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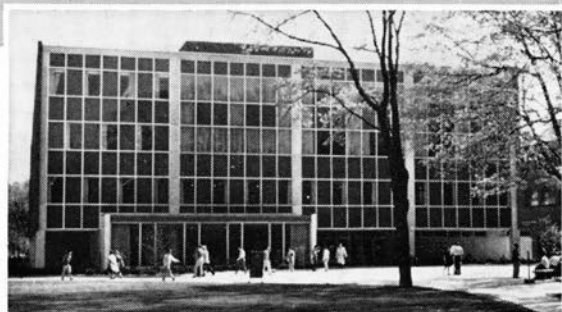
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January 1963

Volume 24

Number 1

GLOBE-WERNICKE SALUTES

McNeese State College

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA



McNeese State College was founded in 1939 as a junior college division of Louisiana State University. Separated from LSU in 1950, McNeese State was advanced to four-year status. In subsequent years, many additions were made to the physical plant of the college including new dormitories, married student housing, ROTC Armory, and a three-story science building. In the summer of 1961 the ultra-modern Lether E. Frazer Memorial Library was opened to the 2700 students enrolled at McNeese. Globe-Wernicke book stacks, study carrels, and tables were specified.

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Re-Evaluation of Microfilm As a Method of Book Storage

BY VERNER W. CLAPP AND ROBERT T. JORDAN

EVER SINCE THE INTRODUCTION of microfilm into library work librarians have harbored the hope that its use might lead to a reduction of storage costs. These hopes have not been realized, except in certain high-rental areas by organizations such as law offices or some special libraries. From time to time estimates have been made comparing the cost of conversion to microfilm as against that of retaining originals, and these have always come out in favor of the originals unless some additional consideration was introduced, such as acquisition, preservation, or avoidance of the cost of binding.

A particularly important study of this question was reported by Pritsker and Sadler¹ in 1957 in an article whose title has suggested that of the present account. These authors concluded that "On a cost basis, microfilm is feasible as a form of storage for a large collection only if librarians are willing to accept a high reduction ratio, little or no inspection of the finished product, an image less perfect than could be obtained by using a 35mm. planetary camera, and the destruction of the text. If a positive copy of the film is required, the cost of microfilm storage is prohibitive."²

However, the Pritsker and Sadler article left some unanswered questions. Most important, perhaps, of these was: What would happen if the cost of the master negative should be shared among a number of subscribers to service copies? Would this so alter the situation that

Mr. Clapp is President of the Council on Library Resources. Mr. Jordan is a member of the staff of CLR.

microfilming might be able to compete successfully, on a cost-of-storage basis, with the originals?

The announcement by an important research library of its intention to limit the storage space in its new building in the prospect of being able later to microfilm as economically as to construct additional book stacks³ recently provided the occasion for reviewing the situation in the light of present techniques of microfilming and present costs of construction of storage space, and also for considering the possible effect of distributing the cost of the master negative among a number of subscribers to service copies.

The following elements were considered in this review:

- The cost of making the master negative
- The cost of making service copies
- The number of subscribers
- Comparative costs of constructing storage space for the originals and for the microfilms

Not considered in the review were the following elements:

- The comparative cost of maintenance (heating, lighting, cleaning, etc.) of the storage spaces involved
- The comparative costs of servicing collections in original and in microform, including specifically the cost

¹ Alan B. Pritsker and J. William Sadler, "An Evaluation of Microfilm as a Method of Book Storage," *CRL*, XVIII (1957), 290-296.

² Pritsker and Sadler, *op. cit.*, p. 296.

³ Herman H. Henkle, "Crerar Use of Microfilm in Science Information Service," *National Microfilm Association Proceedings*, X (1961), 74-78.

TABLE 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF HYPOTHETICAL COLLECTION OF BOUND PERIODICALS

Number of volumes	100,000
Average number of pages/volume	400
Total pages	40,000,000
Most often occurring page size	ca. 8½ x 11 in.
Maximum page width	11.5 in.
Portion of the collection meeting requirements for cover-to-cover copying at standard camera settings	70%
Portion requiring page-by-page inspection to determine alternative settings for magnification or exposure or use of color film	30%
Portion to be filmed in color cover to cover	1%
Portion to have an average of 5% of pages in color	10%
Portion requiring lower than standard reduction ratio (any material requiring lower reduction setting would be copied on entire-volume basis on separate camera)	10%

- of special equipment needed for servicing microfilm
- The comparative costs of necessary alterations of catalog records
- The comparative cost and satisfaction to the reader in the use of originals as contrasted with microfilm
- Questions of copyright in the multiplication of service copies

THE FORBES AND WAITE STUDY

In order to secure data on the cost of making the master negative and service copies of a substantial collection of originals, Forbes and Waite of Lexington, Massachusetts, a firm of systems engineers specializing in information systems design including photographic applications, was given by the Council on Library Resources the assignment of estimating the cost of microfilming a hypothetical collection of 100,000 bound periodical volumes by the most economical method consistent with preserving all the printed information contained in the originals in a form in which it might be transmitted without material loss to the third photographic generation (i.e., from the master negative film to a service copy, and thence again to another copy in film or enlargement). This stipulation for preserving "all the printed information contained in the originals" involved the consequence that originals printed in

color should be copied on color film. In making their study Forbes and Waite were permitted to plan to reduce the cost of the master film by using methods that would result in the destruction of the original volumes, and to spread the cost of the master through the sale of service prints to a number of subscribers. It was understood, furthermore, that in no case might the negative be used as a service copy.

Before presenting Forbes and Waite's findings it may be well to review some of the considerations which affect the cost of a microfilming program of this kind, and to follow the steps by which Forbes and Waite reached their results.

1. *Standard microcopying.* The negative microfilm of a quality acceptable for library use is normally produced from material in book form by employing a planetary camera (typically, a camera supported by a vertical column over a horizontal copy-board), a book cradle and glass pressure plate (to effect flatness of the pages to be copied), and 35mm. silver halide film.

A first question concerns the form of the product. Is roll film the best form of storage? Forbes and Waite consider the alternatives—microfiches (film in card or page sizes), microcards, electronic recording on plastic, electronic recording on

magnetic tape, etc. They conclude that of the available means, roll film still offers the most economical form of storage for graphic records and the one lending itself to utmost convenience of use through currently or prospectively available viewing, copying, or enlarging equipment.

However, the cost of the normal copying process described above is so high as to put it out of the running in competition with the cost of storing the original. Because the major part of this cost is in labor, a first place where savings must be effected if competition is to obtain is in labor cost; and this must be done without lowering the quality of the product below standards of acceptability.

2. *Page-turning devices.* A substantial labor saving might be achieved if an automatic book-cradle/page-turner were available which would make it possible for one operator to supervise several cameras concurrently. The only such device is, however, only now undergoing testing.

3. *Shearing spines.* It is nevertheless still possible to effect a considerable labor saving in the photographic operation by avoiding the necessity for raising and lowering the pressure plate each time a page is turned. This can be done by shearing the spines from the books so that the pages may be laid separately on the copy board where they will lie flat without a pressure plate. The adoption of this technique of course requires that the bound volumes be destroyed. Forbes

and Waite were permitted to assume the dispensability of the volumes and consequently propose to shear the spines.

4. *Inspection.* A next possible step in labor saving consists in omitting inspection. Pritsker and Sadler gave six excellent reasons to justify omission of inspection, yet librarians generally would be strongly opposed, since it would place too much reliance upon the unchecked attentiveness of the camera operator and upon the perfect functioning of his equipment. Accordingly, Forbes and Waite assume inspection.

5. *Silver halide vs. other films.* At this point attention may be given to saving cost of materials. Is a silver halide film required for the master negative, or can a less expensive photosensitive material be used? Principal objections to alternative photosensitive materials are their slowness and their sensitivity in the ultraviolet. In the present state of the art, Forbes and Waite conclude that there is still no real alternative to silver halide film.

6. *16mm. vs. 35mm. film.* It may, however, also be asked, is 35mm. film required by the size of the image, or may a higher ratio of reduction be employed, permitting the use of 16 mm. film (or its equivalent, two rows of images on 35mm. film, as in the "duplex mode" used by some rotary cameras)? (It may be noted that black and white 16mm. film costs approximately a fourth of 35mm. film for the same amount of material copied,

TABLE 2
COMPARATIVE DIRECT COSTS, PRODUCTION OF MASTER NEGATIVE OF
40 MILLION PAGES OF BOUND PERIODICALS BY VARIOUS METHODS

Camera set-up	Time required (years)	Film	Resulting rolls of b&w film	Resulting rolls of color film	Direct cost
All planetary cameras (6)	5.25	16 mm.	19,162	485	\$332,372
Hand-fed rotary cameras (2) with planetary auxiliaries (2)	4.00	16 mm.	20,702	485	263,183
Automatic-feed rotary camera (1) with planetary auxiliaries (2)	4.00	35 mm. (duplex mode)	11,774	600	271,445

while for color film the savings are even higher.) The answer to this question depends on the ability of 16mm. film to meet the requirement of preserving "all the printed information contained in the originals."

