In This Issue—

HENRY VOOS, The Information Explosion; or, Redundancy Reduces the Charge!

DONNA G. DAVIS, Security Problems in College and University Libraries: Student Violence
NEW EDITION OF AID HAS 90% MORE TERMS

AID-3 is a strikingly new work that promises to be even more valuable than its heavily consulted predecessors. This reliable reference source contains over 80,000 entries, almost twice as many as the second AID. Since page size has been increased to 8½” x 11” with two columns to the page, nearly four times more terms are scannable on each page. Issues of New Acronyms and Initialisms, supplements to AID-3, are planned for 1971 and 1972; each issue of NAI will add about 12,500 new entries. (Supplements are paperbound; $15.00 each.)

COVERAGE OF SPECIALIZED FIELDS MORE EXTENSIVE

The great advances made recently in such fields as data processing, aerospace technology, and military affairs have prompted the creation of numerous acronyms for new projects and equipment. The Apollo moon flights, for instance, introduced many new terms which were unknown when the second AID was published five years ago. These include BIG—Biological Isolation Garment; LOI—Lunar Orbit Insertion; and SRT—Sample Rock Container. Examples of other fresh material in AID-3 are the Motion Picture Association ratings (X, GP, etc.); the official Post Office two-letter designations for states; and the abbreviations for hundreds of religious orders.

“PREFabricated” TERMS GAIN POPULARITY

If they are to be successful, current projects, movements, and other types of activities must be quickly identified by the public. To achieve this end, eye-catching acronyms are often coined first and then fleshed out with more-or-less appropriate words. AID-3 presents many new examples of this type of acronym. For example, from the fields of ecology and conservation come such terms as GOO—Get Oil Out; YUK—Youth Uncovering Krud; and ENACT—Environmental Action. The great sex education debate has given birth to MOMS—Mothers for Moral Stability; SOS—Sanity on Sex; and POSSE—Parents Opposed to Sex and Sensitivity Training.

ENTRIES REFLECT CONTEMPORARY CONCERNS

All of modern man’s interests, aims, and problems are represented in the many new entries in AID-3 that refer to social and political groups and developments. For example, the flourishing Women’s Liberation Movement has fostered such groups as NOW—National Organization for Women; POWER—Professionals Organized for Women’s Equal Rights; and OWL—Older Women’s Liberation. Those opposed to the Movement have banded together to form such organizations as THEN—Those Hags Encourage Neuterism; WOW—Women Our Wonders; and MOM—Men Our Masters. These sample entries indicate the timely, essential nature of the vast amount of information contained in AID-3.
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Surely it is possible for librarians to come to grips with the decade of the seventies! Now that we have caught our breath as we start the second half of the academic year, and now that we are indeed sure that we are well into the seventies, academic librarians can be forgiven some self-questioning. One question which formerly served as a touchstone to the process was: Where is the computer in my life?

The glamorous sixties—compounded of one part computer manufacturers’ hyperbole and one part systems analysts’ jargon, mixed with two parts of our own fear and gee whiz incomprehension—have faded, but will there come about in the seventies a flinty-eyed realism, controlled and controllable aims, and more precise cost consciousness where computers are concerned? The conventional wisdom tells us that as we move into what Brzezinski has called the Technetronic Era, we will surely shrug off our accumulated hangups from the nineteenth century; we will master our computerized environment; we will neither fear nor adore the machine, we will use it.

But what if the conventional wisdom is wrong, or even just wide of the mark? What if neither the peculiar standpatism favored by the Nixon administration persists, nor the total dissolution desired by the hairy Left really happens? What if people like Charles (“The Greening of America”) Reich are right? What if the established consciousness is doomed?—that is, what if enough people get high on self-awareness, become sated with the shams of the political structures, refuse to tolerate the madness of the corporate state? What if the new consciousness, the new spirit, becomes old hat during the seventies?

Then the librarian will not ask: Where is the computer in my life? Rather, he or she may well ask: Where is the love in my computerized library’s life? The latter is not just a different question, but a different kind of question altogether, for its premise is something totally unsuspected by the hard-working drones in contemporary American libraries. Just as the “little old librarian” of recent memory was written off because “she” could neither comprehend nor accept computer manipulation of library problems, so the “modern academic librarian” is in imminent peril of being ignored by the new spirit on the campus.

That new spirit does not demand ever larger and larger libraries, ever larger and larger budgets, or ever larger and larger computers and computer products. Rather, that rapidly growing minority infected by the new spirit insists that the function of a library is to serve people as people—and not as “patrons,” “clients,” or (worse yet) as “mere numbers.” The new spirit suggests that the purpose of the librarian is to help explain (with all the tools available) mankind to man and each man to himself. If the library and its librarians fend off the questioners and avoid confrontations with the new consciousness, then surely they will lose the opportunity of coming close to the concerns of present day students. They will not touch reality and they will surely be forgotten.

The solution to problems lies not in giving right or even “wrong” answers, but in asking relevant questions.

W. H. Webb
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HENRY VOOS

The Information Explosion; or, Redundancy Reduces the Charge!

The information explosion has been blamed for the backlogs in libraries and information centers and for the inability of these centers and libraries to provide relevant information quickly. It has been used to justify the use of automation. An examination of the literature since the early fifties has shown that the library world has been aware of the problem, but has done very little about it. Some preliminary experiments reveal extensive dual publication between technical reports and journal articles; dual indexing and announcement have also contributed to what is more properly called a paper explosion. Methods of decreasing dual publication are suggested.

Publishing's Wall Street gold rush of a few years back was set off by an attempt to capitalize on the "information explosion" and a belief that expenditures on educational materials would continue to climb ever onward and upward. Now with cutbacks in Health, Education and Welfare funds signaling that the education boom is leveling off, and the information explosion sputtering on a slow fuse, it appears that the money men are tucking in their tails a bit.¹

The literature, or the information explosion (these are not identical), has been blamed for the current problems facing librarians and information scientists in handling and utilizing the information that is needed by scientists and engineers. Burton Adkinson and Charles Stearns quote a Systems Development Corporation report which states:

Modern information technology has made it possible to place much of the accumulated knowledge of the human race within reach of a man's fingertips, so to speak. But the capacity of executives, scientists, and scholars to absorb information has not increased. Therefore, as the amount of available information grows, there is a parallel need for a more precise capability to retrieve specific data in any area of interest.²

The academic world is now confronted with having not too little but too much information available. The student's problem used to be that he could not find enough material on his topic, whether it was the crisis in the Congo or butterflies in Brazil. Now—with the aid of up-to-date bibliographical tools, abstract services, and indexes—he is surfeited with sources.

Librarians and archivists are also feeling the effects of the publication explosion. They are overwhelmed with book catalogs and reprint edition catalogs, to say nothing of the ever growing size of Publisher's Weekly.³

Adkinson and Stearns further elaborate

¹ Dr. Voos is Associate Professor at Rutgers University, Graduate School of Library Service. This paper was partially funded by the Research Council of Rutgers University.

²

³
that the problem in library utilization of computers “arises out of a long history of financial starvation of library management. It has been intensified in recent years by the exponentially increasing amount of information that has to be obtained and filed, and the increasing library manpower and space that this entails.” This problem has been used in numerous articles as a launching device or excuse for whatever the author was writing about. To determine whether the use of “information explosion” or words to that effect occurred with regularity in the library literature and that of information science, a content analysis was performed on four American library journals for the years 1964 through 1969: American Documentation, Special Libraries, Library Resources & Technical Services, and College & Research Libraries. (See Table 1.) Excluded from the analysis were articles which were bibliographies, reports of committees, descriptions of libraries, and state-of-the-art on such items as reproduction methods.

Although it is difficult to assess the significance of this mention (it is significant at the .05 level using the Friedman two-way analysis of variance by ranks), it is obvious that many professionals in the field are using the “information explosion” in their articles for a variety of reasons.

Librarians today are concerned about something that has been called a paper explosion. This is not the best description of a phenomenon that has been going on for thirty or forty years—perhaps “creeping neoplasm” would be better. Since it has been going on for so long, it must have been noticed, and something must have been done about it. In the mid-thirties, some people were so alarmed about the paper explosion that they proposed a two-year moratorium on all research and development so they could “catch up.”5

There are many references concerning the extent of the explosion, some of which are in the bibliography at the end of this article. However, not everyone has agreed that the explosion is as large as has been stated.

During the past 10 or 15 years innumerable papers were written which emphasized in an introductory sentence the important and far-reaching consequences of the so-called information explosion. The use of this phrase seems to imply that the tremendous increase in the number of publications automatically produces a corresponding growth in “information” or knowledge. But is this true?6

It is possible that the so-called information explosion is not as serious as has been thought.7...

... despite frequent references in the press and elsewhere concerning an exponential growth in technical literature, there does not seem to be any evidence to this effect.8

Most of the library and information science literature tends to concentrate on handling the flood rather than damming (damning) it. One factor that provides evidence that the explosion is really not a flood of new information is the extent to which much of what is written is redundant. This paper will try to analyze the redundancy. The problems

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**TABLE 1**

**CONTENT ANALYSIS: NO. OF MENTIONS**

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<td>10.02</td>
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seemingly created by the explosion might thus be more deeply analyzed and more fruitfully resolved by studying the input rather than bemoaning the output.

The factor of redundancy can be looked at from at least two sides: the first is the multiple indexing of the same material in different indexes and in different ways; and the second is the republication of the same or similar material in a variety of media.

The more time a literature searcher spends culling through indexes for material that might be relevant, but which has already been scanned by him without his being aware of it, the more time is wasted, and the more it costs to search the literature. J. J. Ebersole in looking at this problem states:

As more indexing and abstracting services are created, as the volume of knowledge increases, and as it becomes increasingly interdisciplinary in character there will be an increasing problem of overlap among these services. The major manifestations of this overlap consist of two or more organizations indexing and abstracting the same document.

He then goes on to analyze some of the journals being indexed and abstracted and states that “an analysis of 17,000 journals covered by 11 of the 18 profession-oriented services in 1961 showed a 50 percent overlap in journal coverage among these 11 services alone.” He continues:

Although these costs are dramatic, they are probably exceeded both absolutely and relatively by the duplication existing in the coverage of technical reports. This duplication cost extends not only through the community of indexing and abstracting services, but through the vast complex of libraries and information centers operating in hundreds of companies and government agencies.9

This view is also echoed by Alfred A. Beltran:

The open literature (articles and technical papers) listed in TAB is also listed in standard commercial indexes available in all technical information centers. Inclusion of this material in TAB seems to serve no useful purpose while adding to the duplication already prevalent in commercial indexes. This merely increases the time required by a literature scientist to complete a search as he will encounter the same item several times.10

A prime attack was made on this by Martyn when he showed that, in certain fields, only an additional percentage point of information is gained by scanning more than the prime abstracting journal. A reinforcement of Beltran’s point is that the Technical Abstract Bulletin (TAB) and U.S. Government Research and Development Reports (USGRDR) both index and cite items by corporate authors, while most commercial indexes use either author or title, but not corporate authors.

Although Beltran claims that the open literature was only announced in TAB beginning with Bulletin no. 65-7 (1 April 1965) and although he found an average of 6.47 percent of “open literature unavailable” reports, the author presents his findings based on a random sample from the TAB and USGRDR for 1961 and 1963-68.11 (See Table 2.)

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<th>Year</th>
<th>No. in Sample</th>
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<td>1968</td>
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It is obvious from the ranges that a more definitive study with larger sample size is required, but the extent of this redundant indexing is certainly evident.

Many of the announced research reports are later published in some form.
as articles. This adds the second dimension of redundancy to the explosion. Reprinting, or dual publication, has at times been advocated in order to reach multiple audiences. F. W. Hunt explores the reasons for dual publication: publish or perish, immediacy vs permanence, more depth in indexing of the report vs the journal, assertion vs authenticity, unavailability of space in journals, and the philosophy that a report is not a publication.12

To determine whether the redundancy factor could be verified in another way, a random sample (1 percent) of citations was taken from Chemical Abstracts for the years 1955 and 1960. Excluded from the sample were patents and non-American articles. The Defense Documentation Center was then requested to run a search on the authors of the articles selected from Chemical Abstracts. The search showed that in 1955, 11 percent of the articles were available in report form, and in 1960, 27 percent of the articles were available in report form. It is also interesting to note that in 1955 about 11 percent were theses or extracts from dissertations, and in 1960 only 6 percent fell within this category.

Another form of redundancy is the republication in book form of articles previously available as either journal articles or technical reports. Examples of such republication are the many volumes of “Readings” in various fields. A cursory look at the 1970 Paperbound Books in Print (v.14, no. 10) shows that about .3 percent of the 80,000 titles announced is in this category, and about .2 percent of the 245,000 titles announced as hardbound in the 1967 Books in Print fall within this category.

A further example of redundant publishing as a contributory factor to the literature explosion is the republication of the writings of a single author. In the field of library and information science, books by Taube and Shera serve as examples.13 The justification for republishing, as mentioned before, is the extension of the audience. This justification has been used, as well as some of the others previously mentioned, for publishing abbreviated versions of dissertations in journals.

Redundancy as a factor has been brought to the attention of the information and publication fields before. The National Science Foundation reported in 1952 that in a sample of 84 reports in various fields, 56 percent had already appeared in whole or in part, 13 percent were in the process of publication, and 2 percent would be published. In addition, 6 percent were easily obtainable, and 21 percent were unsuitable for publication. Of the 47 reports which had been published in whole or in part, 71 publications have resulted.14 Note that a factor of 1.5 seems to exist in terms of multiple publication.

In 1956, as a project of the National Science Foundation, the Library of Congress did a survey using a sample from the Technical Information Pilot of 1952, to determine the extent of republication or dual publication of technical reports. This report showed that 48 percent of the information in the technical reports containing publishable information had been published in the open literature in its entirety (this is only 21 percent of all the reports published), another 14 percent of the reports had published more than 75 percent of their information in the open literature, an additional 8 percent had published more than half in open literature, and 3 percent had published more than 25 percent in the open literature. This left only 23 percent of unclassified, unlimited information that had not also reached the open literature. The reasons for the non-publication of this 23 percent ranged from the fact that the material in the report had become obsolete, through rea-
sons such as “research still in progress,” “research completed, manuscript not yet completed,” or “manuscript completed, but not yet ready for publication.” Only 1.7 percent of the authors stated that they had no intentions of publishing. The study warns that the figures might be skewed because the Technical Information Pilot operated under an Office of Naval Research contract, that the ONR

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2. Less than 5.
N.A.—Not available.
placed great emphasis on journal publication, and that many of the reports did not contain anything publishable. In 1955, Alan T. Waterman stated that in a sample of 100 reports, 25 in each of four fields, the authors were asked whether the information in the reports had been or would be published in the open literature. 56 percent stated that they had also been published in whole or in part in the open literature, 16 percent were in the process of publication, and 6 percent had been announced in journals.

The Elliot report provides some data on time lag and extent of publication of the technical report and the same item published in a periodical. Table 3 is copied from the report.

A variety of recommendations have been made to reduce redundancy in the literature.

1. To reduce the time that a literature searcher must spend scanning the indexes and abstracts, the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information should cease to announce reprints, even if they are the products of government and government-contracted research and development. Since the journal articles are generally abstracted in the standard abstracting and indexing journals, much time and money could be saved in announcing, acquiring, cataloging, and searching if they were not announced in USGRDR.

2. Government contract requirements should be modified so that fewer reports need be issued.

3. The system of refereeing should be tightened.

4. Preprints should be a standard distribution mechanism for many items that later find their way into print (which should not). Moore's survey revealed that 40 percent of the members distributed preprints to as many as 200 colleagues on an average of nine months to one year before publication.

