write: Librarian, Manhattanville College Library, Purchase, N.Y. 10577.

THE LIBRARY, THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, LONDON, ONTARIO. Vacancies exist on the library staff for at least three Bibliographic Searchers for the year beginning 1 July, 1966, but earlier appointment possible. Applications will be considered from those whose interest lies in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and who have a reading knowledge of French, and/or German, and/or Spanish. Degree in librarianship not essential but non-professional librarians should have a Master's Degree and some experience in bibliographic work.

The great expansion in acquisitions will also necessitate the employment of several additional Cataloguers, employment to start 1 July, 1966.

Those interested are requested to write to Dr. J. J. Talman, Chief Librarian, for further information on salary scale, terms of employment, etc.

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

MIAMI-DADE JUNIOR COLLEGE. Two positions: (1) Assistant Cataloger, (2) Assistant Acquisitions Librarian. Centralized acquisitions and cataloging for multi-campus libraries. Positions require MLS and ALA accredited library school and U.S. citizenship. Faculty rank and status. 37%
hours week, annual vacation, sick leave, injury leave, plus holidays. Salary range: $6,720 to $9,000, depending on experience and training. Contact: Personnel office, Miami-Dade Junior College, 11380 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida 33167.

CATALOGER needed at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna., experience not necessary, good starting position. Salary $6,000, faculty rank, unusually good fringe benefits. Liberal arts four year college, beautiful campus in historic town, new building to be started in 1966. Position open January 1966. Write with full résumé to Yates Forbis, Deputy Librarian.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARIES. The following professional positions are open: Coordinator of Branch Libraries (administrative experience required), Acquisitions Assistant (science degree required), Cataloger (experience with LC classification), Rare Books Librarian, Documents Assistant. Salary dependent on background and experience—beginning salary for recent library school graduate with no experience $6000. Fringe benefits: 6-weeks vacation, 16% TIAA after usual waiting period, group life insurance, paid Major Medical, tuition grants for children, location in a winter and summer resort area with excellent cultural and recreational facilities. Apply: Adelaide Lockhart, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N.H.


WILSON COLLEGE, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201 is looking for two graduate librarians with experience preferably in college libraries and some reading facility in two foreign languages. One person will be assigned to technical processes, the other to public service with emphasis on reference. The applicant with highest qualifications will be assigned the title and responsibilities of Assistant Librarian, with faculty status. Both positions provide TIAA, major medical and group life insurance, five weeks' vacation. Salaries commensurate with education and
experience. Beginning date August 1966. Write: Miss Helen Margaret Cooper, Librarian.

HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, research institution beautifully situated in residential area near Pasadena, has openings for two catalogers with M.L.S. and humanities background: (1) early English & continental imprints (requires Latin & foreign languages); (2) Americana & fine printing (Spanish desirable). One month vacation, group insurance, 11 paid holidays, 37½ hour week, TIAA, SS, free carport. Apply: Mrs. K. D. Beyloos, Personnel, Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif. 91108.

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