The resolving capability of the human eye at comfortable reading distance is approximately six lines per mm. If the detail which the eye can perceive in the original is to be preserved in the camera negative and to be transmitted to second and third generations of film, the camera negative must be capable of resolving a number of lines per mm. at least equal to the ratio of reduction multiplied by six. For example, material reduced at a ratio of 1:19 would require a resolution of 114 lines per mm. in the negative film. The lens must of course have at least equal resolving power. Now an 11-inch-high page can be copied across a 16mm. film (i.e., with the lines of type parallel with the edges of the film) at a reduction of 1:19, and since the resolving power of the best commercially available planetary microfilming equipment is 120 to 140 lines per mm. at this ratio of reduction, this layout is indicated. To quote Forbes and Waite: "This arrangement will allow side-by-side placement of sequential pages, will accommodate fold-outs of any length, and will permit photographing two standard-width pages at each exposure when printing occurs on both sides of the leaves (the usual case)."⁴ At the same time this arrangement permits use of a lower reduction of 1:14 for pages higher than 11 inches (and for other pages unsuitable for the higher reduction) by copying them lengthwise instead of across the film.

Film cost could, it is true, be further saved by the use of still higher reduction ratios. Ratios of 1:30 to 1:40 are used in filming business records, but the resulting films, as in the case of bank checks,

are for purposes of verification only and are not required to convey "all the printed information in the originals." Eastman Kodak's Minicard uses ratios up to 1:60, but requires a whole family of special equipment for its exploitation. AVCO's Verac and National Cash Register's Photochromic Micro-Image Memory employ ratios up to 1:200; but these are still under development. Yet the use of these higher ratios, if found possible, might result in substantial reduction of the cost of microfilming through saving of materials and processing, and the possibility, must, in consequence, not be neglected.

7. *Rotary cameras.* Once a decision has been made to shear the spines off the books and to use 16mm. film, can a further economy be achieved by using a rotary instead of a planetary camera, thus greatly reducing the labor cost and speeding the operation? Forbes and Waite give a qualified positive answer.

The Recordak rotary camera Model RF-1 will turn a page over and photograph the reverse side on a second pass. Although the machine must be hand-fed when this turning device is in operation, it is still approximately three times as fast as a planetary camera. However, there are two adverse considerations—the turning mechanism is not 100 per cent reliable, and the resolution of the system rarely exceeds 100 lines per mm. and is often below. Forbes and Waite recommend that before this camera be used it be perfected for the work.

Recordak and Remington Rand both make rotary cameras which can be operated with automatic feed in the "duplex mode," i.e., they photograph the fronts and backs of pages side-by-side in two rows on 35mm. film. However, such a placement would be very inconvenient for projector viewing or subsequent enlargement, and would also entail the use of the more expensive 35mm. film for the color and other abnormal material to be copied on a planetary camera and spliced into the machine-made film. Forbes and

⁴ Forbes and Waite, *Costs and Material Handling Problems in Miniaturizing 100,000 Volumes of Bound Periodicals*; prepared for the Council on Library Resources . . . Lexington, Mass.: 1961. 30 p., 13 folding charts (processed).

TABLE 3
DIRECT COSTS, PRODUCTION OF MASTER NEGATIVE OF 40 MILLION PAGES OF
BOUND PERIODICALS, USING PLANETARY CAMERAS, AND 16MM. FILM, 5.25 YEARS

Operation	Equipment	Equipment cost	Equipment maintenance (per year)	Production rate (per man/hour)	Direct labor	Supplies	Total
Inventory check	—	—	—	180 vols.	\$1,315	—	
Transport	12 book trucks	\$900	\$90	114 vols.	1,184	—	
Preinspection	2 photometers	900	90	6.25 vols.	32,000	\$100	
	2 work places	300	30				
Shearing of backs	1 paper cutter	1,800	360	25 vols.	9,000	40	
	1 work place	300	30				
Microfilming	5 planetary cameras for b&w	11,700	570	375 exposures (2 pages/exposure)	120,800	57,733	
	1 planetary camera for color	2,340	117	75 exposures (1 page/exposure)	—	—	
	6 work places	900	90	—	—	—	
Film processing & splicing	1 film processor	2,275	228	2 rolls	26,500	3,947	
	1 temperature control	600	60				
	3 splicers	450	45	25 splices	—	—	
	3 work places	450	45				
Postinspection, boxing and labeling	3 microfilm readers	3,600	180	1500 pages	40,200	—	
Storage	1,680 feet of shelves or cabinets	2,360	100	—	—	—	
Capital investment		\$28,875					
Labor, supplies					\$230,999	\$61,820	
Annual costs, 5.25 years			\$2,035		43,999	11,775	\$57,809
Total, capital investment and costs, 5.25 years							\$332,372

Waite do not recommend this type of camera for use in the project considered.

8. *Nonstandard material—preinspection procedure.* The economy of the filming operation requires that routines be standardized. However, a certain proportion of the material will require specialized treatment. This must be identified by preinspection which will note special

requirements based on abnormal page or type size, paper color and reflectance, ink color, density of impression, bleed-through, overprint, and need for color reproduction. Color work would in any case be done on a separate camera, and if a rotary camera were employed for the standard treatment, all alternative treatment would have to be performed on

TABLE 4

DIRECT COSTS, PRODUCTION OF MASTER NEGATIVE OF 40 MILLION PAGES OF BOUND PERIODICALS, USING HAND-FED ROTARY CAMERAS AND AUXILIARY PLANETARY CAMERAS WITH 16MM. FILM, 4 YEARS

Operation	Equipment	Equipment cost	Equipment maintenance (per year)	Production rate (per man/hour)	Direct labor	Supplies Total			
Inventory check . . .	—	—	—	250 vols.	\$ 1,000	—			
Transport . . .	Same as Table 3	\$ 900	\$ 90	150 vols.	900	—			
Preinspection				1,200	120	6.25 vols.	32,000	\$100	
Shearing of backs . . .				2,100	390	25 vols.	9,000	40	
Microfilming . . .	2 rotary cameras	4,214	422	1,250 exposures (2 pages/exposure)	58,278	61,930			
	2 planetary cameras	4,680	234	225 exposures (1 page/exposure)	—	—			
	4 work places	600	60	—	—	—			
Film processing & splicing	2 film processors	4,550	455	2 rolls	21,500	3,532			
	2 temperature controls	600	60						
	3 splicers	450	45	25 splices	—	—			
	3 work places	450	45						
Postinspection, boxing and labeling . . .	Same as Table 3	3,600	180	1,500 pages	40,200	—			
Storage . . .								1,820 feet of shelving or cabinets	2,555
Capital investment		\$25,899							
Labor, supplies					\$162,878	\$65,602			
Annual costs, 4 yrs.			\$2,201		40,719	16,401	\$59,321		
Total, capital investment and costs, 4 yrs.							\$263,183		

auxiliary planetary cameras. Forbes and Waite recommended that the preinspectors rotate in the postinspection job so as to see the results of their work.

9. *Service copies.* Pritsker and Sadler were compelled for economy's sake, as seen in their conclusion quoted above, to contemplate the use of the camera negative as a service copy. Forbes and

Waite were not permitted to do so, but were encouraged, instead, to seek economies through prorating the cost of the negative in the sale of service copies to a number of subscribers. Again they surveyed all the possibilities for the form of the service copies, and again they elected roll microfilm. Again there was a choice between silver halide and the dye-base

TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE DIRECT COST, PRODUCTION OF SERVICE PRINTS OF
40 MILLION PAGES OF BOUND PERIODICALS BY VARIOUS METHODS

Print material	Quantity	DIRECT COST	
		1 print	10 prints
Diazo*	2 x 10 ⁶ feet of black and white 16mm. film	\$24,920	\$226,700
Silver		36,692	366,920
Kalfax		43,867	398,950
Kodachrome	48,500 feet of 16mm. color film	7,553	75,530

* As pointed out above, diazo has a life-expectancy of approximately 50 years. The amount of \$3,507 added to the original cost and compounded annually at 4 per cent would in 50 years realize \$24,920 to replace the original print.

films. For the purpose of service prints, however, the slowness and ultraviolet sensitivity of diazo are not as disadvantageous as in the case of the camera negative. In addition to its lower cost, a diazo print would itself be a negative from which positive third generation prints or enlargements could be made and which would provide negative projection-viewing which many consider preferable to positive-viewing. It has higher resolving power and resistance to wear than the silver films. Consequently, although

it has a life-expectancy of only fifty years, Forbes and Waite recommend it. Also they point out that in fifty years the difference in cost at 4 per cent compound interest would increase to 3.6 times the cost of the original diazo print and thus more than cover replacement.