5. Make strenuous efforts to eliminate the "publish or perish" syndrome in universities.

The very bulk of scientific publications is itself delusive. It is of very unequal value; a large proportion of it, possibly as much as three-quarters, does not deserve to be published at all, and is only published for economic considerations which have nothing to do with the real interests of science. The position of every scientific worker has been made to depend far too much on the bulk rather than the quality of his scientific publications. Publication is often premature and dictated by the need of establishing priorities.

There is sufficient evidence, even with limited sampling, to show that redundancy contributes heavily to the literature explosion. It also provides additional evidence that the explosion is not one of information, but rather one of paper. Additional research, including cost benefit studies on nonpublication might help to solve part of the problem. Rather than finding ways of coping with the explosion, more effort should be devoted to investigating its real causes and its extent in other than gross figures.

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The bibliography which follows is not exhaustive, but rather, is indicative of the quantity of literature pertaining to the “information explosion” through the years. It has appeared in a normal distribution frequency pattern, with most articles being published between 1965 and 1969. (This paper is my contribution to that same paper explosion.)


Conference on Problems of Centralized

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DONNA G. DAVIS

Security Problems in College and University Libraries: Student Violence

A survey of the news media and library literature was made to determine the extent of student violence and its impact on academic libraries. Findings show that campus disorders are increasing and present a heavy financial burden. Although there have been only scattered incidents of arson and vandalism in academic libraries, the number of such incidents has increased recently. Specific incidents are discussed with suggestions on how security may be improved.

Protecting college and university libraries is an exceedingly complex problem. Academic libraries are vulnerable to sit-ins, fire, bombings, book thefts, vandalism, natural disasters, including earthquakes and floods, burglaries, and other threats to safety. The most serious current problem in the security of academic libraries is student violence.

At the start of 1970, it appeared that the five years of student violence in the United States had begun to abate. The 1968/69 academic year had been the most violent ever, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There had been 61 incidents of arson or bombing, and 4,000 arrests in conjunction with student disturbances. Total damage to college and university facilities was reported to be at least three million dollars. However, through December 31 of the 1969/70 school year, only 18 incidents of arson or bombing, and about 350 arrests were reported.

Events of the first few months of 1970 dramatically reversed this trend. According to the Urban Research Council, a private group which has researched campus demonstrations for the last two years, 92 incidents of student protest took place between mid-January and March 13, 1970, whereas only 88 occurred during the same period in 1969. In March, two incidents in New York also underscored the threat of terrorist bombings on campus. First, bombs which were intended for Columbia University were accidentally detonated, completely destroying a New York townhouse occupied by several leaders of the anarchist Weathermen faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. A few days later, two black activist college students were also inadvertently blown up by their homemade bomb cache.

The widespread student reaction in May to the student deaths at Kent State University proved again that student violence can be a dangerous and expen-
sive force. Stanford University, for example, calculated that its expenses due to student disorders over a six-week period last spring exceeded half a million dollars.\(^8\)

A questionnaire was distributed in June 1969 by the Office of Research of the American Council on Education to a group of 427 selected colleges and universities in the United States. Response from 382 institutions implied that approximately 6.2 percent of all the colleges and universities in the United States had experienced violent protest in the 1968/69 academic year. Furthermore, an additional 16.2 percent had experienced nonviolent disruption. The researchers concluded: "While these findings make clear that violence and disruption are not, as many press reports suggest, characteristic of most college campuses, they indicate also that the number of colleges that have experienced disorder is not inconsequential."\(^9\)

A recent book on student militance is titled *Is the Library Burning?*, but a short survey of damage in academic libraries in the past three years indicates that press reports have inflated the number of incidents, and only a few libraries have experienced arson.\(^10\) Within the last eighteen months, however, such incidents have increased strikingly and show considerable premeditation on the part of the instigators. The vandals and arsonists are seldom found, so that only a few of the following incidents can be attributed definitely to students. Nonetheless, these incidents show very well the vulnerability of the academic library.

In 1967 an arsonist ignited a blaze in the Wayne State University Library in Detroit, destroying 8,000 volumes and the entire order file.\(^11\) The student strike at Columbia University in 1968 caused minor damage to the Mathematics Library.\(^12\) In 1969, the Indiana University Library was twice hit by fire. On February 17, 1969, about $500,000 damage was caused when a fire in the subbasement spread through ventilating ducts to the two floors above.\(^13\) Several hundred reference works as well as 3,811 volumes of domestic and foreign newspapers, some of which were unique sets in the country, were totally destroyed; an additional 30,000 volumes were so damaged as to warrant replacement.\(^14\) On May 1, 1969, around 40,000 additional volumes were destroyed and 20,000 damaged. Over 50 percent of the German collection had been ruined.\(^15\)

Last year, black student protests hit several campuses. At Brandeis University, books were disarranged in a minor incident, but no physical damage was done.\(^16\) At Queens College, according to head librarian Morris A. Gelfand, around twenty-five catalog drawers were destroyed or damaged.\(^17\) A much more serious incident took place at the University of Illinois where unknown vandals entered the library and removed approximately 16,000 cards from the public catalog.\(^18\) The cards were torn, burned, or disposed of in various waste receptacles throughout the campus. Restoring the catalog involved identifying exactly which cards were missing and then trying to re-create exactly the information recorded on the cards. The process was extremely costly and time-consuming, as the nearly six million remaining cards had to be checked against Library of Congress information, the shelflist, and the actual books on the shelves.

At San Francisco State College, students paralyzed the library by overloading the circulation system.\(^19\) Vandals struck Beloit College, stealing equipment and slashing furniture.\(^20\) New York University suffered two separate arson incidents. First, a Molotov cocktail caused extensive damage to the Gould Memorial Library.\(^21\) A few days later, several small fires set in the Sage Engi-
neering Library destroyed many technical microfilms. Approximately 30,000 cards from the catalog had been scattered and mutilated. At the University of Washington, a bomb gutted the interior of the administration building, causing over $100,000 of damage, mostly through broken glass, to the adjacent Suzzallo Library.

A more detailed account of how the library was affected at San Francisco State College will illustrate the variety of security problems which might confront the academic librarian during a typical demonstration. According to Barbara Anderson, the Education Librarian at San Francisco State, the first tactics were fairly mild: "Students were shoved out of their seats as they studied . . . small fires were set in restrooms . . . a few windows were broken." The library, because of its central location and multistory construction, became the "choice vantage point for demonstration watching." Thus, tight security was impossible as the building became filled with police, students, newsmen, and television crews. Moreover, the noise from the demonstration made work virtually impossible.

The "gradual forays of harassment" included bomb threats, "book-ins," cherry bombs, and stink bombs. The bomb threats were dismissed lightly until a real bomb was found on campus. From then on, campus security officers and librarians took on the enormous task of combing through the stacks, wastebaskets, and other possible bomb caches every time a threat was received. "Book-ins" describe the practice of removing volumes from the shelves and scattering them randomly throughout the building. The disruptions in service were compounded by the fact that most of the student shelvers had joined the strike. Miss Anderson adds, "As you might expect, after four months with almost no shelvers, combined with massive harassment, we had books stacked all over the floors and all over the tables. It was impossible to track down a particular title." Volunteers from the community came in to help with the shelving problem, but they had to cross picket lines and endure the obscenities shouted at them by the strikers.

The stink bomb problem was more formidable than it sounds. Not really bombs, but actually laboratory bottles filled with a nauseous liquid, the stink bombs were brought into the building in brown paper bags. Once the bottles were opened, some of the liquid was poured on the floor while the bottle and lid were hidden. Librarians were left with the extremely difficult and unpleasant task of searching them out. The Education Librarian continues:

The smell was so vile that for all practical purposes library work in the chosen areas came to a halt . . . I might add, that scrub as we might, the liquid did not wash off the floors with soap and water; it lingered on for months afterwards. In some areas we can still smell it.

Cherry bombs were equally harassing. Left at random in the stacks, the noise from the fireworks completely disrupted work and frightened patrons into thinking real bombs had exploded. Moreover, the safety of staff and patrons was endangered by those bombs that did not explode. Removing a defective cherry bomb involved the risk that one's hand might be injured or even blown off.

One of the more serious problems came when the students decided to attack the catalog:

One day glue was found in a few card trays, another day, handfuls of catalog cards were found in the sink in a women's restroom. The Hayakawa entries had been removed one day. Some cards were found in a women's restroom in the Administration Building wrapped in paper with the message "On Strike, Shut It Down."
Minor incidents continued throughout the strike; these included fires, clogged toilets, and paint sprayed on the walls in the restrooms, as well as numerous broken windows and vandalism in and outside the building.

During 1970, attacks on libraries have included the fire bombing of the Columbia University International Law Library and the setting of a fire in the Doe Memorial Library at the University of California, Berkeley.25 The Berkeley fire was deliberately ignited with gasoline and caused an estimated $320,000 damage.26 Six people were injured, and two large reading rooms were destroyed. While no books were burned, Dr. James E. Skipper, University Librarian, reported that smoke and water damage would affect parts of the collection.27

Specialized research libraries were destroyed when the Black Studies Center at Cornell and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford were gutted recently by fire.28 Student rioting at the State University of New York at Buffalo resulted in the defacement of the library's exterior and in fire bombings inside the library.29 In March, during demonstrations by the Black Students Union at the University of Washington, incendiary devices were placed in the stacks, circulation files were damaged, and books were thrown off the shelves.30 At Yale in April, arson in the library of the Law School destroyed $2,500 worth of books and property.31

Ironically, the library may also be the target of a conservative antistudent backlash. For example, the New York Public Library was struck by two bombs in its main reading room. The bomber evidently felt the library had sponsored or endorsed students who had participated in the October 15 Moratorium Day rally behind the library in Bryant Park.32

It is obvious that security is a serious problem; most methods of combating violence are likely to be ineffectual. Still, some of the bitter lessons learned by librarians may help others to decrease the destruction. Librarians should be attuned to the prevailing student mood on campus. The librarian who is aware of militant factions cannot ignore them. Familiarizing oneself with studies on unrest should also give some clues as to whether the campus is likely to experience violence. For instance, the American Council on Education's study noted that violence was most prevalent in the large, highly selective university or four-year college.33 Moreover, at the university level more than one-third of the private universities experienced violence, whereas only one in eight public universities had comparable violence.

Bombs constitute a special threat. Several New York companies, including IBM, which were hit by a rash of terrorist bombings last winter, admitted that "ironclad" security is a myth.34 However, much of the panic and ineffectual action which can occur when a bomb threat is received may be eliminated by the formulation of a written policy on search and evacuation procedures. Staff members should be given set responsibilities; joint planning with the campus security police and the department of buildings is essential. Emergency phone numbers including the Army bomb disposal unit should be readily available. To avoid undue tragedy, the staff should be emphatically instructed never to disturb a suspicious object, but rather to report it to the authorities according to predetermined procedures.35

Other written policies and information must be made available before violence strikes. For example, the administration manual circulated to the staff of the library at Berkeley includes tear gas instructions.36 Barbara Anderson warns that the lack of a written policy...
on riots at San Francisco State was seriously debilitating:

We had no guidelines . . . other than an official statement regarding the closing of buildings during emergencies which placed the responsibility in the hands of the college librarian "when the danger is imminent." Just when is imminent danger really imminent? What if a bomb is detonated in the neighboring building? What if there is a fire reported in a building across the campus quad? These things happen, and they did happen to us.

She concludes that internal morale becomes another problem during a prolonged student strike. Questions of ethics should be discussed well in advance and formulated into written policy to provide the solidarity among personnel that is necessary to assure protection of the library during times of crisis.

During riot conditions, exit security procedures might well be reversed into entrance checks. All bags and briefcases carried into the building should be examined. Happily, since a bomb is not as easily concealed as a book, the results of searches should be relatively effective if guards are insistent and thorough. Stack security and security of other areas to which free access is normally provided, including the restrooms, should be limited. Though it may seem unprofessional to assign a librarian to security detail, it may be necessary. Service to clientele is important, but in crisis times protecting the library is even more important. If lax security leads to irreparable damage to the library, it may be impossible to provide any service at all.

Other preventive measures should be taken well in advance. The most valuable materials in the collection should be isolated and microfilmed. In particular, the Library Technology Project recommends protective facilities, such as a vaultlike structure, for the card catalog. However, this may be impractical for most institutions. Practice card catalog drills and microfilming may be a more realistic solution. For example, the University of Washington microfilmed the entire contents of its catalog in 20 days at a total cost of $2,930. Costs of microfilming additions are estimated to be about $7 a month.

It is unfortunate that the two major texts on planning academic library building were written before the advent of major campus disorders and do not offer too much information on the question of security problems. Ralph E. Ellsworth has only a brief comment on the difficulty of fireproofing modern steel bookstacks. He cites the fire test performed at Norwood, Massachusetts for the New York Public Library. He also notes that traditional multitier bookstacks are equally bad, citing the disastrous Jewish Theological Seminary fire. Even modular buildings with fireproof columns, such as Wayne State University, are not really fireproof. Ellsworth concludes, "A combination of a good fire detection system with a generous supply of CO₂ extinguishers would appear to be the best solution to the problem."

Keyes D. Metcalf gives more extensive advice on fire alarms, fire doors, and fire extinguishers, recommending the American Library Association's Protecting the Library and Its Resources for further details on planning, fire defense, and insurance needs. Unfortunately, he does not provide much guidance on how to design more secure structures. Librarians would do well to consider the experience of businesses that have protected valuable resources in areas prone to riot by designing buildings like fortresses that have few or no exterior windows. Natural light may be provided by windows facing an interior court, and they should always be made of special vandal-resistant materials. The library at Post College in...
Brookville, New York, used polyester resin fiber glass panels that resist both fire and breakage. Plexiglas acrylic plastic can reduce window breakage by as much as 90 percent. Vandal alarm systems may also help curtail attacks while the library is closed.

The major problem is that little has been written on what to do after a fire or incendiary bombing has occurred. Because a library contains valuable office equipment and books, care must be taken to secure the premises immediately to prevent looting. Further, if the building is not totally damaged, water vacuums and fire-retardant paint can be used to put the library back in semiworking order. More research on salvaging materials is needed. In general, the worst effect of a fire is the water damage to books.

A brief recount of the Jewish Theological Seminary fire will not only demonstrate the many problems of reclaiming the collection but also show the feasibility of salvaging materials. The April 18, 1966 fire destroyed 70,000 volumes and left about 150,000 completely waterlogged volumes in seven stacks. The day after the fire, volunteers began to remove the salvageable books and started experimenting with drying methods. Quick-dry freezing and baking in microwave ovens gave excellent results, but proved much too time-consuming since only 150 books a week could be processed. The final solution was to put paper towels between each pair of pages. The effort involved was enormous:

It involved an estimated two-and-a-half million separate operations, as volunteers patiently placed the sheets of toweling between the wet pages, pressed the book shut, and removed the paper twenty-four hours later. . . . The final treatment . . . was the application of an alcohol rub whenever residual dampness threatened to create mold.

A few burned books were restored by photographing them with ultraviolet light on xerographic paper, but this method was extremely expensive.

A final thought on the prevention of student attacks on libraries was given by John Berry, III, then assistant editor of the Library Journal. According to Berry, the students, particularly undergraduates, have legitimate complaints against the library since they are often treated as "second-class library citizens" with the major attention going to the faculty. Berry suggests quelling student hostility by giving the students more freedom and responsibility, as well as trying to achieve "Branscomb's 20-year-old dream" by trying to find "a replacement, both pedagogic and bibliographic, for the reserve book." Ensuring library security by considering student motivation is laudable yet impractical, because the solutions suggested are prohibitively expensive. Moreover, it is not really certain that the attacks on the library are really due to student dissatisfaction with the library itself. According to Anderson, the attacks on the library at San Francisco State were not "anti-library" but "anti-Establishment." In conclusion, student violence is still a serious problem confronting American college and university librarians. Even the threat of violence can create a serious financial drain on the library. Destruction of unique special collections is not even measurable in financial terms, because such collections cannot be replaced. This violence is extremely complex and inadequately researched. Student violence is an especially fascinating topic, but without extensive, well-planned investigation this major security problem cannot be effectively solved in the near future.

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42. For example, buildings containing computer complexes, such as the Travellers' Data Center in Hartford, Connecticut.


The historical background of slide collections is treated, with bibliographic references. The major portion of the paper reports and analyzes some of the data derived from a 1968 questionnaire directed to institutions having slide collections.

"The name 'library' has lost its etymologic meaning and means not a collection of books, but the central agency for disseminating information, innocent recreation or, best of all, inspiration among people. Whenever this can be done better, more quickly or cheaply by a picture than a book, the picture is entitled to a place on the shelves and in the catalog.

"... A generation ago the lantern slide was little known except in magic lantern entertainments, and it required some courage for the first schools to make it a part of the educational apparatus. Today there is hardly a college or university subject which is not receiving great aid from the lantern. No one thinks of it as a course in art or discusses it from an ethical standpoint. It is needed by the engineer, physician, botanist, astronomer, statistician, in fact in every conceivable field, but of course, it is specially adapted to popular study of fine arts because they are so dependent on visual examples, and the lantern is the cheap and ready substitute for costly galleries."

Melvil Dewey

Slides, like other nonbook materials, are being liberated from the garrets of libraries and are beginning to share the limelight with books in the literature and at professional gatherings. During 1969 alone, two periodical publications appeared. In addition, several important studies which will result in formal publications are now in progress, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art's "Classification System," and the "Universal Slide Classification System with Automatic Indexing" developed at the State University of California at Santa Cruz. Slide curators and librarians also took their places at professional meetings: the College Art Association's Annual Meeting in Boston; and the Institute for Training in Librarianship entitled, "Art Libraries: Their Comprehensive Role in Preserving Contemporary Visual Resources" held at the State University of New York at Buffalo from June 16 to June 20, 1969. Mrs. Florence S. Da-Luiso, Art Librarian of the Harriman Art and Music Library, was the Director of the Institute. As its title implies, the Institute focused on the problems inherent in art libraries, be they book- or non-book-oriented, and the multifarious ways in which humanists utilize these collections. An entire day was devoted to the topic of slide collections—their organization and operation—in which Eleanor Collins, Curator, Slide and Photograph Collection, Department of the History of Art, University of Michigan; Mrs. Lu-raine Tansey, Slide Librarian, State Uni-
versity of California at Santa Cruz; and
the present writer participated. The fol-
lowing report was delivered at the In-
titute by the present writer.
In an earlier publication, the present
writer discussed the nature and purpose
of the study in progress. In order to clar-
ify the comments to follow, a brief re-
capitulation is necessary. In August of
1968, a comprehensive study, including
a survey of the history of slide collec-
tions, their present status, and various
practical and formal library procedural
matters was undertaken. One product of
this study will be the publication of a
comparative study manual "so that slide
librarians and curators might have a
choice of various systems and procedures
currently in practice, that they might
have some background knowledge, and
finally, that they might have a sense of
community with others facing problems
similar to theirs. The proposal of an
'ideal' system is not the aim of the study,
since most users of such a study will be
working from already existing collections
which have probably grown to such pro-
portions that a complete revision would
not be feasible."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest noted slide collections
date from the 1880s and include the Chi-
cago Art Institute, Cornell University,
Dartmouth College, the Metropolitan
Museum of Art, Princeton University,
the University of Illinois, and the Uni-
versity of Michigan. It was not until 1884
that George Eastman patented the roll
film system; collections begun prior to
this time depended upon the lantern
slide, which is a 3½" x 4" glass slide with
glass used as the medium upon which the
image was printed. Many lantern slides
were hand painted and were works of
art in their own right. In many collec-
tions today, the familiar lantern slide,
which dates back to the seventeenth cen-
tury, is still in active use and is particu-
larly preferred by the older faculty mem-
bers. In quite a few of the older col-
lections, the lantern slide vs the 2" x 2"
or 35 mm slide controversy is still raging
and will be mentioned later in the con-
text of the literature and questionnaires.
In the 1930s, color dye processes were
perfected by Leopold D. Mannes and
Leopold Godowsky, Jr., in collaboration
with the Kodak Research Laboratory. The
result of this work was the introduction
of the Kodachrome three-color film pro-
cess. It was not until the perfection of this
particular technique that 35 mm color
slides were widely accepted.
As a consequence of these new de-
velopments, the controversy between the
merits of the color 35 mm slide and the
black and white lantern slide began ap-
ppearing in the literature at this time. In
1943, art historians argued the issues in
two articles appearing in the College
Art Journal. Although over twenty
years old, these articles have meaning
today because slide librarians and cu-
rators are still faced with using lantern
slides, buying them, or producing them
(on roll film). The physical format of
these older slides allows for easy hand
viewing, but creates storage problems
because they require two-thirds more
space than 2" x 2" slides. In addition,
separate projection facilities are re-
quired because most projection systems
are not readily adaptable to both sizes.
Moreover, the rarity of literature on this
topic makes a solution rather elusive.

Until the 1960s, the literature was
somewhat sporadic and far from com-
prehensive. The decade of the 1950s
produced nine articles, three of them
dealing with slide production. An area
that is yet to be dealt with in a satis-
factory manner for slide curators and li-
brarians is that of color control which
is extremely crucial to art history slide
collections. This very problem has been
one of the major contributing factors in
the schism between users of black and
white as opposed to color slides. Classification system studies have also suffered from the dearth of literature, with only a few published attempts available at clarifying systems presently in use.

Moreover, until 1969, although many classification systems were available upon request from individual institutions, such systems had not yet actually been published. As a courtesy to these schools and museums (and to lighten the burden of their postage and duplication costs), use should be made of the Bibliographic Systems Center (BSC) at the School of Library Science at Case Western Reserve University where a special collection of classification systems and subject heading lists in almost every field are administered. According to the official notifications by the BSC, "A book guide to this collection, 'The Bibliography of Selected Material in Classification,' compiled by Barbara Denison, is being published and copies may be obtained from the Special Libraries Association." What has been especially needed, however, is a philosophy for slide classification and cataloging, not merely a recitation of the details of a particular system which happens to function adequately for one particular situation.

The 1970s propitiously forecast insights into solutions for critical slide collection issues. As mentioned earlier, the development of a "Universal Slide Classification System with Automatic Indexing" at the State University of California at Santa Cruz has been a hallmark in terms of significant publications. Perusal of a preliminary edition of this work is enlightening not only in terms of its ramifications for the future of slide collections both in scientific and humanistic disciplines, but also as a meaningful, though brief, essay on slide cataloging and classification philosophy. In addition, the Metropolitan Museum of Art's "Classification System" by Priscilla Farah, and that at the University of Minnesota by Dimitri Tselos are both to be published in the near future. Another publication in progress is Guidelines for the Organization and Administration of Audio-visual Materials by the ACRL Audio-visual committee of ALA.

Present Study

As can be gathered, providing a patron with high quality material in a meaningful arrangement and providing the slide librarian with adequate data to do so are not simple tasks. To ease the burden, the present study was undertaken. In August of 1968, 112 questionnaires ("Slide Library Comparative Study Questionnaire") were mailed to college, university, and a select number of museum slide collections. In December 1968, 61 follow-up letters were mailed to institutions that had not yet responded.

The inadequacies of such an initial study are overwhelming because of the very nature of starting from a base of zero in terms of the establishment of mailing lists, the lack of standardized terminology, and the determination of the scope or limitations of such a project. Because there has never been an attempt to define precisely the various operations and procedures practiced in slide collections, it was quite difficult to write a questionnaire that could be understood in exactly the same manner by everyone reading and answering it. In order to compensate for this lack of accepted vocabulary, the format of the questionnaire was in outline form with an attempt to include all possible variations and explanations of operations so that the respondee could merely check the most appropriate answer or, in a limited number of cases, fill in a blank. Even this format was not totally satisfactory, and consequently, the interpretation and tabulation of each questionnaire often produced erratic statistical correlation.

The total number of questionnaires
tabulated as of this report is 65. The total number of responses to the questionnaire is 80. This latter figure includes the following breakdown: eight collections too small to merit inclusion in the study (distinction made by the person who did not answer the questionnaire); five institutions that stated nonexistence of a collection; and two institutions which sent descriptive letters of collections rather than answering the questionnaires. Thus, 71 percent (80) of the original 112 institutions responded to a request for information regarding their facilities.

Although an attempt was made initially to set a limitation on the size of the collection included in the present study, the base of 25,000 was dropped because not all sources consulted gave the exact sizes of slide collections; also, because of the tremendous growth rates of many collections, it seemed unfair to omit collections under such an arbitrary standard. Consequently, the frequent lack of such data coupled with the desire to include as many academic collections as possible negated the use of a size-limitation factor for the inclusion or exclusion of slide collections in this study.

The following section of this report indicates the similarities and differences in slide collections and the subsequent trends that have occurred as noted in the questionnaires tabulated thus far. A brief description of each of the seven sections of the questionnaire will be followed by a discussion of the answers calculated on both a numerical and a percentage basis.

Section I of the questionnaire dealt with questions regarding the history of collections, i.e., date of origin, purpose of collection, and the type of staff in charge of the collection at its inception. Although audiovisual materials in libraries have only recently come to the fore as a serious study source, they have been a fairly steady and consistently occurring phenomenon in art history departments. Over the past seventy years, only the 1940s and the 1950s witnessed a significant rise in the initial development of these collections. This increase is very likely due to the fact that this period marked the widespread use of 2" x 2" or 35 mm slides which were pointed out in the literature of the time as being considerably less expensive than the standard lantern slides. These trends might also have been indicative of the steady rise of art historical studies as more than a mere humanities adjunct to liberal arts education in the United States.

In most art history departments, the slide collection has been developed to serve solely the art department; therefore, it is not surprising that 57 percent (36) of these collections were faculty-run when first started, as compared to the 17 percent (11) which were initially organized and staffed either by an individual with a graduate library degree (M.L.S.) or a master's degree in art history.

Section II of the questionnaire concentrated on varieties of classification systems in use. As would be expected due to the origin of these collections, 58 percent (38) of the systems presently in use are based upon a historical chronology and style arrangement with various modifications of subdivisions within this format. In lieu of the notation vs absence-of-notation controversy surrounding slide collections, 29 percent (19) of the institutions responded that they have a system using some form of decimal notation. Only five of these nineteen collections began after 1940. In addition, two of the institutions in the survey noted that they were dropping a notation system—one of these includes the Fogg Museum Collection of Harvard University which is no longer using it for their 2" x 2" slide collection.

If the arrangement of the collections beginning in the last thirty years is used as a guide, then it is possible that there has been a trend away from a specific
type of decimal or numerical notation system for slide collections. There are, however, two schools of thought in this matter. The factor of cost involved in the cataloging and classifying of individual slides, coupled with the capability of their rapid production or purchase by institutions have probably contributed in the movement away from a complicated notation scheme and toward a more simplified labeling method based upon some type of alphabetical abbreviation system. It is possible, however, that automatic indexing or computer applications might change the trend in this area.

The two classification systems most commonly used as a basis for other collections are the Metropolitan Museum of Art's scheme and the Fogg Art Museum's scheme. Approximately 22 percent (14) of the collections noted that their classification systems were borrowed from these institutions. As expected, 35 percent (23) of the systems were based on faculty requests. The remainder were personally devised by the original staff or had unknown origins.

Section III of the questionnaire included slide production and expansion operations presently practiced in slide collections. Questions on the production and purchase of 35 mm and lantern slides, the growth rate, types of film used, and the basis for commercial orders were listed. The preference by some art historians for lantern slides over the 2" x 2" slide is still unresolved, as 22 percent (14) of the institutions responded that they are presently engaged either in making or buying lantern slides. Needless to say, the size of the image does contribute to the quality of a projected image, but then again, so does the clarity of the original image that has been copied in order to make slides. Many slides are reproduced from books or are copied from master slides (if purchased) thereby being several times removed from the quality of the original image. It should be noted that of the fourteen schools still involved in adding lantern slides to their collections, only two began their collections after 1935.

As mentioned earlier, it was difficult to pinpoint collections of a specific size in advance of mailing the questionnaires. The resulting broad range of collections makes it difficult to generalize in regard to average weekly or yearly production figures. For example, a very small collection might be expanding at a greater yearly rate than a more established collection. The latter can be more selective in its slide acquisition pattern because it already has a core collection of basic art historical monuments to support its clientele's demands. At the same time, if a department is faced with a great deal of faculty or staff turnover and with the installation of new courses or frequent curriculum changes, the collection encounters a more rapid growth than might be predicted by its actual size. Consequently, no attempt will be made to make any gross generalizations about growth rates; if information on specific institutions or regions is desired, figures may be supplied upon request.

Another critical area in slide acquisition policies is whether or not to buy slides commercially. Such purchases are often quite expensive, particularly in light of the comparative absence of qualitative guides which would allow for knowledgeable discrimination when selecting dealers and their material. Most responsible dealers, however, usually send material on approval. As far as can be ascertained, only a handful of listings are available to the slide curator. The present writer's knowledge of such lists has been acquired over a period of three years through correspondence and, in two cases, through a literature search. In fact, 80 percent (52) of the institutions in the study base their commercial purchases not solely upon lists but upon previous experience with particular dealers. One question specifically asked for
previous knowledge of a formal listing prepared and distributed upon request by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and entitled, "Sources of Slides Illustrating the History of Art." This list is probably the most comprehensive and reliable source for commercial and museum slide dealers in the United States and Europe. Of the 65 institutions responding, 26 percent (17) had no knowledge of this list.

Section IV of the questionnaire involved the use of standard library tools or techniques used by slide libraries. The results of this section were indicative of the fact that most slide curators and librarians are fairly sophisticated users of library tools and that the title "slide library" might be a more informative and valid nomenclature than "collection."

An inventory check system is an invaluable aid to slide collections in the same manner that it is to book collections. Separate or interfiled shelflists are the two types used in slide libraries. An interfiled shelflist refers to the placement of a shelflist card in front of or behind each slide in a drawer storage case. Of the collections polled, 55 percent (36) have either an interfiled or a separate shelflist.

Although 40 percent (26) of the collections did not have an authority file of all artists and architects included in their slide holdings, 53 percent (35) relied on the Thieme-Becker Lexikon of artists, along with other aids to verify names. Twenty-nine percent (19) however did have separate authority files for painters and 31 percent (20) maintained a separate authority file for architects. Of the 65 collections, 25 percent (16) maintained authority files for both painters and architects. Forty percent (26) depended upon faculty recommendations to make entry decisions for artists’ and/or architects’ names within their files. Such files are quite critical to the efficient organization of a slide collection because, without an authority which is consistently and readily utilized for name entries, a single artist may be filed under a variety of names and countries, thereby dispersing his works chaotically throughout the slide files.

Another type of check system useful in slide collections is the source file or accession record. Only 21 percent (14) make no allowance whatsoever for this technique, which requires source data for each slide to be printed directly upon the slide or to be printed in a supplementary record form. Because many slides are copied directly from plates in books, a source file can function as a bibliographic aid referring a patron to specific texts relating to the slide image.