THE FORBES AND WAITE FINDINGS

With the foregoing considerations in mind, a summary of the Forbes and Waite findings can be presented.

The characteristics of the hypothetical

TABLE 6
COMPARATIVE COST OF SERVICE COPY OF MICROFILM OF 40 MILLION PAGES OF BOUND PERIODICALS
USING ALTERNATIVE CAMERA SET-UPS AND WITH VARYING NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS

	All planetary cameras	Rotary plus planetary cameras
Master negative		
Direct cost, from Table 2	\$332,372	\$263,183
Overhead (50%)	166,186	131,592
Service copy		
Direct cost, from Table 5		
Diazo*	24,920	24,920
Kodachrome	7,553	7,553
Overhead (20%)	6,495	6,495
Total, master and one service copy	\$537,526	\$433,743
Cost of each additional service copy	35,968	35,968
Subscription to one service copy†		
1 subscriber	537,526	433,743
5 subscribers	136,279	115,522
10 subscribers	86,123	75,745
20 subscribers	61,196	56,006
30 subscribers‡	52,886	49,427

* The cost of each diazo copy beyond the first is \$22,420.

† If it should be decided to dispense with color prints in the service copies (although they would be retained in the master copy) a reduction of about \$10,000 could be effected in the subscription price at all number of subscriptions, accounted for by the cost of a color print (\$7,553) plus cost of splicing, offset by the cost of a b&w print plus the proportionate cost of the b&w negative.

‡ It is noteworthy that as the number of subscribers increases the difference in cost between the two camera set-ups rapidly diminishes.

TABLE 7

COST OF PROVISION OF STORAGE SPACE FOR 40 MILLION PAGES OF BOUND PERIODICALS IN ORIGINAL FORM COMPARED WITH COSTS (FROM TABLE 6) OF SUBSTITUTING MICROFILM, SHARED AMONG 20 SUBSCRIBERS

	Cost of film	Construction of storage space	Total
Originals		\$63,500	\$63,500
Microfilm			
All planetary cameras			
B&w with color	\$61,196	2,620	63,816
All b&w	51,196	2,620	53,816
Rotary plus planetary cameras			
B&w with color	56,006	2,620	58,626
All b&w	46,006	2,620	48,626

collection which was the subject of their study is shown in Table 1. For the reduction of this collection to microfilm, their report provides detailed specifications of the equipment, supplies, manpower, and procedures involved in the several operations concerned with the originals (including inventory check, transport, pre-inspection, shearing of backs, and micro-filming), with the handling of the master film (including processing, splicing, post-inspection, boxing, labeling, and storing), and with the production of the service copies. Only the resultant cost estimates are of concern here.

Table 2 shows the comparative costs of producing the master negative by various methods.

Tables 3 and 4 show the details of the estimates of the two principal methods, i.e., all planetary cameras and a combination of rotary and planetary cameras.

Table 5 shows comparative direct costs of producing service prints.

To the direct costs of making the negative and service prints shown in Tables 2-5 must be added costs of rental of space, administration, etc. Forbes and Waite calculate that approximately 4,500 to 5,000 square feet of space will be needed for the operation which will require a full-time supervisor with thirteen to sixteen production people and considerable record keeping. They conclude that overhead charges should be estimated at 50 per cent of the direct charges for the master film and at 20 per cent of those for the service prints.

Table 6 shows the final cost of a diazo-Kodachrome service print when (1) the negative has been made by one of the two principal methods identified in Table 2 and further described in Tables 3 and 4; (2) when the overhead cost has been added; and (3) when the number of subscribers is 1, 5, 10, 20 or 30.

COST OF MICROFILMING VS. COST OF STORAGE OF ORIGINALS

An estimate of the cost of reducing to microfilm a collection of 100,000 bound volumes of periodicals, incorporating forty million pages, has now been reached. How does this cost (plus the cost of providing storage space for the resultant films) compare with the cost of providing storage space for the originals?

1. *A typical case.* To answer this question a typical case will be taken. It will be assumed:

- a) That the average height of the volumes is less than 12 in., permitting them to be shelved on seven shelves per section in a 7 ft. 6 in. high stack, on 10 in. deep shelves.
- b) That the volumes are shelved "solid," i.e., with no vacant space on the shelves.
- c) That the average page-density of the collection is 5,000 pages per linear foot.
- d) That the microfilms would be shelved "solid," in boxes $3\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{7}{8} \times 1$ in., in two rows on 8 in. deep shelves, eighteen shelves per section, in a 7 ft. 6 in. high stack.

- e) That the shelved area constitutes 30 per cent of the book stack area for the 10 in. shelves and 26 per cent for the 8 in. shelves (these proportions hold when space for aisles, stairways, etc. remains constant).
- f) That the cost of construction is \$20 per sq.ft., including cost of shelving.

Under the circumstances dictated by these assumptions, forty million pages would require 2,667 36 in. shelves, i.e., 381 7-shelf sections covering 952.5 sq.ft. and requiring 3,175 sq.ft. of bookstack space, the construction cost of which would be \$63,500. The 21,187 rolls of microfilm, at 72 rolls per 36 in. shelf, would require 294.3 shelves in 16.4 18-shelf sections covering 34 sq.ft. and requiring 131 sq.ft. of bookstack, the construction cost of which would be \$2,620.

For the conditions of the typical case, it appears, in consequence, that when there are twenty subscribers the cost of a print to each by the most expensive method of Table 6, plus the cost of the storage space for it (\$61,196 plus \$2,620, totaling \$63,816) is almost exactly equal to the cost of providing storage space for the originals (\$63,500). This may be seen in Table 7, where it also appears that if black and white were acceptable in the print to the exclusion of color (though color would be retained in the master) the difference in favor of film would advance to slightly less than \$10,000; while if, in addition, rotary cameras could be employed, the difference in favor of film would raise to approximately \$15,000.

2. *Variations from the typical case.* It is obvious, however, that almost every one of the assumptions adopted for the typical case is subject to wide variation. The principal of these are:

Page density. Pritsker and Sadler based their estimates upon a count of 4,600 pages per linear foot, which they found to obtain in the storage library of the School of Engineering at Columbia Uni-

versity. From the unpublished masters' thesis from which their article was condensed it appears that this figure was composed of a count of 4,142 pages per foot for monographs and 5,152 for periodicals.⁵ The present authors have found the following wide range in various papers:

	Pages per foot
Mimeographed documents (printed on one side of the leaf without hard covers)	2,400
A sampling of 21 bound volumes of professional and general journals (including 7 in chemistry, others in physical and social sciences, law, etc.) in the library of Georgetown University	5,240
<i>Collier's Encyclopedia</i> , 1962	6,560
English-finish book paper (U. S. Government Printing Office specifications; without hard covers)	9,600
Machine-finish book paper (U. S. Government Printing Office specifications; without hard covers)	11,010
<i>Who's Who in America</i> , vols. 27-32	12,362
Anthony Trollope, <i>Barssetshire Chronicles</i> (London: Nelson, 1914; New Century Library, Royal India Paper edition)	18,336

It is apparent that page density can vary widely and that the actual density in any particular case will materially affect the ability of microfilm to compete with the originals in cost of storage. Thus, the one roll of film that could replace 10.8 inches of mimeographed material would replace only 1.4 inches of the Royal India Paper edition of the *Barssetshire Chronicles*.

Proportion of shelved area to total bookstack space. This, too, can vary within wide limits. In many bookstack installations the proportion is as low as 20 per cent. In the typical case, above, the assumed ratios of 30 per cent for 10 in. shelves and 26 per cent for 8 in. shelves contemplated 34 in. aisles between ranges of shelves and a 3 ft. 6 in. main aisle. (In a typical Library of Congress Annex bookstack, with 10 in. shelves separated by one inch on a 21 in. base, the propor-

⁵ Pritsker and Sadler, "An Evaluation of Microfilm as a Method of Book Storage," Department of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University, 1956. Unpublished master's thesis, p. 12-13.

TABLE 8
 COST OF PROVIDING STORAGE SPACE FOR 40 MILLION ORIGINAL PAGES OF
 PERIODICALS—EFFECT OF VARIATIONS IN PAGE DENSITY, PROPORTION
 OF SHELVED TO TOTAL BOOKSTACK AREA, AND CONSTRUCTION COST

PAGE DENSITY OF ORIGINALS IN PAGES PER LINEAR FOOT	PROPORTION OF SHELVED AREA TO TOTAL BOOKSTACK AREA	COST OF CONSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS RATES PER SQ. FT., INCLUDING SHELVING		
		\$15	\$20	\$25
4,000	20%	\$89,269	\$119,025	\$148,781
	30%	59,513	79,350	99,187
	40%	44,634	59,513	74,391
5,000*	20%	71,438	95,250	119,063
	30%	47,625	63,500	79,375
	40%	35,719	47,625	59,531
6,000	20%	59,513	79,350	99,188
	30%	39,675	52,900	66,125
	40%	29,756	39,675	49,594
7,000	20%	51,019	68,025	85,031
	30%	34,013	45,350	56,688
	40%	25,509	34,013	42,516
8,000	20%	50,006	66,675	83,344
	30%	33,338	44,450	55,563
	40%	25,003	33,338	41,672

* The italicized figures are those of the typical case, *supra*.

tion of shelved to total area is 28 per cent.) If in the same bookstack the aisles between ranges were reduced to 20 inches the proportion would rise 40 per cent, and even higher ratios can be achieved by various methods of compact storage.

Construction cost. This can vary, in one- to multiple-story buildings of institutional or warehouse character, from \$10 to \$30 per sq. ft.

Table 8 shows the effect of a number of these variables upon the cost of providing storage space for forty million pages of journals.

It appears from Table 8 that the cost of constructing storage space for forty million pages of bound periodicals, shelved "solid," can vary from a low of \$25,003 (when the page density is 8,000 per foot, the shelves occupy 40 per cent of the bookstack area, and the cost of construction is \$15 per sq. ft.) to a high of \$148,781 (when the page density is 4,000 per foot, the shelves occupy only 20 per cent of the bookstack area, and

the cost of construction is \$25 per sq. ft.). Meanwhile Table 6 indicates a cost of \$136,279, at the five-subscriber level, for microfilm.

The wide discrepancy between these figures shows, if any demonstration were necessary, the need for precision in estimating before taking action in this field. However, it also provides wide latitude in response to the question under consideration. It appears that while there are situations in which it is more expensive to microfilm than to retain the originals, the reverse is true if suitable conditions exist in terms of cost of storage of the originals and the number of subscribers.

3. *An actual example.* In an attempt to apply the findings of this report to an actual situation, the collection of bound volumes of medical journals prior to 1946, housed on level C of the new National Library of Medicine was examined. The characteristics of the situation were found to be as follows:

Area employed for book storage (including shelving, aisles, stairways, elevators, etc.)	15,300 sq.ft.
Portion of storage area occupied by shelving	4,160 sq.ft.
Portion of shelved to total storage area	27 per cent
Height of stacks	7 ft. 6 in.
Shelf length	35.5 in.
Total linear feet of shelving	34,256
Linear feet of shelving now occupied	17,210
Average page density (sampled)	4,866 pages per ft.
Cost of construction per sq.ft. (entire building)	\$28.90 ⁶

The collection now housed in the area (approximately 126,000 volumes) is estimated to contain 83.74 million pages. At the rates cited in Table 6 the cost of a service microfilm copy to each of ten subscribers (including color film when the original was in color, and a proportionate share of the costs of the negative) would be \$180,342 per subscriber for all-planetary work, and \$158,610 if rotary cameras could be employed.

If all shelves in the area were filled to capacity (i.e., "shelved solid") at present page density, the collection would amount to 166.7 million pages. Under the conditions cited the cost to a subscriber would be \$358,900 (all-planetary) or \$315,700 (rotary cum planetary).

Meanwhile the construction cost of the area (neglecting the stack equipment), if computed at the average for the whole building, may be estimated to have been \$442,170. Even if a differential of nearly \$5 per sq.ft. is made in favor of stack areas, giving a cost of \$24 per sq. ft., the construction cost would have to be estimated at \$367,200.

CONCLUSION

The findings of Pritsker and Sadler can now be extended and brought down to date. They found that microfilm can be successfully applied to reduction of

⁶This is an arbitrary figure, and includes all costs in any way referable to NLM construction. It includes costs for furniture and equipment, murals, special sewer connections, landscaping, road-net improvements, moving, and similar costs which are not ordinarily considered on a per-square-foot basis. On the other hand, it does not include cost of land acquisition.

storage costs only at the sacrifice of a less-than-perfect image, no inspection of the film, use of the negative as a service copy, and destruction of the original text. The loss of color information also was implicit in their discussion. It now appears that such application can be effected without any of these sacrifices (except that of destruction of the text) provided that a suitable number of participants can be found. The number of participants required (five or more) will depend upon circumstances, principal of which are the page density of the original material, the cost of providing storage space for it, and the extent to which it contains material (in color, of unusual size, etc.) requiring special treatment in the microfilming.

While it is true that in the right combination of circumstances (number of subscribers, page density of original material, etc.) the resultant savings in storage cost from reducing a collection to microfilm may be substantial, yet it is obvious that the difficulty of organizing a project involving multiple subscribers, together with considerations omitted from the present discussion, such as provision of viewing equipment, the question of copyright in the multiplication of copies, etc., will prove under present conditions strong deterrents to an undertaking in the interest of space saving alone. However the situation might change radically if, for example, a high-ratio-reduction microfilming process should become practical.

This study has been held strictly to the question of storage costs, in order to elicit the facts of the relationship of microfilming to them. However, storage costs are possibly less important than other aspects of library work which microfilm can affect, such as acquisition (or distribution), preservation, binding, and service. It is hoped that this report may, in a sense, dispose of the storage aspect so that the others can be given their rightful attention. ■■

So, Catalogers Are Scarce

By JOHN ZIMMERMAN

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the small college library does not need to be told about the scarcity of catalogers, especially if he has tried to find one to complete his staff. For several years the situation in the library at the Frostburg State Teachers College in western Maryland had remained the same: only one half-time cataloger was available in spite of repeated and diligent efforts to locate a qualified full-time person. The annual net gain of additions to the collection hovered around a thousand volumes. The student body had doubled in five years (1300 in September 1962), and the curriculum was expanding rapidly. More and more demands were being made on the library.

Meanwhile, a backlog of uncataloged books was piling up because the half-time cataloger could not handle the swelling flow of new purchases and at the same time keep up with the problem of recataloging necessary to correcting past inconsistencies before new materials could be properly added. The annual report of the librarian in 1961 told the president of the college that a crisis existed in the library: unless special help was obtained to catalog the new books being purchased great inconveniences were certain to arise, and faculty members would not be able to use material they wanted and needed for classes.

The president had demonstrated his interest in the library the previous year by inviting a survey team to study the library and to make recommendations. The recommendations were being followed insofar as possible and, in a way, were responsible for part of the problem: additional funds over and above the regular budget had been recommended by the survey committee to improve and to increase the holdings of the library.

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Through the use of multiple order forms the librarian had already devised a system whereby any newly-ordered book awaiting processing could be located on a moment's notice and its processing rushed if a faculty member requested this service. But processing space was in short supply, and the backlog of uncataloged books was growing larger; and more book funds were being made available. The librarian predicted that approximately thirty-five hundred volumes would stand in backlog by June 1962. After several conferences the president suggested that perhaps summer catalogers might be of help in clearing the backlog. He authorized the librarian to try to locate several librarians with cataloging experience who might be free for the summer.

The librarian began to organize a plan of action. An advertisement asking for summer catalogers was placed in two professional journals. It was decided that since the Library of Congress cards (which had been ordered at the same time as the books) for nearly all new books were on hand, the aim of the project would be to catalog and classify the books and to get them shelved ready for use. Through multiple forms all processes could be readily controlled and the typing and filing of the cards could be done later.

The green slip of the multiple forms, in the book since its arrival, would become the temporary record for the public

catalog as usual. The yellow slip would become the temporary record in the shelf list as usual. The pink slip, instead of being used as a faculty notice, would remain with the set of cards and, as usual, bear information for the typist to complete the set. Because the pink slip would be tied up for some weeks, faculty would be notified via the buff card from the on-order drawer as soon as the list of books added to the library was typed.

Much in the way of preparation for the project had to be very carefully planned. Problem spots in recataloging were cleared up as much as possible. Since these problems had been worked on over the past two years, quite a number were already under control. Subject headings were brought up to date through the basic list and supplements; the "flow of books through cataloging" routine was reviewed; decisions written on slips of paper were coordinated, reviewed and typed in readable form on sheets; sample book cards, pockets, and sets of catalog cards were assembled. A copy of this material was made for each summer cataloger. Every effort was made to have as many things as possible written down to guide the catalogers.

The pink slips from the multiple forms were arranged according to the suggested Dewey classification number found on the Library of Congress card. This would allow the catalogers to work on the new books by subject blocks.

Meanwhile, replies to the advertisements (largely from school librarians free for the summer) were collected and answered by the librarian. References of the applicants were checked. Salaries were based on weekly portions of beginning annual salaries. The final selection of candidates was set at three because of limited finances and work space. Dates for working and accommodations for living were arranged according to individual preferences, and the appointments were confirmed by the president of the college.