Generally speaking, slide collections are beginning to take their place with the ranks of book libraries in terms of their utilization of similar tools and techniques on a level that should in the future become even more indicative of the ways in which these collections work in conjunction with an art library. For further information on the interrelationship between slide collections and art libraries, the reader is referred to an excellent article by Frederick Cummings.15

Section V dealt with circulation methods currently practiced in slide collections. Only 17 percent (11) took no measures at all to supervise the circulation of slides. The most common check-out system used is charge-sheets (sheets on which a patron lists each slide individually giving either a full subject description or only accession or alphabetical code numbers) with 43 percent (28) utilizing this technique. Because of the heavy faculty use patterns, the application of stringent circulation methods is rather difficult, i.e., the feasibility of checking out thirty to forty or more slides for a single lecture often prohibits a slide curator or librarian from asking the patron to comply with involved check-out procedures for individual slides. Consequently, the art history faculty or staff may not be utilizing the
charge-sheet method but another simpler check-out technique, such as interfiled color code cards (each faculty or staff member has a discrete color card which replaces the slide he has removed and is usually placed in back of the slide's interfiled shelflist card).

Section VI covered questions on storage and projection systems for slide collections. A rather high percentage, 52 percent (34), of the collections in this study still have enough lantern slides to merit the use of double projection systems to compensate for the size difference between 2" x 2" and 3½" x 4" slides. Twenty-eight percent (18) of the institutions, however, are in the process of duplication of their lantern slides onto 2" x 2" or 35 mm slides.

Specialized equipment for audiovisual material and especially for slide collections has been slow in developing, but there has been satisfaction noted in some areas in this particular study. Fifty-seven percent (37) of the institutions indicated that the desired efficiency had been reached for storage facilities for slides. Only 35 percent (23) were equally satisfied with their projection systems. Not all slide libraries, however, maintain and purchase their own projectors. In some instances, the audiovisual department handles this aspect of the slide collection facilities.

Section VII of the questionnaire examined the present staffs of slide collections. As noted earlier, 57 percent (36) of these collections were faculty-run when first initiated as opposed to 17 percent (11) which were organized and staffed by an individual with either an M.A. in art history or an M.L.S. in library science. Of the 57 percent (36) which were faculty-run originally, about one-third are now staffed by an individual with an M.A. or an M.L.S. Another third of these 36 collections are now staffed by individuals with undergraduate degrees (who are usually considered clerical) with the remaining third still under faculty supervision, maintained by M.F.A. graduates or by individuals without a college degree.

Another promising indication of the changing status of slide collection staffs is the fact that 47 percent (29) of the 65 institutions are staffed presently with individuals having either an M.L.S., an M.A. in art history, or an M.L.S. plus an additional graduate degree. In addition, 23 percent (15) of the respondents indicated an interest in elevating their staffs from a clerical to a professional level. In many instances, the mere realization or recognition that there is a problem marks the first step toward change.

Not all subsections of the questionnaire have been discussed. Queries and criticisms will be gladly entertained because the total picture is a twofold matter relying both on specific data and on liberal dialogue among those seeking to make slide collections “libraries,” and not merely masses of material.

REFERENCES

10. Simons and Tansey, “A Universal Slide.”
11. As of this writing, approximately 30 institutions have been added to the original figure, and questionnaires are still being received.
12. The reason for the institutions stating the nonexistence of a collection is not readily explainable as reliable directories (American Art Directory, American Library Directory, and the Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers) were used to establish a mailing list.
16. The institutions which noted this transition include the following: Arizona State University; Brooklyn College of the City University of New York; Princeton University; University of California at Berkeley; University of Illinois; University of Iowa; University of Michigan; University of Minnesota; University of North Carolina; University of Oregon; University of Pennsylvania; University of Pittsburgh; and the University of Texas.
JO-ANN DAVIS, ROBERTA BOONE, and IRENE BRADEN HOADLEY

Of Making Many Books: A Library Publication Program

The paper discusses the need for and development of a library publication program. Details of organization, procedures, and personnel are discussed, the principles of which have broad application to other academic and research libraries.

There is much to indicate that the current tendencies of libraries, especially research and special libraries, are to place a new importance on the mission of information storage and dissemination. Of course, information transfer has always been what libraries are about, but with the advent of automation more attention than ever before is being given to methods of getting the "warehouse" to the public in meaningful and digestible segments. Discussions of SDI, on-line and other automated services have blanketed the literature until it appears that not to be automated is to join forces with the library of Assurbanipal. Yet conventional publishing is far from obsolete. The research library has an even greater responsibility not only to provide access to its wealth of bookform data but, indeed, to assume an active role in purveying its unique resources to the research community and the reading public at large.

With this intent, in 1964 the Ohio State University Libraries established a permanent Publications Committee, little realizing to what extent, and in what ways, this mission would be fulfilled.

The first meeting of the committee of five members (one ex-officio), appointed by the Director of Libraries, convened in October 1964. The functions and goals of the committee at that time were quite modest:

1. To assist and advise in matters pertaining to the Ohio State University Libraries' publications;
2. to promote wider distribution of information;
3. to establish the criteria of selection for the Ohio State University collection (a special collection of publications about the Ohio State University or by its faculty members).

Although the potential scope of these goals was clearly implied, little if any attention seems to have been paid to possible interpretations or implementations of the information dissemination aspect as such. The committee was, at this point, the classic house committee assigned to deal with the few house organs standard to a library's operations. Practically, the Libraries' publications, at that time, consisted of the usual exhibit catalogs, library guides, and annual re-

Jo-Ann Davis is MEDLARS Searcher; Roberta Boone is Reference Librarian (Health Center Library); and Irene Braden Hoadley is Librarian for General Administration and Research at the Ohio State University Libraries.
port of the Director. However, with the advent of faculty status for librarians at Ohio State University and the concomitant interest of librarians in research, the responsibilities of the Publications Committee began to expand.

In 1967, the ex-officio member position was dropped from the committee and the remaining four members—drawn from the Libraries’ faculty—were appointed for renewable two-year terms. The mission of the committee was also extended, in 1968, to include a research component. The committee is now charged with fostering and encouraging pertinent research by the Libraries’ faculty or staff. To do this, the committee was given a small “seed” allocation and an independent account with the understanding that, through the sale of its products, it would become self-sustaining and able to sponsor additional projects of a scholarly nature worthy of publication.

In one year’s time, the committee has become virtually self-sustaining. It has been allotted office space in the Libraries, keeps its own accounts and sales records, employs part-time clerical assistants and, in other words, has achieved that measure of autonomy so essential to the publishing arm of any organization. It even has its own colophon.

The committee, though working closely with the Director of Libraries, reports to the Libraries’ faculty-at-large. In practical terms, this means that the chairman of the committee presents an annual report at the spring meeting of the Libraries’ faculty, and any questions regarding the functioning of the committee or its operations may be answered at that time.

Thus far, several monographs, chiefly bibliographic, have been published either by the committee or under its auspices; an Ohio State University Libraries monographic series has been initiated (consisting of four numbers to date); and, most recently, the committee now acts as publisher and distributor for a quarterly literary newsletter of which a member of the Libraries’ faculty is co-editor. The committee is also involved, in cooperation with the Interlibrary Loan Department and the Dean of the Graduate School, in a project geared to the inexpensive publication of highly requested master’s theses and doctoral dissertations completed before 1954. This activity occurred largely as a result of reports from Interlibrary Loan that, in some cases, a cheaper, more readily available copy of certain items, unavailable elsewhere and hence in constant demand, would be of tremendous value to the researcher who otherwise would be forced to pay exorbitant photocopy charges to gain access to necessary information. When such an item is brought to the attention of the committee, the author is approached regarding his desire to have his thesis published in a more permanent form. If he assents, the department in which the thesis was submitted and the Dean of the Graduate School are informed and, with their approval, the thesis is edited, printed, and made available to the user at a fraction of the cost of photocopying.

Presently, the committee handles three types of publications: (1) conventional materials, such as exhibit catalogs and guides which are available on a gift and exchange basis; (2) the Libraries’ numbered series which consists of substantive reference and bibliographic works; and (3) individual works for which there has been a demonstrated information need.

The committee is also charged generally with advising and assisting in the publication of manuscripts. Therefore, projects undertaken on the Libraries’ time or with financial or other direct Libraries’ support must be brought to the attention of the committee. Items
which are published as official Libraries’ publications must be submitted to the committee for consideration and approval.

When a manuscript is submitted, the committee determines the value of the item for publication. If an additional opinion is necessary for this determination, the committee will obtain the services of a subject specialist to assist in making the decision.

If the item is to be published, the committee then decides whether to publish it in house or to attempt to secure a commercial publisher. If the latter course is elected, the committee then seeks such a publisher and makes the necessary arrangements. The committee also determines whether the item will become part of the Libraries’ numbered series.

If the manuscript is to be published in house, the committee provides clerical, editorial, or other assistance as necessary to prepare the final copy for publication. The committee also arranges for and subsidizes the cost for printing, advertising, sales, and distribution.

All monies derived from sales are placed in the committee’s account to defray the costs of each publication. Excess funds are then used to finance new projects.

Each manuscript that is accepted by the committee is assigned to a committee member who acts as editor. This person edits and serves as a liaison between the author and the committee as a whole. Final action is always taken in consultation with the entire committee.

In order to handle the increased volume and variety of responsibility placed upon it, the committee has had to refine and streamline its structure and in house publication processes. Currently, each member is responsible for one functional aspect of committee operation. The first of these is printing and reproduction. The member responsible negotiates with the printer and advises on the method of printing and other technical considerations for each manuscript. All contact with the printer and university purchasing operations is done through this individual. The second aspect is publicity. This includes preparing mailing lists, press releases, displays, and advertisements for all committee activities. The member responsible for the third aspect (accounting and finance) maintains sales, inventory, and income records, the general files and records of the committee, and supervises the filling of all orders. The responsibilities of the chairman include coordinating the activities of the other members of the committee, keeping the minutes of meetings, interviewing and hiring personnel, drafting policy, procedures, and contracts for the committee, preparing statements and reports as needed, and arranging meetings and special activities.

The committee hands out to each prospective author a proof and manuscript guide (ours happens to be that published for The Association of American University Presses but there are other guides available) and a statement of the committee’s manuscript requirements including such considerations as bibliographic style, type requirements, and author responsibilities, such as editing, proofing, and correction. The author/researcher is then assigned his committee liaison. When the manuscript is accepted for publication, an agreement is drawn up according to terms (sales, royalty, etc.) agreed upon by both the author and the committee. A Library of Congress number and copyright are then sought when appropriate, the cover design and book format are composed, and the manuscript is put out for bids and subsequently printed. At the same time, the nature and volume of publicity is determined, and decisions are made regarding review and other promotional aspects.
Since the committee's formation, thirty-one publications have been done in house; fifteen of these within the last two years. Numerous items have been submitted to the committee for which a commercial publisher was subsequently found. These items currently assume such diversified forms as subject bibliographies, research monographs, and a poetry collection (for which an illustrator was also commissioned).

It should be obvious that one of the most valuable by-products of this activity is the wealth of experience gained by the professionals involved. A clearer understanding of what is involved in book production and of some of the basic criteria of book evaluation are substantial assets to the professional librarian. Twelve professional librarians have had the opportunity of serving and profiting from the experience.

But aside from the benefits accruing to the committee participants, is there good reason for the library to embark on an endeavor which only contributes to the proliferation of materials (and their equally proliferating storage and management problems) which are already a woe to the conscientious librarian?

Librarians have always been faced with the task of publishing their own in house necessities—material too ephemeral or too limited in appeal to attract a commercial publisher and material which must be disseminated quickly. From this type of publishing, it is but a small mental jump to publishing bibliographies, guides to the literature of various disciplines, or state-of-the-art reports. Nor is it difficult to envision libraries publishing material in the field of library science. What may be somewhat more incomprehensible is a library publishing materials completely unrelated to the library milieu (as unrelated as a book could be) such as a book on finance, a book of poetry, or a paper on computer-assisted instruction.

The rationale for library publishing is in part related to that for libraries themselves—to collect, organize, and disseminate information. Information dissemination has been defined as the spreading of ideas, but it has been suggested that libraries have taken too narrow an interpretation of this definition. Even now, with the many widespread attempts to instill new vigor into the word, most libraries still think of ideas as entities already existing in some physical, storable form—the forms with which a library deals. The ideas for which a patron searches however may not always be available in these cohesive permanent units. The library then is often the first agency to become aware of both the existence of a patron's need and the lack of availability of materials to fill that need. The demand for this data may be quite small or geographically limited or both. Most commercial publishers are often hesitant to take on small projects, and too often they already have a full publishing schedule so that it may take a considerable time to produce the finished product.

A library faculty may produce research which is worthwhile but which is also commercially unpublishable because of its small market. Thus, a library publication committee, while by no means a vanity press, serves as an outlet for the professional or creative work of library personnel and thereby stimulates professional research. The committee further encourages this research by publicizing current projects, by soliciting manuscripts to fill a specific need as perceived through library use, and by providing partial financial support.

The encouragement, support, and publication of research, based mainly upon a library's collections should be considered a forward-looking and important professional activity for a library. It is also a partial answer to the teaching
faculty who often accuse librarians of not deserving faculty rank and status because they neither teach nor engage in research. Production of well-written professional and creative materials adds considerably to the prestige of a library. This prestige reflects upon the university as a whole and improves the library's position within the university community. It also reflects upon the profession as a whole, strengthens the library's power to attract new employees, and contributes to internal morale.

The above considerations are based on the premise that the library is publishing well-written, well-researched, and well-produced material. The library must build its reputation as publisher carefully, aiming at a small but specialized market whose needs it hopes to meet, while maintaining standards of excellence pertinent to its limited range of service.

To conclude, it should be pointed out that the establishment of a library publication program is not attained through a succession of sparkling accomplishments. The committee has waged many wars in pursuit of this goal.

It should be one of Murphy's laws that bureaucracy and human nature abhor change and individual accomplishment, especially in a large institution. There are always toes on which to tread or some legal conundrum designed to bring the cleverest notions to nothing.

There is the embarrassing situation of being able to get coverage in the national literature but being unable to procure adequate display facilities in one's own library lobby. There is also the frustration of having to clear press releases through so many administrative offices that the book has been out for two weeks before the notices leave the campus. This is not to mention the ulcerations of overestimates and underbids and the whole question of infringement and ownership when dealing with a manuscript produced as part of a university project (or when the author dies while his manuscript is still in the library's hands awaiting publication) and it is discovered that a division of a state institution cannot retain legal counsel. The "insolence of office and the law's delay" begins to appear the best-turned phrase in the English language. And through it all seep the insidious emanations from the academic departments who hate the program because it is "library," and from the administrative departments who hate it for raising new problems and more paperwork, and from the university press who hates it because it is competitive and anyhow, it is only "library."

But it is worth it precisely because of these pitfalls. If libraries have information to promote and are constantly searching for ways to accomplish this, why should they back away from a full-scale assault on the publishing medium as a means to that end? A whole no-man's land of information resources—too small for the commercial press, too large for mimeograph or photocopy—is packed within the library's bulging walls. Dispense it! You have nothing to lose but the fetters on your image!
INTRODUCTION

This article continues the semianual series originally edited by Constance M. Winchell. Although 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.¹

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 AA 71, 2BD89) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide to Reference Books and its supplements.²

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Publication of this bibliography represents Venezuela's first major effort to regain bibliographic control since the last issue of Anuario bibliográfico venezolano (Guide AA732) covering through 1954. Books, pamphlets, government publications, and periodical articles published in Venezuela, plus materials about Venezuela or by Venezuelan authors published abroad are arranged according to Dewey classification. Detailed citations are provided, generally including full name of author, complete title, place, publisher, date, pagination, and series.