In due time the day arrived when the visiting catalogers appeared and sat down with the prepared detail sheets and the sample sets of cards. Blocks of books were pulled from the processing shelves according to the classified groups of pink slips, matched to their Library of Congress cards, and the catalogers began to catalog and classify the books and to send them on to the marking room. The annotated Dewey schedule was carefully consulted for deviations in this particular library, and the subject-heading book was in constant use.

The book cards and pockets were typed while the books were being marked. When these were pasted in and the marking revised, the books were spray-lacquered and sent on for shelving. Meanwhile, the pink slip with the cataloger's corrections and directions for the typist was banded to the set of cards and filed alphabetically to await typing. The yellow slip was filed in the shelf-list and the green slip sent to the public catalog.

It was as simple as that. Of course, problem books (for example, books without Library of Congress cards, and books requiring special handling because of a conflict in the shelf-list) were shunted off to the regular cataloger who stood by to answer questions and generally supervise the work of the visiting catalogers. If she could solve the problem quickly, which happened in many cases, the book was processed then, but if the matter was a knotty problem the book was reshelved to await her attention later. Surprisingly, only a hundred or so volumes were put back for later consideration.

The project operated for an over-all period of ten weeks with one cataloger staying six weeks, another eight, and the third nine.

What were the results of the project? Perhaps the most important outcome was that the library had 3243 new books on the shelves ready for circulation; the processing room was empty and waiting for new purchases. The three catalogers

each indicated valuable experiences. In fact, everyone connected with the project felt a sense of accomplishment.

One of the catalogers was from a college library in eastern Maryland. The venture had provided an opportunity for her to see another college library in operation and to carry back new ideas to her campus, where she was entering her second year as cataloger. Besides, she had enjoyed six delightful summer weeks in the mountains.

The second cataloger had worked for a number of years in an exclusive, highly academic, secondary-school library in an urban area of Michigan. He wanted to gain cataloging experience in an effort to advance himself professionally, and welcomed the sharing and learning processes of the project. He, too, enjoyed the mountain summer, making new friends, and living in a small community.

The third was from a New England junior high school library and felt he wanted to have some experience in a higher level library. He picked up the routines very quickly, and with his unusual bilingual ability in French and English (he was also a Spanish major) he found himself quite at home with the French and Spanish acquisitions awaiting processing. He brought back into play his knowledge of the authors and literary periods he had studied in college days and proved a very valuable asset to the team. He gained experience, as did also the others, of working with tools not available to him in his regular library.

The student assistant who marked the books and the library assistants who helped with technical details saw at first hand an alive project and enjoyed the company of these professional people. The regular cataloger was professionally stimulated by the contact with these alert visitors as they questioned and discussed the pros and cons of debatable issues. Some new policies were established for this particular library, and some old ones were defended.

Over-all, the librarian coordinated all

of the processes, shaping this area or that area into line as the program moved forward. Summer school ran along simultaneously, and the assistant librarians in reference and circulation carried this detail.

There were some disadvantages in the project. First of all, despite the fact that the group assembled was fortunately most congenial and no pressure was applied to produce a specific amount of work, one of the catalogers felt fairly worn out after six weeks. Another experienced some boring subject blocks of books which ran along with no variety, even in adapting the Library of Congress cards. The marker, and with reason, began to tire towards the end of the ten weeks. The regular cataloger felt the strain of the constant decisions. There were no complaints or irritated nerves, and often the clock was ignored to complete a particular item; but several suggestions were made that perhaps the basic time of the project should be shortened. However, it was agreed that with the routine now checked out, another such project should run more smoothly.

A major drawback of the project was the lack of planning for extra help in typing, to move the sets of cards and to get them filed into the catalogs. At the end of the ten weeks this still had to be done. It would have been possible to provide typists and still to keep within a reasonable figure financially.

The success of the undertaking appeared to be so great that the president of the college suggested to the librarian that it might be well to plan for another project should the need for it appear again. With the extensive expansion program of Frostburg State Teachers College and the need to strengthen the library holdings over a short period of time, the repetition of such a program might be an answer to the scarcity of catalogers at this particular college. It might, in fact, be a partial solution to the shortage of cataloging staff in other college libraries. ■ ■

Traffic Patterns

By KEYES D. METCALF

LIBRARY BUILDINGS are designed to be used, and use obviously implies traffic. One of the essential characteristics of a functional building is accessibility with a minimum of effort and minimum of disturbance. If planning is to produce satisfactory traffic patterns, it must take into account problems of supervision and control of the building and its exits, facilities for communication and vertical transportation, and means of minimizing noise and other distractions. Spatial relationships are also involved, but these cannot be considered in this article.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

Most librarians would rather help than supervise those who use their buildings; they have no desire to act as police officers, and are eager to make controls as inconspicuous as possible if they cannot be eliminated. It is good to be able to add that less supervision is required now than was thought to be necessary a generation ago. Today's students, both graduates and undergraduates, seem to be more serious than their predecessors and come to the library to study rather than for social purposes. Better acoustic materials have reduced the disturbance that results from whispering and talking. Many libraries now admit students to the stacks, where close supervision is almost impossible; consequently it is hard to justify intensive supervision of reading rooms. At least three out of four students prefer individual seating, and seating of this kind, which is being provided more and more generously, discourages conversation in reading areas and hence reduces the need for supervision. Better traffic patterns and seating layouts which reduce noise and confusion help to cre-

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ate an atmosphere conducive to orderly behavior. Finally, there is a growing realization that the most economical and, in many ways, the most satisfactory location for supervision and control is at a building's exit or exits.

It should be emphasized that no one advocates control, even at exits, if it can be eliminated without serious consequences. Unfortunately, as students grow increasingly serious and need less supervision within the building, they seem to be tempted more and more to appropriate library materials extralegally; the problem is particularly serious in the case of reserved books. Attendants at the exits can not search everyone who leaves the building; books can be concealed in clothing, particularly during the winter. Experience indicates, however, that, if it is known that unauthorized borrowing is a serious offense punishable by dismissal or suspension, inspection at the exits can be more effective than the traditional method of reading-room supervision. Most new buildings provide either for control at the exits or for no control at all.

Control at the exits is no safeguard against theft of rare books by professional thieves; the only satisfactory procedure is to keep very valuable materials in closed stacks, supervise their use by persons who have signed for them, and check them in immediately on their return, before the reader leaves, in order to make sure that they have not been mutilated. Exit controls can be expected, however, to prevent unauthorized borrowing by absent-minded students and

professors and to deter deliberate theft because, if an individual must conceal a book to get it past the controls, he can hardly pretend to himself or, if apprehended, to others that he has taken it thoughtlessly, rather than deliberately.

It may be suggested also that though controls may not seem necessary at the time a building is planned, conditions may change. It is desirable, therefore, to plan the building so that exit controls can be provided at some later date without expensive alterations and without ruining the appearance of lobbies.

Various methods of exit control are possible. Turnstiles were used for some years in the Widener library at Harvard and have been used at the New York Public Library for a long period. It should be noted that persons entering a building may also be required to pass through turnstiles, as at Princeton's Firestone library. Either electric eyes or turnstiles can be used to count those who enter, though neither can be relied upon for a completely accurate count.

Chains or railings of some kind can be used to channel readers through a narrow lane past a desk. At the Lamont library as many as four exit lanes can be opened at one time in the main entrance, and two in the secondary entrance, but only half of these have proved to be necessary in order to handle the traffic without forcing students to line up.

A third method, which has been used in the Widener library since the unattractive turnstiles were removed, is to leave a passage more than six feet wide with a counter on the right-hand side behind which an attendant sits on a high stool. This has proved to be reasonably satisfactory at Widener, where much of the use is by professors and graduate students. In an undergraduate library, where there is very heavy traffic just before each class period begins, narrow passages seem to be preferable.

Mr. Metcalf is engaged in preparing a book on the planning of college, university, and research library buildings. "Traffic Patterns" is the preliminary version of a chapter from that volume which CRL is pleased to publish here as the fifth of a series of excerpts from it.

Mr. Metcalf invites suggestions and comments for consideration for use in the final version of his work.

The research for his book and the writing of it is being done by Mr. Metcalf as the director of a special project sponsored by a grant from the Council on Library Resources (CRL, XI (1960), 136).

Control counters may also serve as information desks where the stranger can obtain directions, which are often needed in any large library. Counters rather than desks are suggested, because it is not convenient for readers to show books on a low surface; a height of forty-two or even forty-three inches is preferable to thirty-nine, and the increased height makes possible a reduction in width. For use when he is not standing, the attendant should be provided with a high stool having a back and a footrest or a platform in the knee-hole of the counter. It should be possible for the attendant to reach the outside door quickly if necessary, but it is preferable that this feature be inconspicuous.

In some cases it is possible to install a long control desk at the exit that serves also as the main circulation desk and even as the desk for service of books on closed reserve. If this is possible there are significant advantages. The noise and confusion that circulation services always entail is confined to the entrance lobby; the number of staff members who must be on duty during quiet periods is reduced, which may be an important financial consideration; and the reader may avoid having his books checked twice, once when he signs for them and again when he leaves the building.

Nothing has been said thus far of how many entrances and exits may be needed. Most libraries, of course, must have a separate shipping and receiving entrance, which may be available for use by members of the staff. Each public entrance and exit is expensive; attendants must be paid and floor space must be provided in the building plans. Moreover, the whole traffic problem within the building can be simplified if there is a single entrance and exit. In a large library, however, traffic is often so heavy and distances so great that a second entrance and exit is essential. Fire laws may require it; if they do not, emergency exits with crash locks should be available.

Control of each additional exit may require payment of two or three additional salaries in a library that is open for seventy-five to one hundred or more hours per week. Moreover, a secondary exit will normally be used considerably less than the main one, and may not be a suitable place for circulation or reserved-book services. There may be a problem in keeping the attendant profitably occupied. In the Lamont library at Harvard a portion of the reserved-book collection is kept behind the desk at the secondary entrance, which is on a different floor level from the main entrance. Those using the bottom level of the building need not climb an additional seventeen feet if they come in at the side entrance, and division of the traffic load is desirable. It can be noted also that traffic is so heavy that two checking-out posts would be needed most of the time at the main entrance if it were the only one.

In the Widener library also the second entrance is on a different level from the front door, and controls a secondary entrance to the book stack, which is a great convenience in a ten-level stack. Fire regulations require that two exits be provided in each building at all

times when it is open; elsewhere, however, there are equally large buildings operating under regulations that call for emergency exits only. These can be controlled by glass that must be broken to open the door. An exit of this sort at Princeton has been the victim of unauthorized use only once in fifteen years.

Glass can be broken, of course, and a thief or errant student can escape unless there is an effective alarm system. If the exit door is at the end of a fairly long corridor, an alarm may sound at the other end of this corridor, at the nearest service desk, and perhaps in the janitor's quarters. If the library is near a main gate to the campus where an attendant is on duty at all times, an alarm may ring in his station.

A discussion of problems of control and supervision would be incomplete if it did not mention the difficulties that sometimes occur when there are outdoor reading terraces. These can be attractive and some architects delight in them, but their disadvantages ought not to be overlooked. Books can be dropped from them to a waiting confederate or to the ground if a secluded spot is available. Dust and air pollution may make them unsatisfactory places to read and, in most sections of the country, the number of dry and warm days when they can be used is discouragingly small.

Entrances and exits are where traffic patterns begin and end. The decisions that are made regarding them also affect the security of the library's collections and its operating costs. It is important, therefore, that entrance lobbies be designed with a view to installation of control desks in the future if not at once, with space for rush-hour traffic and provision for channeling those who are leaving past a desk.

COMMUNICATION AND VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION

Unless a library is very small, mechanical devices for communication will

probably be needed. Unless the whole library is on a single level books and people will have to move from one floor to another. To consider communication and vertical transportation is to consider stairs, ramps, booklifts, conveyor belts, escalators, elevators, telephones, public-address systems, telautographs, and teletypes. The uses of these varied devices will be discussed as a means of helping the librarian to decide what is needed and of indicating something of library requirements to architects and engineers.

The number of stairways that is desirable will depend, of course, on the amount of traffic, the size of floor levels, and, to some extent, the total square-footage of the building; local building regulations and fire codes may also impose specific requirements. They often state that no place in a building shall be more than a certain number of feet—sometimes the figure is one hundred—from a stairway providing direct access to an exit from the building. The codes often permit only one open stairway—i.e., only one outside a fireproof enclosure with closed doors at each level. They may also permit the open stairway to connect only two levels; in this case it may be open from the first to the second floor, but if the same stairway continues down to a basement or up to a third floor, it must be enclosed at these levels.

Some buildings do not come under code restrictions, either because there is no applicable state law or local regulation or because the institution is exempted; sometimes a limited exemption can be obtained if sprinkler systems are installed. Fire risks will not be discussed here, but it should be emphasized that no building should be planned without checking the codes and regulations to which it must conform.

Architects may recommend that open stairways, often monumental ones, rise

from the main floor as an architectural and aesthetic feature. A monumental stairway in a small library may be out of proportion, but it can be attractive as well as functional in a large building. Contemporary fashion favors stairways as light and seemingly insubstantial as possible, apparently hanging in air and completely open except for hand railings to prevent accidents. The University of Miami library at Coral Gables has a stairway of this kind.

The location of both main and subsidiary stairways is important; indeed, it is usually a primary factor in determining floor layouts. They should be convenient for use, and reasonably conspicuous if students are to find them readily and use them instead of looking for mechanical transportation; on the other hand, they should not be allowed to obstruct the major traffic arteries on each floor.

Stairways are often placed in a central building core, together with elevator shafts, toilets, and other fixed services, leaving the remainder of the building as flexible and adaptable as possible. This plan also reduces the extent of the interior walls that will be required. Another possibility is to place the main stairway immediately adjacent to the main entrance and next to an outside wall, leaving the rest of the building unobstructed by a permanent installation. As has been noted, however, fire laws usually necessitate at least one secondary stairway, and large buildings require more than this; in some cases a stairway in each corner may be desirable in addition to the central stairway.

Decisions on the steepness of stairs involve questions of design, comfort, and the use of space. If the ascent is too gradual, space will be wasted and many persons will find it awkward to climb. If stairs are too steep, many persons will find them difficult to climb. In general, the most acceptable height for risers

is no more than seven and one-half inches, and risers of less than six or more than eight inches should be avoided. The following simple formula is often used:

1. The product of the riser and the tread should be between seventy and seventy-five.

2. The risers plus the tread should be from seventeen to seventeen and one-half inches.

3. The sum of the tread plus twice the riser should be between twenty and twenty-five inches.¹

Decisions on stair widths depend primarily on the traffic expected at times of peak load. Indeed, many decisions in library planning must be based on anticipated peak loads, and, particularly in academic institutions, these normally come when classes change. Emergencies such as fire should also be kept in mind; in times of emergency, traffic can be expected to move in a single direction, making the full width available. Building codes often stipulate the minimum width as well as the maximum width permissible without a railing down the center. Eight feet is often set as the maximum between railings. The minimum for floor-to-floor stairs is usually three and one-half feet clear between rails, though narrower stack stairs are often considered adequate. The legal width may depend upon the number of occupants on the other floors served.

If a stairway is to be a fire exit, it must lead as directly as possible to an outside door, and this door must always be made to open without a key from the inside during periods when the building is open to the public. All library stairways should have hand railings, ordinarily thirty to thirty-two inches above the intersection of the tread and riser at the front end of the steps. This will bring the railing to from two feet ten inches to three feet above the floor at

landings. Some architects recommend heights as much as six inches greater than these. A railing that goes a short distance beyond the bottom step will help those who are handicapped, but must be so installed that it is not a hazard for normal persons rounding the corner to go up the stairs.

Architects sometimes propose circular stairs because of their aesthetic advantages, but they are to be avoided in most cases. If the narrow edge of the circular stair tread is to be wide enough to be reasonably safe, considerable space must be left in the center; legal requirements often set a minimum. The total square-footage of floor space required by an adequate circular stair well is considerably greater than would be needed for a direct stairway or for one going around one, two, three, or even four corners, particularly if it is considered that the space immediately outside the circle is usually useless for library purposes. If a circular stairway is to be installed in spite of these disadvantages, it should be so designed, in countries where pedestrians normally keep to the right, that the person going upstairs on the right uses the narrow end of the tread; this will reduce to some extent the dangers presented by any nonrectangular stair tread. Likewise, of course, where pedestrians keep to the left, a stairway rising counterclockwise is indicated. Few architects, it appears, have taken this principle into account.

Apropos of stairways and safety, one further warning may be offered: Avoid like the plague a flight of only two steps; a single step is worse yet. In some places it is illegal to offend in this way, but it is hard to excuse the infraction whether it is an offense against the law or only against common sense. If a library is afflicted with such stairs, they should be properly marked and lighted; in some cases it may be possible to replace them by ramps as was done in the Widener

¹Frederick S. Merritt, ed., *Building Construction Handbook* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1958).

building at Harvard, where accidents had occurred, on the average, once a week for forty years. Obviously it should be possible to move books by truck throughout a library building with a minimum of trouble, yet architects of earlier days sometimes placed short flights of steps at a variety of points in a building. The old library at Cornell, now completely rehabilitated as the Uris undergraduate library, was an example.