To complete bibliographic coverage since 1954, the Biblioteca Nacional has proposed a series of retrospective bibliographies to be published according to the following schedule: 1967–68, 1969, 1955–60, 1961–66, and then, 1970. Presumably, quarterly issues of Bibliografía venezolana will be superseded by annual cumulations. If this goal is achieved, a valuable reference series will be available for librarians and scholars.—J.S.


Contents: Fasc.1, A–B. £5.

Although appearing in a different format, this work continues chronologically the Museum's Short-Title Catalogue of French Books 1470–1600 (Guide AA462). Basically an author catalog, the completed work will contain about 35,000 entries for seventeenth-century books “written wholly or partly in French, no matter where published” and those “in no matter what language, published or printed at any place which today forms a part of metropolitan France.”—Foreword. It lists works appearing in the General Catalogue of the Museum (Guide AA67), works acquired since 1955, and some earlier accessions not found in the printed catalog. In addition, three extensive collections of “Mazarinades” are here fully listed for the first time. Nine more fascicles are planned for publication over the next two and a half years, the final part to include extensive indexes.—E.S.


As the author indicates in her introduction, this is the first comprehensive history of Russian bibliography of the beginning of the twentieth century. It is intended as

36/
a continuation of Nikolai V. Zdobnov's *Istoriia russkoi bibliografii do nachala XX veka* (3d ed., Moscow, 1955). The work covers in great detail such topics as contemporary and retrospective bibliographies of both books and periodicals; bibliographies of suppressed writings and of the output of the many political organizations of the period; the achievements of several important Russian bibliographers; and the development of bibliographic organizations. An index of names is provided. Impressive in the thoroughness of its scholarship, the volume is an important contribution to the study of Russian bibliography. —N.S.


An American finding-tool for books from a historical period of great interest to scholars, this is a very welcome addition to Italian bibliography. Scope is defined in the title; format is that of the British Museum's *Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in Italy* (Guide AA561). Arrangement follows that of the British Museum work, listing entries primarily by author, and adding some items not in the earlier catalog. Forty-two American and Canadian libraries reported locations, but unfortunately Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, The University of California, and Huntington libraries are absent from the list. The index of printers and publishers is an indispensable adjunct to a work of this kind, with entries chronologically arranged under each name. On the whole, this is a scholarly work, carefully edited, and of great interest to academic libraries.—G.L.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS


With careful editing and the use of a smaller typeface, this third edition will be complete in 30 volumes—21 less than the previous edition (*Guide AD60*). A comparison of this first volume with that of the second edition indicates that only the size of the encyclopedia will have diminished, not its relative quality. Of course this is necessarily a subjective judgment, since any socialist—and especially a Soviet—encyclopedia is extremely biased in its presentation of material, and accuracy and balanced content cannot be used as standards. The preface states that special emphasis is placed on achievements in communist-dominated areas and on those subjects (i.e., philosophy, economics, political science, sociology) which support the spread of socialist ideology.

The encyclopedia is compiled by a large team of scholars. Articles are signed, alphabetically arranged, and wherever possible, the headings kept broad, with a generous use of subheadings for specificity. In the many cases where the headings are not proper names but nouns or adjectives, there is some ambiguity in form of entry. Bibliographic references, some of them dated as recently as 1969, appear at the end of many articles, and the additional heavy use of graphs, charts, drawings, photographs, maps, and plates will make this a handsome as well as useful reference set for the reader prepared for its limitations. No mention is made of an index, but since the previous edition has a two-volume index published after the appearance of the rest of the set, we can probably assume that this will be the case here also.—E.L.

Dictionaries


Contents: Pt.1, v.1, Italiano-Inglese, A-L. 759p. 20,000 L.

Added title page in English; introductory matter in Italian and English.

About 100,000 entries are to be included in the Italian-English part of this new dictionary which is being published by Har­rap in London as well as by Sansoni in Florence. Vocabulary is meant to embrace not only current, everyday usage (with careful attention to variant meanings), but terms from classical and modern literature,
regionalisms, neologisms, and a considerable number of technical terms. Personal and place names are included with the normal lexical entries. Despite a relatively small typeface on a large, two-column page, effective employment of boldface type makes for easy use. This promises to be a topflight bilingual dictionary.—E.S.

PERIODICAL INDEXES


Subtitle: An index to the publications which amplify the cry for social change and social justice.

The Village Voice, Ramparts, and the New York Review of Books, as well as many less familiar radical and underground press titles are indexed in this new subject guide to about 75 periodicals. Few of the publications are indexed elsewhere. Subject headings are detailed and up to date, and still further refinement is promised. The value of this unique and indispensable index will be enhanced if the publishers are able, as they hope, to provide a reprint service for all items listed, since few libraries have strong collections of underground press publications.—N.S.

DISSERTATIONS


Cumulated lists of dissertations in specific fields, providing information on completed research and implicit indications of undeveloped topics, are always welcome to the graduate student and the reference librarian. The three works noted here are compiled from standard dissertations lists and university records.

The Chatham and Ruiz-Fornells volume is a classified list of wide coverage of dissertations accepted not only in romance departments, but also in comparative literature and applied linguistics because of their “obvious interest to researchers in Hispanic languages and literatures.”—Pref. A general index of subjects, authors as subjects, and authors of dissertations adds reference value.

The Lunday work, computer-compiled and printed, is divided into 26 subject areas with listings for almost four thousand dissertations accepted in sociology departments of United States universities. An author index is provided.

Selim’s compilation is an author list of approximately one thousand dissertations of United States and selected Canadian universities. Geographic coverage includes Arabic-speaking countries of the Near East and North Africa, all communities where Arabic is spoken, and Islam as a religion regardless of location. Subjects included are science, technology, humanities, and social sciences. An index of major subjects and key words in titles provides subject approach.—R.K.

BIOGRAPHY


Contents: v.1–2, Abailard—Buys Ballot. Projected for twelve volumes, this new biographical set aims to present the history of science through scholarly articles describing the achievements of scientists from all periods and all countries. There are three limitations of inclusion: no living scientists are included; only the most important scientists of the twentieth century are chosen; and few of the scientists of early India, China, and Japan are treated.
These last two limitations indicate gaps in scholarship; therefore, the last volume of the set will include a supplement with articles on the various schools and traditions of ancient Oriental and Near Eastern astronomy and natural science.

Each article stresses the scientific career and influence rather than the purely personal aspects of the man’s life. An excellent bibliography concludes each biography, pointing out important editions, locations of manuscripts, and noteworthy critical and descriptive works. A detailed index will round out the series—detailed in order that the scholar can trace “the evolution of problems, concepts and subjects through articles about persons who contributed to their development.”—Pref. The work achieves a high quality of scholarship and is very readable. One is surprised, however, at some of the inclusions: St. Augustine and Abelard, for example, who have evidently been added to explain the contribution of the humanistic attitude toward the freedom of scientific investigation.—E.M.


More than 4,000 biographies of insurgents in the Mexican War of Independence have been incorporated into this dictionary. The sketches, which vary in length from a few lines to eleven pages (for Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla), involved twenty years of exacting research, and the work is published posthumously. The term “insurgent” has been interpreted broadly to include previously unknown figures who were killed, imprisoned, or exiled during the years 1810–1822, as well as the recognized leaders and commanders of the fight for independence. Military and public officials who fought against independence and those who joined the struggle in its last few months have also been included. The thoroughness of the author’s research is complemented by his inclusion of bibliographies; the addition of plates provides the final touch.—J.S.


Subtitle: An alphabetical list, with addresses, of 320,000 faculty members at junior colleges, colleges, and universities in the United States.

The subtitle tells all. This is in effect a “who’s where” for the academic world, listing names of faculty members with department and institutional affiliation, but with no indication of faculty rank or other information. The directory was generated from a data bank which is being constantly updated from new college catalogs and bulletins.—E.S.


This compilation of “skeleton biographies” will be welcomed by the student of late eighteenth-century history and politics. The period covered, which begins with the accession of George III and ends after the Peace of Paris, was chosen because it is of “special interest to both British and American historians, because it has a remarkable . . . unity in its problems and its leading characters, and because its contemporary source materials are studded with the names of men seldom satisfactorily identified. . . .”—Foreword. It is these lesser names which constitute the bulk of the three thousand, alphabetically arranged sketches of members of the court, government, army, navy, church, legal and financial professions, and society. Almost half of them do not appear in the DNB. Sketches usually give genealogy, education, and career; membership in Parliament is always noted. In the case of well-known persons, the reader is directed to standard sources for more complete information. Sources are not indicated in entries, but the leading British depositories of archival materials are mentioned in the foreword as having been important to the author’s research.—R.K.

RELIGION

Brandon, Samuel George Frederick, ed. A Dictionary of Comparative Religion.
Twenty-eight British scholars, under the general direction of S. G. F. Brandon, Professor of Comparative Religion at the University of Manchester, have contributed to this volume designed "to meet the increasing demand for information, reliable and current, about the religious beliefs and practices of mankind" and "to treat the various religions proportionately to their significance in the history of human culture."—Pref. It attempts to update the venerable Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics (Guide BB12) and to correct the Christian imbalance of Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart (Guide BB17).

The main body of the Dictionary is an alphabetical arrangement of articles covering subjects as diverse as: anthropology, butterfly, existentialism, the "Honest to God" debate, Karl Marx, and the Scandinavian School of the history of religion. Articles on specific terms are often only one or two sentences in length, while those on more general topics (e.g., creed, ethics, festivals) may be five or more pages, sub-divided by appropriate religious groups. The "lesser" religions (e.g., North American Indian, Parthian) are described in single articles; the major faiths are included in the "Synoptic Index" where all articles relevant to each are listed alphabetically. All articles are signed, and most include a bibliography. This is a fascinating "browsing" book and should be valuable for the study of religion as a social phenomenon. Articles are clear and concise, with many cross-references. The bibliographies, both general and specific, seem particularly well chosen and up to date.—D.G.


"Churches that have developed throughout the history of Western Christianity" are the central concern of this new, ready reference work, with special attention being given to "North American Churches in the Western tradition that are of either historical or contemporary significance, particularly those reported in the National Council of Churches' Yearbook of American Churches."—Pref. Entries for subsidiary materials range from events and personalities in church history through documents, doctrines, practices, and theological themes. The approximately 2,300 concise, unsigned articles represent contributions of more than one hundred scholars and specialists of many faiths. Although edited under Roman Catholic auspices, the work is ecumenical in intent, offering the Christian reader "an understanding of Churches other than his own and of his own in relation to others." Bibliographical references are usually provided, and the work is generously cross-referenced.—E.S.

**LITERATURE**

Albrecht, Günter and Dahlke Günther. Internationale Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. München, Verlag Dokumentation, 1969—. v.1—. (To be in 2v.) 76-430568.

Contents: v.1, Von den Anfängen bis 1789. 1045p.

This ambitious bibliographic undertaking is a product of "socialist cooperation" and is published under joint auspices of East German scholarship and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Other contributing countries are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, and Hungary. The work is planned as a comprehensive, though selective bibliography for study and research. Publications in all forms and all languages are considered, and represent all aspects of German literature. A general section lists studies on literary history, theory and form; a chronological part lists editions and criticism of works in the field of German philology from all periods. Studies in other fields—history, political science, sociology, music, architecture, etc.—are considered for their influence on literature. The work is clearly based on an ideological plan stressing the progressive tradition in literature; nevertheless, it constitutes a valuable reference tool because of its inclusiveness.—H.P.

Following remarkably closely on his volumes for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Guide BD665 and Suppl. 1BD-71), this is the third and last of the author's series of bibliographies of French literature. As in the previous compilations, the general section is a selected list of sources for the study of the historical, social, and cultural background of the period. The individual author bibliographies list significant editions of a writer's works, and books and articles about him published before 1961. A sentence or two of biographical information is often provided. Indexing is thorough, if occasionally inaccurate. While this bibliography lacks annotations, its comprehensiveness assures it a place of first importance among bibliographies of eighteenth-century French literature.—N.S.


Intended as a supplement to Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism (Guide BD-339), this work is arranged chronologically by period, then alphabetically by author. For most authors there is a biographical headnote, mention of the standard biography, then excerpts of criticism culled from critics of "commonly acknowledged reputation."—Foreword. Criticism under each author is arranged by individual work and then chronologically to enable the reader to ascertain the changing currents of opinion. Critical excerpts for the eight periods covered were assembled by eight individual scholars. The amount of space given to an author is based essentially on how many critical approaches are made to his work; thus, the quantity of work on John Donne based on one critical premise has resulted in a shorter section than the one for Lord Byron whose works have been approached from many critical viewpoints. The various schools of criticism of this century are reflected: the "new school" of the early 30s that discussed authors within the framework of their lives and times; the "structural" school that analyzed each work line by line; the "archetypal" school that saw recurring and eternal patterns in dissimilar works. A major drawback is that no mention is made of controversial critics or, as the editor says, critics about whom there are "differences of opinion among experts"; this eliminates many new and valuable insights. There is an index of critics in the last volume. Bibliographies would be useful, but this would add an entirely new dimension to the work's scope. The compilation is valuable for acquainting new readers with the tenor of modern criticism.—G.L.


Here is an attempt to compile for the student of Argentine literature a working bibliography of book and journal titles which will serve as a guide to a growing body of literary criticism. Part I lists important bibliographic sources; Part II, journals publishing research in the field; Part III is an extensive topical listing of general works of criticism. A final section deals with individual literary figures, presenting lists of critical works on 43 authors; the criteria for selection were qualitative. There is an index to critics.—M.M.


More a bibliography than a dictionary, this work offers biographical and bibliographical information on about 3500 authors writing in English, whose first work was published before 1940. There are a few brief entries for literary magazines and for literary clubs and groups; some nonliterary writers of merit are included. Biographical information is sketchy, and the bulk of the work is devoted to lists of individual writers' works with publication dates. Author entries include "a list of bib-
Biographical sources used in compilation or suggested for further study” (Pref.), but unfortunately standard sources such as “CBEL” and “Spiller” predominate here, with relatively little attention given to single-author bibliographies. A second volume is to provide a title-author index of the approximately 60,000 works cited, and this promises to be the most useful feature of an otherwise fairly undistinguished work. —E.S.

**Motion Pictures**


Although the material indexed here will be of undoubted interest to researchers in the growing field of film studies, there are some serious drawbacks in the compilation. The work attempts to provide information about authorship of screen plays and source material from which screen plays were drawn. Information is arranged by writer and by film, with an additional index by awards. Except in the Awards Index, the scope of the movies included is nowhere indicated. Are all American films indexed? There is a scattering of foreign films, but one can only surmise that the presence or absence of a title is due to its distribution (or lack of it) by an American distributor. Under an individual writer's name one finds all movies with which he was associated, but no attempt is made there to distinguish precisely what his connection was. One must turn to the Film Title Index for an indication of the type of screen credit. In a tool with such varied and complex symbols it is regretted that the type of credit was not included in the Writers Index as well.

The beginning date of the index was evidently chosen for the convenience of the compilers (since 1936 was the beginning of the Academy's Writer-Producer Basic Code of Agreement which codified writer-collaborator contributions), but unfortunately, movies made before 1936 are currently under serious study also. The work falls far short of the scholarly tool it might have been, but because of the varieties of approach it will be useful nonetheless. —G.L.