It has been noted that the substitution of ramps for stairs helped to improve the Widener building. Steep ramps are to be avoided if book trucks must traverse them, and any slope greater than 5 per cent will be difficult for a person on crutches. A 5 per cent incline entails eighty feet of ramp for only four feet in altitude; a 10 per cent gradient would take only half this space for the same rise, and 10 per cent should be the limit even for very short ramps. A nonskid surface is essential on all ramps, and hand rails should usually be provided. If a change in level is required at the approach to a staff elevator, a ramp is to be preferred to stairs, but the change in level should be avoided altogether if possible. A ramp may be the lesser evil when an addition is made to an old library and it is impossible to make floor levels match.

Escalators, which can handle a large volume of traffic and use relatively little power, can be useful in some cases. They function continually without requiring an operator. It is doubtful, however, that any library can afford to install them between as many as four levels, and it seems out of the question to go beyond that. For heavy traffic between only two levels they may be both useful and economical, as in the new Columbia Law School library, where every reader must go up one floor to reach the library. In the University of Miami library at Coral Gables escalators go from the first to the third floor, with three

separate lifts, as two were used between the first and second floors. These escalators go up only, so they cost only half as much and require only half as much space as if they went both up and down. It is estimated at Coral Gables that, though only of medium width, these escalators have a greater capacity than four elevators, and cost less for space, installation, and operation; it is doubtful, however, that four elevators would have been necessary.

The location of escalators calls for careful consideration, and each end should be located where it will not obstruct traffic. Particular care is indicated if more than two levels are involved. It is also essential that escalators be very carefully installed; they must be tailor-made for the building if they are not to be unduly noisy. Special fire protection devices may also be required.

Book lifts, sometimes called dumbwaiters, vary widely in size; some are only large enough to hold a folio volume; others will take a loaded book truck. A few book lifts survive that must be operated manually by pulling a rope, but electric power and push-button controls now prevail. One disadvantage of any book lift is that, if there is no staff member at the level to which the lift is sent, the person who loads the lift must climb up or down stairs to unload it. Even in a large library, where an attendant is stationed at each level, confusion may result if the attendant is temporarily absent from his post. If the lift is too small to handle a truck, its use almost inevitably involves at least one or two extra handlings of each book transported. Many libraries rarely use the book lifts they have.

Wear and tear in handling is not an important consideration. Pages, particularly when working under pressure, are inclined to throw books into a lift. For many years thousands of books, sometimes five thousand a day, at the New

York Public library were transported between the stacks and the main reading room by book lift, and the resultant damage to bindings was serious. Yet, if an elevator is beyond the library's means, a book lift, particularly if large enough to carry a truck, may be better than nothing. Building codes may require fire-resistant shafts, and insurance rates may be affected. If the lift is to carry a book truck, it must, of course, open at floor level on each floor.

Elevators are clearly preferable to book lifts in every respect but one—they are more expensive. Their cost, in a small library, may represent a substantial fraction of the total expenditure for construction. The cost will be affected by several factors. Is the elevator propelled by cables or by water- or oil-driven pistons? What is the size of the cab? What is the maximum weight to be carried? What is the total length of the rise? What speed is required? How complex are the controls required in order to provide service without an operator? Is there to be an accurate leveling device?

Electrically operated cables are always used in high buildings and often in others. Elevators propelled by a water- or oil-driven piston are less expensive to install and operate when a lift of fifty feet or less is required. They are relatively slow, but may well be considered for freight, and, occasionally, for public use.

The machinery for electrically operated cable elevators is usually located in a penthouse rather than in the basement; this saves in costs of installation and operation, reduces wear and tear on the machinery, and helps to minimize noise enough to obviate special acoustic treatment. When heavy loads are to be handled and speed is not important, what is known as two-to-one roping is used instead of one-to-one.

The number of passenger-elevator

cabs that will be needed depends on the volume of traffic and the waiting period that will be tolerated, the capacity of the cabs, and their speed. Traffic customarily is measured by the number of persons to be transported in a five-minute peak-load period, and there are standard formulas that can be used. These take into account the time required for a full-speed round trip without stops, plus time for accelerating and slowing down at each stop, time for leveling at each stop, time for opening and closing gates and doors, time for passengers to move in and out, lost time resulting from false stops, standing time at top and bottom floors, and reaction time of the operator if there is one. The wider the doors, the more rapidly passengers can move in and out. Doors that open at the center speed up operation to some extent.

If wages are to be saved by eliminating operators, automatic elevators must be installed. These are of three principal types. The simplest responds to the first button pushed and does not "remember" any other calls. The selective-collective type answers only calls in the direction in which the car is moving. Finally, a fully automatic system can be adjusted to operate in a variety of ways designed to suit traffic demands of different levels and types depending upon the time of day. The more complicated the controls, the more they cost. Small libraries are rarely justified in installing anything but the simplest type. Safety devices, however, should always be used to prevent the car from moving when doors are open. Car speed should be increased in high buildings.

Two elevators in one bank will carry more traffic without undue delay than three widely separated ones, and three together in a large building will probably be as satisfactory as five or six widely separated elevators. In the Widener library, where there are five auto-

matic elevators, each something like 125 feet from the others, it is often necessary to wait five minutes or more for a car. Three elevators in a single bank would give better service, though passengers on the average would have to walk greater distances to reach them.

A major question in locating elevators is whether or not to place them in a part of the building not open to the general public. Traffic will be heavy if they are used by undergraduates going up or down only one or two floors. Use can be restricted by having elevator doors and call buttons operate only by key, and distributing keys only to members of the staff and physically handicapped readers. Another possibility is to locate elevators behind a desk where an attendant is always on duty. Control has been facilitated in several new buildings where the bank of elevators is at the rear of the circulation desk lobby or in the central core of the building. If stairways leading to restricted levels are also located in this space, there are considerable advantages. Control, it should be emphasized, may be needed for two purposes—to restrict stack access to professors, librarians, and graduate students, and to relieve the load on elevators, which are very expensive to duplicate.

The gravity of the problem will be recognized by anyone who has waited fifteen minutes for an elevator in the University of Pittsburgh's cathedral of learning, as well as by anyone who has helped to plan an eighteen-story library building in which it will cost \$500,000 to provide six elevators for passengers and one for freight. It should be added that, when an automatic elevator is pushed too hard by heavy traffic, its nervous system is likely to break down, and remedial treatment is costly.

One means of reducing the load on elevators is to confine the library's most heavily used facilities to the entrance level and the levels immediately above and below, which readers can be ex-

pected to reach by stairways. If this can be done, it will be much easier to provide satisfactory elevator service for the professors and graduate students who use the library even more intensively than undergraduates but do not rush in and out in such large numbers between classes.

A leveling device is of great importance, particularly if elevators are used for transportation of heavily laden book trucks. Without such a device, it is difficult for even a skilled operator to stop a car in exactly the right place, and a loaded truck going up or down even an inch as it enters or leaves an elevator is subjected to more wear and tear in a few seconds than during days of operation on the level. The books it contains are also likely to fall off.

If the reader is inclined to think that questions of cab size and elevator speed, or the number of cars and their location are minor matters, he is urged to reflect that an elevator in a five-level building will cost \$35,000 in addition to the space occupied by its shaft and by the lobby in front of it. This is an investment large enough to warrant careful consideration.

Conveyors should be considered if there is a fairly continuous flow of books or other library materials through a multi-tier building. They may provide a more satisfactory solution than either book lifts or passenger elevators. An endless-belt conveyor is similar mechanically to an escalator, but it goes straight up and down. Like elevators, conveyors should be enclosed in fire-resistant shafts. Attached, usually at approximately nine-foot intervals, to the chains that go up and down are carrier prongs on which books can be placed as the prongs go past. It is desirable to provide light trays in which the books can be placed; otherwise, there is danger of books falling down the shaft. The books or trays laden with books can be placed on the conveyor at any level. They then go to

the level that has been indicated by pushing a button when they were loaded. If this level is below their starting point, they first go to the top, swing around, and then come down.

It should be noted that the simplest conveyor installations have proved to be the most satisfactory; those that pick up material at any level but deposit it at only one—e.g., the reading-room level—are least likely to get out of order. Two conveyors of this sort have been in operation at the New York Public library for nearly forty years with very few difficulties. More complicated types are to be found at Yale and in the old Library of Congress building, where, because the stack is not directly above, below, or adjacent to the charging desk or reading room, the conveyors have to travel horizontally for a considerable distance. A central location for conveyors is highly desirable, of course. Installation by a stair well is advantageous because it may facilitate access for servicing and repair. Precautions should be taken to make conveyors as quiet as possible; many have caused trouble by creaking and groaning.

Pneumatic tubes have been used for many years to transfer call slips from circulation desks to attendants in the stacks. Propulsion is by air pressure, and slips can be delivered much more rapidly than by elevator or conveyor. Many new charging systems, however, use punched cards of one kind or another for call slips, and these cards, which should not be bent, cannot readily be inserted in the pneumatic tube containers that have been used heretofore.