**Sociology**


Concerned with a specialty that has attracted growing attention among sociologists and anthropologists in recent years, this long bibliography is addressed to students and scholars in the social sciences and practitioners in many applied fields. Listing books, parts of books, and journal articles in English, it covers (widely, but selectively) publications chiefly from 1940 to early 1968. Part I is entitled “Social stratification” and Part II, “Social mobility and the correlates of stratification.” Each is subdivided into some thirty specific topics under which entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Entries do not carry annotations or other indications of importance or quality. There is an author index; the table of contents serves in lieu of one by subject. Although journals outside sociology were not searched so intensively as those in the field, spot-checking shows some citations to the leading journals in anthropology, demography, and political science. —R.K.


Most college and university libraries will probably acquire both of these items, but if a choice must be made, opt for the Library of Congress publication. Not only is it a bargain at the low price, but, while it includes fewer entries (1781 as opposed to 1996, each work listing some items not
found in the other), it has the advantage of a detailed subject approach through the author-subject index whereas the Working Bibliography has only an author index. Both bibliographies employ a classed arrangement with similar subject categories. The stated purpose of the two works is fairly similar: the Working Bibliography is intended to facilitate book selection “for public, private and university collections of Afro-Americana” (Introd.), while the other is “designed to meet the current needs of students, teachers, librarians, researchers, and the general public for introductory guidance to the study of the Negro in the United States” (Pref.). Miss Porter is Librarian of the Negro Collection at Howard University.—E.S.

FOLKLORE


Contents: Pt.A: Folk narratives, v.1, Fables and exempla; Fairy tales; v.2, Jocu­lar tales; Novelle; Nursery tales. £10,10s; $28.

“Dictionary” seems almost a misnomer for this work which is actually a collection of transcriptions and summaries of folk tales in English. To be sure, the main sections are alphabetically arranged, and within sections the tales are arranged alphabetically by title. However, since many of the tales have no real titles, since some titles vary in different collections, and since different tales sometimes have the same title, access is most likely to be through the “Index of Tale-types” according to numbers of the Aarne-Thompson tale-type index, or by scanning the index of titles. Tales were drawn from a wide range of sources as indicated by the impressive list of books quoted, cited and consulted. Part B is to deal with “Folk legends” (tales once believed to be true) as opposed to “Folk narratives” (tales told for edification or amusement).—E.S.

GEOG<


Deploring the lack of coordinated work on “recent and current world, nation and thematic mapping” (Introd.) as opposed to the extensive literature on historical cartography, the author has here assembled a vast amount of information on methods and means of mapping, and on national and international cartographic agencies, their development and production. Chapters deal with 1) techniques of modern cartography; 2) international maps and atlases; 3) national and regional maps and atlases; 4) thematic maps and atlases; and 5) map librarianship. Chapters 2 and 3 are of special interest to the reference librarian for the historical and critical notes on outstanding world atlases and on the national cartographic departments and their published output. Bibliographic references are liberally offered, and there is a very detailed index.—E.S.

HISTORY


After fifteen years of research, a father and son team noted for their treatises on American military history have produced a work long desired by historians. Whether or not this single volume fulfills the need depends on what the reader is looking for; written for the layman, the work is not intended as a military history of the world, but as a quick reference source it may be invaluable to the general researcher and, in particular, to the student of war. Organized into twenty-one chapters arranged chronologically into arbitrarily chosen time periods, the volume is easy to use and has copious cross-references. Each chapter is divided into three sections offering 1) a very basic introduction to the military trends of the period (leadership, weapon-
ry, strategy, tactics, theory, etc.); 2) a chronological narrative of the era’s principal conflicts; and 3) a discussion of the military affairs of “major geographical areas.”

Emphasis is clearly upon western military affairs, especially those areas of the authors’ specialization: the American Revolution and Civil War, and the two world wars. Land warfare is heavily favored over naval, as are American conflicts over those of Europe, not to mention the lack of material on the East and even imperial Russia. Also, nearly 45 percent of the text is devoted to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Any work of this magnitude has its strengths and weaknesses, and this is no exception. While the table of contents needs greater subdivision (as in Langer’s Encyclopedia of World History), the three indices (general, battles and sieges, and wars) are superb—by far the best feature of the volume. Unfortunately, the weakest point of the compendium is its maps and diagrams—things so necessary to the comprehension of military affairs.

Factually, the work is extremely accurate, but this advantage is diluted by a naive view of diplomacy, politics, and other war-related fields, and by concluding comments that are often simplistic or laden with unnecessary moral judgments. A complete bibliography for such an immense field could scarcely be expected, but the one provided is indeed a paradox. The general background works cited offer a good survey of the art of war, and the selective bibliographies are adequate for the non-specialist. On the other hand, only one foreign source is cited, and the inclusion of some works and the omission of others is altogether mystifying.—M.S.


Subtitle: A catalogue of some of the books in the Polynesiana collection formed by the late Bjarne Kroepelien and now in the Oslo University Library.

The aim of the Kroepelien collection was “to bring together as many editions, impressions, issues and states as possible of each book or pamphlet in any way relating to, or printed in, French Polynesia.” Despite acknowledged gaps, it is a most impressive collection. About a third of the total collection is listed and described in some detail in this author catalog of more than 1350 items. The editor admits to somewhat arbitrary selection, with relative completeness in only limited areas. Nevertheless, this is sure to become an important reference source for Pacific scholars.—E.S.

Henige, David P. Colonial Governors from the Fifteenth Century to the Present; a Comprehensive List. Madison, Univ. of Wisconsin Pr., 1970. 461p. $12.50. 73-81320.

Professor Henige prefaced his volume with thanks to a large number of archivists and librarians from all over the world. The cooperation of these men, plus Henige’s unravelling of various government documents and his searching of reference works have provided scholars and librarians with a very valuable reference tool. The aim is to “present lists of the governors of the European colonies from 1415 to the present time.”—Pref. Although the United States doesn’t think of its territories as colonies, enough features exist “to make the United States along with Japan, a non-European example of imperial expansion” (p.354), and both nations are included. The author has arranged the book’s contents under thirteen imperial systems, listing the colonies alphabetically under each. Within each colony section he lists the governors chronologically. Each list begins with a short description of the history of the imperial system or the position of the colony in the system. Concluding each list is the major source of information used. The general index is very detailed and, when one becomes accustomed to the author’s system of referring to colony numbers, quite easy to use. There is also an index of governors’ names.—E.M.

The compiler of this bibliography has attempted to provide a “comprehensive guide to reference materials that deal with Southeast Asia.”—Pref. The first criterion for inclusion was that each title be available in the library at Yale or Cornell (or in both). Since these libraries have significant holdings in the field, Mr. Johnson has been able to produce an extensive list of separately published works, including government publications, which deal exclusively or primarily with Southeast Asia. The work is divided according to form, such as bibliographies, published catalogs, and general statistics, and by subject; it is then subdivided into general works and works pertaining to a particular country. Because the index is of authors only, a more detailed table of contents would have made this timely bibliography more useful.—J.S.

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1. Diane Goon, Rita Keckeissen, Georgia Lanzano, Eileen McIlvaine, Mary Ann Miller, Heidemarie Peterson, Janet Schneider, Nancy Schroeder, Michael Sesit; School of Library Service, Evelyn Lauer.

BOOK REVIEWS


Dr. Horecky is well known as the editor of important bibliographies in the Slavistic field (Basic Russian Publications, 1962; Southeastern Europe Basic Publications, 1969), and the announcement of a new book raised very high expectations for a significant new bibliographical tool. These hopes have not been disappointed. With the cooperation of 79 well-selected experts, Dr. Horecky has given to Slavic studies and to libraries a valuable compendium.

The book is organized in six chapters: Overview of the East Central European Area; Czechoslovakia; East Germany; Hungary; Poland; Sorbians (Lusatians) and Polabians. It lists slightly over 5,000 titles of books and articles grouped under 3,380 bibliographical entries; it closes with an invaluable index of 144 pages in small print. Obviously, the term “basic publications” does not lend itself to an ironclad definition and cannot be translated into rigid criteria which would have the authority of the Ten Commandments. The following comments should, therefore, not be construed as the “slings and barbs of the critic” but as the expression of the sincere admiration which motivated me to read the book carefully from cover to cover three times and to spend many hours in checking catalogs and bibliographies and in discussing the selections with various experts.

Although we all will basically agree with the emphasis the bibliography gives to selected languages, additional attention could have been given to Italian scholarly literature (especially valuable for linguistics) and to Spanish and Portuguese titles. J. Pe-


To Chapter 6, one might add: Giesebrecht, Wendische Geschichten (Berlin: 1841-43), 3vols.; Boguslawski, Historija serbskeho naroda (Bautzen: 1884).

The index, which has been compiled with utmost care, has only one insignificant typing error. Wytrwal is listed under 2586 but indexed under 2585. Another small misprint on page 674 of the text is 2729 instead of 2739.

Many titles listed above probably had been known to the compilers of the bibliography but had been rejected for various reasons. Complete unanimity about the usefulness and quality of over 5,000 titles cannot be reached. Therefore, I have nothing but praise for the work done by Dr. Horrency and his colleagues. They have provided us with an extremely useful tool.—Felix Reichmann, Cornell University.


Having been disenchanted by library associations' preoccupation with housekeeping techniques and organizational self-scrutiny, it is reenchanting to note the California Library Association's sponsorship of this substantial reference work. This new edition has been enlarged to include 17,000 items in some 230 libraries, as compared with 5,000 items in 98 libraries. The additions consist of items published in 1949-61, earlier publications previously omitted, and holdings of libraries contributing for the first time. Some representative out-of-state libraries are now included.

The format has been improved. The work is set in easily readable typefaces, rather than from typewritten copy. The arrangement is by counties, subdivided by towns; regional and statewide works; special collections; bibliographical references; index and map of the state's 58 counties. The endpapers reproduce the contributing libraries' symbols. It represents an enormous achievement by volunteer professional labor, and will be greatly useful to workers in California.

Yet a serious review seeks to render a balanced judgment of a work. Strong as this bibliography is, it has some weaknesses and limitations which must be noted.

Although Mrs. Rocq earned her place on the title page by what must have been Amazonian labors of arranging, checking, deciding, and so forth, the work is essentially an uncritical omnium gatherum. This is the result of the method followed in compiling the work. Its "author" is the Northern Division of the Regional Resources Coordinating Committee of the California Library Association, under which functioned the California Local History Sub-Committee, chaired by Editor Rocq.

This latter group was headquartered at the California Historical Society in San Francisco, and there held regular Saturday afternoon work sessions over a period of five years. Because the labor was voluntary, in the words of Jane Wilson, chairwoman of the Regional Resources group, "It did not seem feasible to redo much of the work that had already been done." That is to say, the new edition is not, as its title page declares, revised, at least not substantially.

Mrs. Rocq states, "Although we examined a majority of the bibliography's titles in the Library of the California Historical Society and other San Francisco Bay Area libraries, time and distance did not allow personal checking of all the items listed."

This volunteer, regional method seems to me to indicate the nature of librarians' work in general. Their main efforts are given to collecting, arranging, and servicing materials. Except for a few scholarly bibliographers often unorthodox in their education, they are not, nor are they required to be, familiar with the contents of books. Thus, theirs might be said to be a service and not a scholarly profession.

Lacking in the preparation of this other-
wise admirable work was an overall critical scholarly intelligence, individual or collective, that would have examined each of the 17,000 items for its value as local history. Is that asking too much? Have not the greatest bibliographical works always involved such in-depth intelligence and labor?

The absence of such learning and the seemingly blind dependence on contributing libraries for what they regarded as local history, resulted in some curious instances. I have chosen only a few from areas with which I am familiar. I have no doubt that scrutiny of the entire work would yield more examples. Mine are offered as token warnings that the work should not be taken as a bible of California local history. It must be used with constant critical caution.

For example, item $1852$, reported held only by the University of Santa Clara Library, would appear to be a hitherto unrecorded 371-page work by Mary Austin. It is actually a collection of contemporary accounts of the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, edited by David Starr Jordan, in which Mrs. Austin’s account is only one.

Under Los Angeles County, Santa Monica, item $16364$, ten libraries are reported holding John Russell McCarthy’s *These Waiting Hills, the Santa Monicas*, 1925. Anyone familiar with the geography of Southern California knows that the Santa Monica Mountains are not in Santa Monica, nor have they any connection with the beach community, other than the shared name.

Another example of knowledge no deeper than the title page is the listing under Regional Works, Southern California, of item 16364, Frederic Hastings Rindge’s *Happy Days in Southern California*, 1898. The book’s value as a general work is nil. Its importance comes from the fact that it is almost wholly about the Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit, the romantic Malibu Ranch, of which Rindge was an early owner. Neither Rindge’s nor W. W. Robinson’s authoritative history, *The Malibu*, 1958, appears in the work’s Index under Malibu.

I find it curious to list Upton Sinclair’s 1934 campaign and Epic books and tracts under Pasadena because he was living there when he wrote them. Likewise Henry R. Wagner’s latter residence in San Marino hardly turns his memoirs, bibliography, and obsequies into local history of that community.

Another odd listing is item $4235$, located for some reason at only the California Historical Society. This is Marianne Moore’s *Idiosyncrasy and Technique*, which inaugurated the Ewing Lectures in Literature at UCLA. I heard that lecture given and have read it in print. It is not local history of Los Angeles or of anywhere.

It would seem that this unfamiliarity with both the geography and bibliography of Southern California is attributable to the fact that the majority of the sponsoring committee and the editor are from Central California. It would have been helpful if they had enlisted a balanced statewide board of scholarly critics, inside and outside the library field, to review copy before printing. This might have made a good work a great work. In all bibliographical work, there is only one standard: that of excellence.

Twenty years ago I regretted the omission of poetry and fiction, a decision that left out two of California’s greatest locale writers—Jeffers and Steinbeck. Steinbeck’s nonfiction local writings are also absent from this new edition. Some of them are the foundations of some of his finest fiction: *Their Blood Is Strong*, the pamphlet of collected newspaper articles about the migratory workers that became *In Dubious Battle* and *The Grapes of Wrath*; and *The Log from the Sea of Cortez*, which contains “About Ed Ricketts,” a profile which is also inspired local history of Monterey’s Cannery Row. *The Grapes of Wrath* provoked a barrage of counterliterature, only a single item of which is included. Some critical works about creative writers are included, but here again the choice seems capricious. Absent is Harry T. Moore’s *The Novels of John Steinbeck, a First Study*, 1939, which contains a map of the Steinbeck country.

The committee and editor of *California Local History* may regard my criticism as cavilling. Let me assure them that it is hopefully intended not for them, but rather for the compilers of the third, revised, and enlarged edition of 1990.—Lawrence Clark Powell, Dean Emeritus, Graduate School
Eric Moon and Karl Nyren have assembled well over 200 articles, editorials, and reports which appeared originally in Library Journal between 1960 and 1970. All of the items were authored by LJ staff members. The selection understandably reflects the tastes and the judgments of Moon and his associates, who have consistently espoused social involvement by librarians.

Their sense of mission and their sympathies for the human side of librarianship impart a special flavor to their style and inevitably to the things they choose to write about. Four articles appear under the heading “Data Processing, Automation, Information Science,” twenty under “Book Selection,” and sixteen under “Discrimination.” Clearly, the mechanics of library management do not stimulate Mr. Moon and his associates to creative effort, except possibly when opportunities for mockery arise.

Computers and LJ don’t fit quite comfortably into the same space. “Cataloging and Classification” are of the same ilk as computers and rate only two brief notices, one of which by Moon commences with the confession that “we find it difficult to get very passionate or excited about cataloging theory.” I suppose that it is equally difficult to get passionate about Newton’s law of gravitation or Einstein’s theory of relativity.

Moon, Nyren, Berry, Geller, and all those other wonderful LJ people who keep kicking the straw out of our stuffed shirts are really incurable romantics. They believe that libraries are for people and that the fewer economic advantages citizens have, the more libraries can do for them. The predisposition to support the underdog tends to draw these authors toward politics and leads them to look at libraries continually as social instrumentalities. I point this out not in a spirit of disagreement, but rather to emphasize that the articles in this anthology display a special bias which leads to a systematic exclusion of serious examination of other things which may be important, if unexciting.

The issues of the sixties discussed here were significant—federal aid, censorship, manpower, and all that. I submit only that other things were in the air also—including the growth of library systems, the decline of juvenile reading, and substantial innovations in building design.

The prose is lively, the opinions provocative, and the point of view leftish. But the anthology is only a sketch, possibly a caricature of what librarianship is really all about, not only in the sixties, but all the time.

Library Issues: The Sixties is good fun, but I do not know what to do with it now that I’ve read it. I suspect that the editors looked upon it as a kind of Our Times journalistic review, to be leafed through once and laid carefully away with our other trinkets and memorabilia. One would hardly find a reason to return to it, except perhaps to enjoy the sprightly but really rather gentle iconoclasm.—Ervin J. Gaines, Minneapolis Public Library.


Most academic libraries find themselves caught in a three-way squeeze brought about by rapidly increasing book collections, escalating prices of library construction, and faculty demands for immediate access to “their” books. Librarians will not be greatly surprised to learn that Ellsworth has discovered no universal solution to these problems. He has presented a summary description of twelve systems for storing books in academic libraries, analyzed the cost factors for each of the systems, and suggested a procedure for determining costs in a specific university. You pay your money and you take your choice. But you are not likely to be entirely happy with any system.

With a grant from the Educational Facilities Laboratory and the blessings of the
Recent Publications

Association of Research Libraries, Ellsworth set out to answer two questions: Is it economical to select little-used books from the regular book stacks and store them elsewhere? Is the cost factor the only one a university need consider in adopting a storage program, and how is cost related to other factors? The answers are yes, but not as much as you might guess; and no, but the relation depends on local circumstances.

The total cost of storing 500,000 volumes is estimated to range from $1.44 per volume (expanding an existing book stack) to $1.135 (Yale system; arranging books by size with minimal aisle space) to $1.695 (Randtriever). Total costs include estimates for selecting books and changing records, transferring books to storage, land costs, and shelving. One could quarrel with Ellsworth's unit costs, but they are applied consistently.

Using manufacturers' statistics, Ellsworth finds a great range in space efficiency among the twelve systems, from 15 volumes per square foot in conventional shelving to 147 in the Randtriever. The cost per volume (excluding recordkeeping, selecting, moving, and land costs this time) ranges from $1.42 per volume for the Randtriever adapted to standard book stacks to $.49 for the Yale system. Lee Ash reported a cost of $.42 in Yale's Selective Book Retirement Program; the discrepancy is not explained. In any event, the Yale system also comes out well in space efficiency with 64 volumes per square foot. One might conclude at this point that the merits of sliding shelves, boxes that zip to and fro, and motor-propelled ranges are illusory.

Here one must study the descriptions of the systems and the application to the needs of a specific university in Chapters 4 and 5 to decide how much inconvenience members of the faculty will tolerate before they revolt. Whether librarians like it or not, this factor is more important than space or cost data. If direct access is essential, the only practical solution appears to be conventional shelving with reduced aisle space, and possibly an additional shelf at the top. If limited access is acceptable, the Yale system, sliding ranges (Compactus, Elecompack, Fullspace) or moving shelves (Conserv-a-file, Shelco, or Ames Stor-Mor) will do. If no direct access but rapid mechanical retrieval is tolerable, one of the versions of Randtriever will provide a noble experiment.

If Ellsworth has given us more questions than answers, this regrettably is the nature of the problem. He has, at least, asked the questions that may discourage hasty decisions. In a library that installed an early version of Shelco we would be grateful had these questions been considered previously.

It has become obligatory to close a review with a comment on the typographic crudities of Scarecrow Press books. What do you want, economical book production or good taste? Perhaps some happy day we can have both.—Joe W. Kraus, Illinois State University.


Dissident and offbeat journals are poorly served by existing periodical indexes. This fact is used by some librarians to excuse their refusal to subscribe to controversial or unusual periodicals: "If such-and-such a magazine isn't indexed, how can our patrons retrieve the information in it?" The Radical Research Center is making a praiseworthy effort to provide indexing for at least some of the many journals in the range from center through left. Indexing is carried out by volunteers throughout the country. Entries are sent to the Center and keypunched, and the Index is printed out by computer. The second issue contains 150 columns of entries in 50 pages.

Seventy-two periodicals are analyzed. Some of the types covered are: underground (Fifth Estate), religious pacifist/socialist (Catholic Worker), old-style liberal (Progressive), antiestablishment intellectual (N.Y. Review of Books), contemplative liberal intellectual (Center Magazine), utopian (Modern Utopian), Marxist (International Socialist, Monthly Review), nonviolent (Peace News), New Left (Old Mole, published by an SDS chapter), educational re-
form (This Magazine Is about Schools), and GI antiwar (Veterans' Stars & Stripes for Peace). Four of the journals are Canadian, one is British. No American Indian, Chicano, libertarian, anarchist, women's liberation, or gay liberation publications are represented. Because 72 periodicals are but a small fraction of the English-language alternative press, it is probably unwise of the Index to include journals covered by other indexing tools (Ramparts, indexed in Readers' Guide), or even those which have their own indexes (I. F. Stone's Bi-Weekly).

Each two-line entry gives such standard information as author, title, periodical, page, and date. The only approach is by subject, each entry being placed under one (or more) of some 2,000 subject headings. Because there are no author entries, articles by Dave Dellinger, Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden, Paul Goodman, Ho Chi Minh, Staughton Lynd, and Bobby Seale can be found only by stumbling over them. There are headings for some persons as subjects (e.g., Abby and Julius Hoffman, Fidel Castro, and Spiro T. Agnew). There are also some—but not enough—for organizations, such as SDS and FBI. (There is no heading for Al Fatah, although articles on it can be found—by chance—under other headings.)

References to articles on the same subject are sometimes scattered under different headings, with no cross-references to tie them together. ("Infighting Within Ind. Ruling Circle" appears under INDIA, but an article entitled "India" appears under THIRD WORLD, and there are no references from one heading to the other.) In the future, most of the indexing will be done at the Center by a trained librarian, instead of by well-meaning but unskilled volunteers, so there should be fewer inconsistencies.

In the first issue, the full thesaurus of about 2,000 subject headings was printed, even though more than half of the headings had no articles listed (17 percent were "see" references, and another 39 percent were simply "empty"). Many of the "see" references lead to empty headings: "DRUGGISTS see PHARMACISTS" but there are no articles under PHARMACISTS. Many of the "see also" references were also blind alleys: "COUNTERFEITING see also FORGERY" and "FORGERY see also COUNTERFEITING," with no articles under either heading. Much—but not all—of this vast baggage of unused or useless headings was dropped in the second issue. Despite the many (and often useless) cross-references, they are sometimes lacking when they are needed: there is one article under DETECTIVES, but no reference to or from POLICE.

Occasionally the subject headings reflect modern jargon and "vogue" words, as in "MIND-BLOWING see CONSCIOUSNESS EXPANSION" and "NEGROES see BLACK." Sometimes they are imprecise, as in "NAZISM see FASCISM." Another point about language may be mentioned here: some segments of the alternative press use four-letter words, and when these words appear in an article's title, the Index naturally reproduces them. Sensitive librarians may find reassurance in the all-capitals font of the computer printout: it has a certain sterilizing effect, and, besides, the print is quite small.

Under every heading except BOOK REVIEWS, the computer lists articles by date. This is usually no inconvenience, but it is a distinct nuisance under POETRY (where arrangement by poet would be preferable) and under headings devoted to reviews of films, plays, musical productions, and the like. (Book reviews are listed alphabetically by the surname of the book's author.)


Despite its flaws, the Index is useful. As the only work in its field, it is indispensable to libraries that carry the periodicals it indexes. A number of improvements were made in the second issue, and more are planned: tightening up the subject headings, bringing greater uniformity to the indexing, and covering more periodicals.
Librarians and library schools, who have done nothing to meet the pressing need for indexes to other than middle-of-the-road periodicals, should be chagrined that one such index was finally started, on a shoestring, by persons who knew little of computers or librarianship, but who saw what was needed and worked to supply it.—Theodore Jurgen Spahn, University of Michigan.


This ACRL Monograph is a summary of the author’s 1967 Columbia University doctoral dissertation, General Interlibrary Loan Services in Major Academic Libraries in the United States (available as University Microfilms dissertation no. 69-8558). This published work should not be confused however with Dr. Thomson’s other 1970 publication, Interlibrary Loan Procedure Manual, issued by the Interlibrary Loan Committee, Reference Services Division, American Library Association. The Interlibrary Loan Committee was influenced in endorsing certain procedures in the Manual, as it was in its 1968 revision of the National Interlibrary Loan Code, by the findings and recommendations in her doctoral dissertation. But the two ALA publications are distinct and different, though dealing with the same general problems of interlibrary loans.

There have been various attempts through nearly one hundred years of officially recognized interlibrary loans in the United States to obtain a realistic picture of the quantity, pervading policies, and problems of interlibrary loans. Some overall views have emerged from survey questionnaires issued separately or as part of a larger survey, such as the U.S. Office of Education’s Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities. Studies have been attempted of the costs of interlibrary loans, especially costs to the lending library, as was James Hodgson’s 1950 survey reported in the Colorado A&M College Library Bulletin, no. 22, 1951. There has been a great deal published in the literature about the problems of incomplete citations in interlibrary loan requests, starting from the 1890s through Constance M. Winchell’s landmark book Locating Books for Interlibrary Loan (N.Y.: H. W. Wilson, 1930) and up to current articles.

Dr. Thomson seems to have read all of these, including many more on related topics, and as a result, designed her survey to use not just statistics and questionnaires but also to study over 5,000 actual interlibrary loan requests received and answered in one year by a sample of eight major university lending libraries. These eight libraries were randomly chosen from the thirty-two university libraries reported by the U.S. Office of Education as lending the highest number of volumes in 1963/64. From them were procured the actual interlibrary loan request forms (totalling over 60,000) received during a one-year period (1963/64 or 1964/65) and approximating 15 percent of the total number of interlibrary loan requests to academic libraries. Out of this total mass of request forms a sample of 5,895 requests was drawn for intensive analysis. It represented requests from 1,123 different borrowing libraries of all types and sizes, with the majority being academic libraries.

From her resulting analysis, correlations, and recommendations, Dr. Thomson has produced the first major factual study of academic interlibrary lending. She enlarged the scope from only the eight contributing libraries by incorporating answers from a detailed, specific questionnaire returned by 59 major academic lending libraries and a smaller questionnaire answered by 321 borrowing libraries, of various types and sizes, chosen from the 1,123 borrowing libraries in the 5,895 requests studied.

The author has used her raw data thoroughly, combining, realigning, and searching it to find tenable, useful data that are not only statistically sound but are also a true picture of the interlibrary lending in large academic libraries.

This ACRL Monograph does not give all the statistical tests, tables, charts, or appendices found in her doctoral dissertation. But it tells concisely and clearly her find-
ings and conclusions, with enough tables to reveal her evidence. After an introduction and general chapter on interlibrary distribution, the material is arranged by specific problem areas: the readers who request interlibrary loans; staffing or interlibrary loan services; photocopies in lieu of loans; restrictive lending policies; language, country, and publication dates of requests; bibliographic citations, their accuracy and verification; locating of items wanted; success of interlibrary loan requests; and the increasing volume of interlibrary loans. The fifteen appendices include several tables as well as copies of the questionnaires and listings of the cooperating libraries. It closes with a three-page selective bibliography.

Any library that borrows via interlibrary loan from academic libraries will find Chapter 14 extremely useful, “Increasing the Proportion of Interlibrary Loan Requests Filled.” It also has excellent recommendations of procedure for the academic lending libraries. The other chapter of particular usefulness to the practicing interlibrary loan librarian is Chapter 5 on photocopy substitution.

This publication in no way replaces Dr. Thomson's Interlibrary Loan Procedure Manual, which should be owned and annotated by every interlibrary loan unit in the country, but it gives forceful data for the necessity of some of the recommended procedures in that Manual. To read this ACRL Monograph takes concentration and study, but it is well worth the time spent.

—Mrs. Margaret D. Uridge, University of California, Berkeley.


In compiling this bibliography, Peter A. Crowther has performed a valuable service for historians and for librarians wishing to build basic collections on Russian history. His work and David M. Shapiro's, A Select Bibliography of Works in English on Russian History, 1801–1917 (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1962) now provide a survey of English-language materials on Russian history from the beginnings to the Soviet Revolution. Crowther gives 2,081 entries in the body of his book along with an appendix of 83 items which appeared during the time the book was at press.

The conception and execution of this work are generally excellent, but a few problems crop up. One wonders, for example, why the compiler chose a modified form of the Library of Congress system of transliteration rather than using that system without modification. Perhaps only a pedant would insist on this point, but on the other hand a bibliography should have almost pedantic accuracy. The thoroughness with which Mr. Crowther has done his work is also commendable; this reviewer was able to find virtually no significant omissions. Two borderline cases are articles by Soviet scholars on historiography: Aleksandr E. Presniakov, “Historical Research in Russia during the Revolutionary Crisis,” American Historical Review, for which (January 1923); and Boris D. Grekov and Evgeni V. Tarle, “Soviet Historical Research,” Science and Society 7:217–32 (Summer 1943). There is one less accountable omission: the regular bibliographical section, “Other Recent Publications” in the American Historical Review, for which Robert V. Allen of the Library of Congress edits the section on the Soviet Union. On the other hand, Basic Russian Publications, edited by Paul L. Horecky (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962) is mentioned in the introduction although not listed in the body of the book. A few entries appear unnecessarily exotic, e.g., no. 1969, John Frampton, A Discovery of the Countries of Tataria, Scithia and Cataya (London: 1580) of which Crowther says, “The only known copy extant is kept in the Lambeth Palace Library.”

The compilation of bibliographies is a tedious, thankless business in which perfection is always to be sought and virtually never to be achieved. Mr. Crowther has done praiseworthy service by producing a comprehensive work which has surprisingly few omissions or typographical errors. However, the next logical step would be a combination of Crowther’s and Shapiro’s bibliographies, updated, and made perhaps a little more selective, covering the entire
span of Russian history.—James Cobb Mills, Jr., Utica College of Syracuse University.


What’s in a name? Would a rose by any nickname really smell as sweet? Apparently Americans think so because you name it and we have a nickname for it. If there is a city without a nickname, the public relations agent will quickly devise one for it.

When Joseph Nathan Kane in 1938 published the first edition of his now famous fact book, he included in it a few nicknames of cities. In 1951 the Special Libraries Association published Nicknames of American Cities, Towns, and Villages (Past and Present), compiled by Gerald L. Alexander. The friendship of these two men resulted in a joint effort published in 1965.

Five years of additional research has produced an expanded second edition including many additions and corrections.

The book is arranged alphabetically by states and subdivided by cities; under the name of each city are listed all known nicknames, sobriquets, and even publicity slogans which have been applied to that city. Following this is an alphabetical nickname index. There is a similar arrangement for the fifty states. Separating the city and state listings and given in alphabetical sequence are the All-American Cities so designated since 1949 by the National Municipal League and Look magazine. It is explained that the use of this sobriquet is authorized only for use one year following the presentation of the award.

The compilation should prove useful as a ready reference tool. Unfortunately, it is not a scholarly work such as Shankle’s American Nicknames (H. W. Wilson, 1955). No sources are given. It would be interesting to learn the source of “The Friendly City” and “The City of Friendly People” as sobriquets for New York. Occasional parenthetical explanations of the nicknames are included, such as “Elkhart (Ind.) The Band City (produces over 60 percent of band instruments).” Others are too brief to be meaningful as “Pullman (Ill.) The City of Brick (part of Chicago).” On the other hand about five times as many cities are included as in Shankle, and many more nicknames are given for most cities and states. However, many of the nicknames included seem more like contrived publicity slogans than familiar epithets naturally ascribed.

The book is printed by offset press in a clear, legible, although unattractive, type. A few typographical errors and omissions escaped the proofreaders, but in general, editing seems to have been carefully done.

It is to be hoped that the authors have preserved their sources and their notes on the origins and the use of the nicknames included so that a future edition can be a full, scholarly contribution to work on American names.—Paul H. Spence, College of General Studies Library, University of Alabama, Birmingham.


If we accept the maxim that half a loaf is better than none, it follows, perhaps, that a partial index such as Stephen Goode’s Index to American Little Magazines 1920–1939 is better than no index at all. This is, as Mr. Goode indicates, an index of a “selected list” of thirty-three little magazines. What Mr. Goode fails to indicate, and it is a significant failing, is the basis for his selection. One is always grateful for an index to any previously unindexed material however meager it may be; yet that gratitude cannot help but be tempered by a disappointment that a less arbitrary selection of magazines to be indexed would have been enormously more interesting and valuable.

The period 1920–1939 was unquestionably, in Mr. Goode’s words, part of “the golden age of little magazines.” It is the age of The Little Review at its height, This Quarter, Laughing Horse, Dynamo, The Measure, Chicago Literary Times, The Transatlantic Review, American Spectator, Direction, The Booster, S 4 N, the beginning of Furioso, and many more.
these which I have mentioned not one is in the Index of American Little Magazines 1920-1939, whereas several which are quite obscure and minor by any standard are present. The absence of S 4 N is particularly puzzling. The Modern Review which had a brief but important career as a quarterly from Autumn 1922 to July 1924 is indexed in this volume. But S 4 N, founded in 1919, and one of the most brilliant of all American little magazines (which was combined in August of 1926 with the Modern Review and which because of the similarity of taste and interests became the Modern S 4 N Review) is not indexed. Broom is another strange omission, particularly because Secession is among those indexed. In the history of little magazines, Broom, November 1921 to January 1924, and Secession, spring 1922 to April 1924, are constantly paired and cited as typical and similar examples of experimental magazines. But the most surprising omission from the little magazines of the period is that of Transition—a title which is practically synonymous with the avant-garde of the late twenties and most of the thirties, and which is a landmark in little magazine history. The existence of the “Transition Bibliography” for nos. 1-22 in number 22, February 1933, may have influenced Mr. Goode’s decision not to include it, but that still leaves the years unindexed from 1933 to 1938 when the magazine ceased.

It may be invidious to dwell at such length on what the Index to American Little Magazines 1920-1939 does not do; however, it is difficult in this case to avoid such comment. If Mr. Goode’s preface of four brief paragraphs had been expanded just enough to explain the criteria for his selection, such criticism might not be necessary. Although we are grateful, as I have said, for an index to these thirty-three little magazines, the periodicals chosen are hardly representative of one of the most important periods in American little magazine history. Aside from the interest in specific magazines and the cultural movements of which they were a part, what we miss by their omission is an index to much of the intellectual preoccupations and achievements of the time. Exile and Secession, for example, are the only “exile magazines”—i.e., magazines published and edited by Americans but from abroad—of the thirty-three indexed, while it is the very internationalism of the little magazines of the 1920s and 1930s which most distinguishes them as they pointed the way to precisely that which was new in the American literary experience.

There are some puzzling aspects to the treatment of some of the little magazines included in the index. Having included, for example, the relatively unimportant and short-lived Rhythmus, January 1923-May/June 1924, why not also include Parnassus which superseded it at its suspension? Bozart and Contemporary Verse are indexed as one magazine, but nowhere is there an indication that for a long time they were separate periodicals, nor that Japm and The Oracle, in the same class of minor poetry magazines, had previously been absorbed by it.

In Mr. Goode’s handling of the Fugitive there is a questionable point which is again a matter of omission. In a footnote to the “List of Abbreviations and Magazines Cited,” Mr. Goode comments without explanation that “Pseudonyms in early Fugitive issues are not entered.” It is difficult to understand why not. The pseudonyms in the early issues of the Fugitive were aptly chosen descriptions of the men who used them, the fame of the magazine rests on the importance to American letters of the small and homogeneous group of men who founded and wrote for it, and the pseudonyms are fully identified in Allen Tate’s sketch of the magazine, “The Fugitive—1922-25,” published in the April 1942 Princeton University Library Chronicle.

The principles behind the subject headings of the Index to American Little Magazines 1920-1939 need some clarification. The entries under “Little Magazines” are examples. There is a general heading of “Little Magazines” with four articles indexed, but there is also a list of headings for specific magazines—e.g., “Little Magazines—[The Dial],”—each with one or more articles on that magazine indexed. There is, however, no subject entry for The Dial or for any of the other titles—an awkward arrangement. And, finally, there are no
cross-indexes in this volume, a disadvantage in any index.—J. M. Edelstein, University of California, Los Angeles.

BOOKS RECEIVED

NOTE: The titles listed represent books received at the editorial office that may be of interest to academic librarians.


ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC/CLIS), American Society for Information Science, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 804, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, National Cash Register Company, 4936 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Orders must include ED number and specification of format desired. A $0.50 handling charge will be added to all orders. Payment must accompany orders totaling less than $5.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates.

Documents available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 have CFSTI number and price following the citation.


The centrality of bibliographic records in library automation, objectives of the bibliographic record file, and elemental factors involved in bibliographic record creation are discussed. The practical work of creating bibliographic records involves: (1) data base environment; (2) technical aspects; (3) cost; and (4) operational methodology. The application of automated processes to library service functions is dependent on the availability of appropriately structured and functional bibliographic data files. There is a general lack of such files. The known bibliographic record files range widely in their scope of
coverage, size, detail of data coverage, functional orientation, and method and cost of production. As a rule they are not mutually compatible. The machine-readable bibliographic record services offered by the Library of Congress and the British National Bibliography constitute a trend in distribution of machine-readable records of standardized definition and multi-purpose functionality to the library world at a consistently increasing rate. Although cooperative creation of large bibliographic record files appears to be a feasible objective for the coming decade, it is not clear to what extent a similar sharing by the small library of the required computing services will become possible for purposes of cooperative utilization of the cooperative bibliographic data files.


Following a discussion of the major trends in higher education, the response of academic libraries to these developments is considered, with particular attention to developments related to undergraduate libraries, community college libraries, learning resources centers, the independent study movement, the library-college movement, and library programs in experimental colleges. The base line for this selective, evaluative, and interpretive review was provided by a bibliography based on a literature search conducted by the ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences staff at the University of Minnesota. Emphasis is on publications since 1965. A major impression received from reviewing the literature on library services for undergraduate education is that a great deal more is said about what ought to be done than about what is actually being done. A second and related general impression is that the library response to new developments in undergraduate education is disappointing because so little of a truly innovative nature is occurring in undergraduate education itself. Exceptions to these generalizations are noted. The text is followed by a list of references.


In 1967–68 the operating expenditures of the 2,370 college and university libraries covered in the survey totaled approximately $510 million. Of that total, $189 million or 37 percent was spent on books and other library materials, and $275 million or 54 percent was spent for salaries and wages. Binding and rebinding accounted for 3 percent of the total; all other operating expenditures, for 6 percent. Aside from microform holdings, some 305 million volumes were held by the libraries at the end of 1967–68. Over 2.5 million periodical titles were being received, while the number of serial titles other than periodicals was slightly more than one million. Of the 43,500 nonhourly personnel, 17,400 or 40 percent represented librarians, 5 percent were professional staff other than librarians, and 55 percent were nonprofessionals. The assistance provided by students and hourly personnel amounted to nearly 32 million hours. The overall library expenditures taken as a percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes (including organized research) was 3.7 percent.


The series, of which this is the initial report, is intended to give a selective overview of research and development efforts
and requirements in the computer and information sciences. The operations of information acquisition, sensing, and input to information processing systems are considered in generalized terms. Specific topics include but are not limited to: (1) source data automation and remote sensing techniques; (2) communication systems and data transmission links; (3) audio and graphic inputs; (4) preprocessing operations upon input items; (5) character recognition; (6) speech recognition; and (7) various other aspects of automatic pattern recognition. Supplemental notes and a bibliography of over 640 cited references are included.


Areas of concern with respect to processing, storage, and output requirements of a generalized information processing system are considered. Special emphasis is placed on multiple-access systems. Problems of system management and control are discussed, including hierarchies of storage levels. Facsimile, digital, and mass random access storage media and techniques are considered. A variety of output mode requirements are also considered, including direct recording to microforms; on-line display systems; printing, photo-composition, and automatic character generation; and three-dimensional, color, and other special-purpose display systems. Problems of system use and evaluation are also briefly noted. A bibliography of approximately 480 cited references is included, together with supplemental notes and quotations from the literature.


The work reported is part of a series of studies aimed at providing information and assistance to the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in planning the Biomedical Communications Network (BCN). The first part reviews the literature on systems relevant to BCN design, documents System Development Corporation's position with respect to certain concepts of bibliographic retrieval as they relate to BCN planning, and provides a basis for better understanding of the comparisons. The second part contains comparisons of various systems based on data available in open sources. Over 150 systems were reviewed. Of these, 26 general purpose and 11 bibliographic systems were selected for comparison, based on criteria described in the study. Implications for system design, for the BCN user, and for network planning are discussed in the third part. Some of the major points are: (1) NLM should stay with the bibliographic retrieval design; (2) a unified network concept should be developed and implemented; (3) there is a need for standards and specifications for inputs, thesauri, and unit records; (4) users should be provided more direct access to the files on an interactive basis; and (5) some files should be maintained centrally while others should be duplicated at several centers.


The findings and conclusions of this study are based on personal interviews with librarians and on information gathered from questionnaires. Responses to the questionnaires are pictured in tables. The report resulting from the study is intended to provide: (1) a summary of existing library strengths and weaknesses; (2) rec-
ommendations for improvement of the total library program; and (3) a source of verification and support for those in New Mexico who will actively seek a statewide solution to a statewide problem. Appendix A, on academic libraries, was prepared by Dr. Roscoe Rouse, Director of the Library, Oklahoma State University. The libraries visited are listed in Appendix B. Recommendations of the study group are centered around: (1) a statewide library service network; and (2) resource and personnel development.


Cited are 573 U.S. and foreign articles, reports, and books particularly relevant to the field of computational linguistics with selective coverage in the fields of computation and programming, and social science uses of computers as language processors. In the area of linguistics, a fairly broad view of structural theory and semantics is taken without being exhaustive. Structural properties of some languages, especially English and Russian, are also selectively covered. The coverage of psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics is also selective.


Three problems in the field of library science concerning the education of reference librarians which this project attempted to solve were: (1) unsatisfactory teaching methods; (2) variation of education and skill among students; and (3) lack of self-instructional materials. The development and testing of computer-assisted instructional materials has contributed to the solution of these problems by making available: (1) a type of education in which reference situations are simulated; (2) an instructional period to evaluate discrimination and performance; and (3) easily revised self-instructional materials. The purpose of these materials is to help the library science students at the master’s level become acquainted with a wide spectrum of representative reference materials and to learn to use these in meeting the informational needs of the library patrons. To accomplish these objectives, 167 reference work annotations and 850 questions dealing with these tools were compiled and organized into a linear program. Reference interviews in libraries were monitored and recorded for use as simulated case studies. In these situations, the computer acts as the patron and the student as the librarian. The group using the computer scored significantly higher on examinations than did another control group which did not use the computer.

**Meeting Information Needs in Ohio; A Report on TWX Experiment and Elements That Will Assist in Designing a Reference and Information Network.** By the State Library of Ohio, Columbus, 1970. 24p. (ED 039 909, MF—$0.25 HC—$1.30).

Ohio libraries are committed to development of a reference and information network. Duggan’s twelve components are cited as useful in planning. A TWX experiment linking two union catalogs and the State Library is described. In a 172-day period (Feb.–Oct. 1969), 4,502 requests (estimated as 44 percent or less of the current potential volume) entered the system. Of these, 2,318 (52 percent) were found at the first station, 427 (10 percent) at the second station, and the remaining 38 percent were unlocated. 539 titles (12 percent) were located as a result of the connection. Of the 1,719 not located, 413 were new publications outside the interlibrary loan code recognized by the union catalogs, and 996 were not identified in three bibliographic sources with indications that they were incorrect entries or material outside the scope of the catalogs. The report suggests that 87 percent of the “proper” requests could be located in Ohio libraries. The mean number of days-items which were in the system was 2.61, with a
range of 1–13. The paper ends with suggestions for next steps including a demonstration of a statewide functional approach to meeting information needs of a specific target group.


The first of the Occasional Papers issued by the Library Association of Alberta is a record of the papers delivered at the Association’s workshop on library management held in March 1969. The papers, both formal and informal, are presented as they were given. Titles of the papers are: (1) “Management of Small College Libraries,” (2) “Management of Public and Regional Libraries,” (3) “Education for Library Management,” (4) “Librarian-Manager or Professional Manager,” and (5) “Management: A Personal Viewpoint.” As part of the continuing education program of the Association, the Workshop was designed to provide administrators and educators with the opportunity to share their experiences with representatives of every kind of managerial responsibility, in every size and type of library. A bibliography of management books published since 1960, biographies of the speakers, and a list of workshop participants follow the paper presentations.
To the Editor:

*Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa!* I am under the painful necessity of correcting an erroneous date which I gave in an earlier letter to the editor. (CRL, 31 (March 1970), page 118.) In that letter, commenting on an article, “Three Early Academic Library Surveys,” by Norman D. Stevens in the November 1969 issue of *CRL,* I suggested that there was at least one “survey of an American college library by an outside expert” earlier than the last two of the three of 1915, 1937, and 1938 which Mr. Stevens described. I was guilty of relying upon circumstantial evidence.

I now have a letter from Neil A. Radford, who is gathering data for a doctoral dissertation at the Graduate Library School on the role of the Carnegie Corporation in the development of American college libraries. In the course of his labors, Mr. Radford has secured from the librarian of Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, a Xerox copy of the survey report of the College Library, written by William M. Randall and me, and which I suggested must have been done in 1934 or 1935. The report is dated December 1939. I apologize to any readers of *CRL* who may have been misled by my earlier letter.

Followers of this topic will no doubt be interested to know that Mr. Radford has also discovered several college library surveys which, in fact, were done earlier than 1938: one in 1926; and others in 1931, 1932, 1934, 1936, and 1937; the last five by Randall. I hope that when Mr. Radford has completed his investigations, he will give us an article reporting his full findings.

*Periam Danton,*  
*Professor of Librarianship,*  
*University of California, Berkeley*
HARVARD STUDIES IN EAST ASIAN LAW
Jerome Alan Cohen, Chairman of the Editorial Committee
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