Much larger pneumatic tubes have been used for transporting books over considerable distances when vertical or horizontal endless-belt conveyors do not seem to be practicable. The connection between the Library of Congress Annex and the main building is an example; containers used there are approximately a foot in diameter and eighteen inches

in length. The difficulty is that they stop at their destination with an abrupt jar, and books are likely to be damaged unless they have been tightly strapped in place; moreover, of course, to strap the books tightly does them no good. Hence, there is a real question as to whether or not pneumatic tubes for transportation of books can ever be entirely satisfactory, in spite of the great advantages in speed that they offer over long horizontal distances. When the final section of the Australian National Library has been constructed, books may have to travel as much as five hundred feet horizontally before they reach vertical conveyors to bring them up to readers. If they move at a rate of eighty feet per minute, which is approximately the maximum safe speed for an endless-belt conveyor, it will take them seven minutes to reach the transfer point, and the total time from stack attendant to reading-room desk will be about nine minutes—this, of course, after the time that has been taken for the call slip to reach the stacks and for the attendant to find the book and place it in the conveyor.

Telephones are essential in any college or university library. The large library may have its own central switchboard, or house the switchboard for its college or university. It is important to facilitate communication within the library, and money may be saved if any instrument in the building can be connected with any other there without going through an outside switchboard.

Decisions must be reached on how many telephones are needed, and how many of these can be extensions without a separate main line to the outside. Location of telephones is an important matter. Unauthorized calls can be expensive—directly, in the case of toll calls, and indirectly when they waste the time of employees. Faculty members have also been known to take advantage of unsupervised instruments in order to make

long distance calls free of charge. Except for telephones in private offices, therefore, each instrument in the library ought to be placed where a responsible member of the staff can see and hear how it is being used. If one is located at a desk that is in use only part of the day, it should be safeguarded against misuse at other times, either by locking the dial or arranging for it to be cut off by the switchboard.

In planning the conduits for wiring that are to be installed at the time the building is constructed, it should be remembered that installation at any later date will be much more expensive. Both extensions and regular stations are costly and should not be provided before they are needed, but it is uneconomical in the long run not to install at the outset all the outlets that will eventually be wanted.

Pay telephones are usually desirable in a library, and the telephone company will gladly install as many of them as promise to be profitable. In some cases the library receives a commission on receipts, but it may be worth while to provide pay telephones even if the institution must make up a small deficit in order to have them. They should be located where they will not disturb readers, which usually suggests a hallway or lobby, though preferably not too secluded a place.

Other means of communication are to be found in a few large libraries. The telautograph, which may be observed in some railway terminals, enables a person to write by hand a message that is reproduced elsewhere in the same form, but it is awkward enough to interfere with legibility, and few libraries have found it useful. Teletype, by which a typewritten message is made available in the same form at the other end of the line, has been used at the Midwest Inter-Library Center, the Library of Congress, and elsewhere. It is expensive, particu-

larly for intercity communication, and should not be considered unless heavy and important traffic is anticipated; for less frequent communication, long distance telephone, or commercial telegraph is cheaper.

Loudspeaker and public-address systems, as well as two-way radio installations (as in taxi-dispatching systems) have been used in some libraries, particularly for direct communication between the circulation desk and stack attendants. Care should be taken to avoid creating a disturbance either at the desk or in the stack, especially if the stack is one to which readers are admitted. In a research library, complications may arise from communications relating to materials in foreign languages with which members of the staff are unfamiliar.

Large libraries, particularly those with open stacks, may also find it difficult to notify readers of closing time in order to clear the building. Warning gongs or public address systems may be useful. In planning stack layouts it should not be forgotten that it will be necessary to make sure that all readers have left before the building is closed.

NOISE AND OTHER DISTRACTIONS

Noise has been mentioned at various points in the preceding discussions of supervision and control and of communications and vertical transportation, but noise and other distractions are not incidental matters; they fully deserve to be considered as fundamental problems in any survey of traffic patterns. Sound-absorbing materials can do much to minimize noise, but it is better to prevent noise rather than try to absorb it. Visual distractions are a closely related subject.

It should be conceded that there are fortunate individuals for whom noise and motion are no problem; those who have grown up amidst large families or have worked from an early age in large open offices may be nearly immune to

distractions. Many undergraduates, however, are not immune, and undergraduates may deserve particular consideration in this respect. The professor can usually find a secluded corner in his own home even if he does not have a private study in the library. The graduate student in many institutions is now provided with a reasonably quiet and secluded cubicle or carrel. But for the younger student, the only alternative to a library reading room may be his own dormitory, where his roommate may operate on a different timetable and gregarious friends may be plentiful. The reading room is likely to be crowded with his contemporaries, and table space available to him there may be no more than thirty inches wide by eighteen inches deep, which is not enough for spreading out books or, indeed, for opening more than one if space for taking notes is also needed. The chair may be unsatisfactory; its arms may be designed for comfort, but a needlessly deep apron beneath the table may prevent the chair from being drawn close. In one large college library two out of three readers must straddle chair legs within a few inches of the edges of the tables. Lighting may leave something to be desired.

Fully as serious as any of the handicaps that have been suggested is the fact that the reading room may be in almost constant turmoil. It may settle down twenty minutes after a class period begins, only to be disrupted again fifteen minutes before the period ends as students begin to leave. Afternoons and evenings may be disturbed by more continual, though less concentrated, coming and going. In many ways the contemporary undergraduate may be worse off than his predecessors; the great monumental reading rooms of earlier days absorbed noise and tended to engulf the reader just as a large stadium filled with cheering crowd may leave the athlete oblivious of everything but his immediate surroundings.

The new, more intimate reading rooms, continue to be surrounded by shelves holding heavily-used reference books that attract steady traffic. Entrance to the room is often through a single doorway in the center of the long side or, worse still, at one end; few readers can enter or leave without going past many tables at which others are attempting to study.

The foregoing account of the undergraduate's woes may be enough to indicate why the following principles need to be emphasized:

1. *Noise and confusion should be kept out of reading areas in so far as possible.* Circulation and reference desks should be elsewhere, with books, walls, distance, or acoustic materials—perhaps more than one of these barriers—to separate them from readers. The public catalog and, to a lesser extent, shelves holding reference collections are also areas of relatively heavy traffic. Use of current periodicals involves a good deal of motion. If periodicals or reference books must be in the reading room, they should at least be placed at one side or one end, with adequate acoustic insulation.

2. *Access to reading areas should be provided through as many well distributed entrances as possible.* If the student can usually find a seat near the point at which he enters the room, he can be expected to leave the same way, and both visual and auditory disturbance can be kept to a minimum.

3. *Individual seating accommodations are highly desirable.* They will be most satisfactory if a barrier at the back of each individual table can be built up to a height of fifty-two to fifty-four inches, which is enough to prevent the reader from seeing the head of the person in front of him. In a seat of this kind he should be able to turn slightly away from the rest of the room and obtain visual privacy if he wishes.

4. *Table surfaces should be large*

enough to permit the student to spread out the materials on which he is working. Space on an individual table goes farther than space on a large table; a surface measuring twenty-two by thirty-three inches is as useful in an individual table as a segment measuring twenty-four by thirty-six on a table that must be shared.

5. *Noise and other distractions should be kept in mind when planning traffic lanes throughout the building.* Stairs in the vicinity of reading areas should be well sealed off. Elevators, which are also noisy, are a similar problem, and elevator lobbies must be separated from reading areas.

6. *A plan designed to avoid disturb-*

ing readers should not make a maze of the library. Devious and complicated traffic lanes will discourage use of the building and cause frustration and wasted time.

7. *Traffic patterns in book stacks also vitally affect the welfare of readers.* The tendency is to locate a larger and larger percentage of total reading accommodations in the stacks. It is important to avoid main traffic arteries that go past open carrels along a wall.

These are obvious principles, but few libraries have not disregarded one or more of them. Good traffic patterns, plus adequate lighting and ventilation, are essential if the library is to be a satisfactory place for study. ■■

Library Buildings Awards Program Announced

A cooperative "Library Buildings Award Program" to encourage excellence in the architectural design and planning of libraries has just been announced by the American Institute of Architects, ALA, and the National Book Committee. Any library in the United States completed after January 1, 1958, and designed by a registered architect practicing professionally in the United States is eligible.

A jury, appointed by the American Institute of Architects, will include three architects, and one representative each of the American Library Association and the National Book Committee. To insure adequate library representation, three librarians to represent each class of libraries are to be named, each of whom shall serve only when his classification or category is being judged.

Entries will not be judged in competition with other entries, but on the basis of the solution of the problem presented to the architect and its worthiness for an award for excellence in library architecture and planning. The jury will select one or more First Honor Awards for Distinguished Accomplishments in Architecture, and Awards of Merit in Architecture for as many exhibits as the jury deems deserving.

Announcement of the winners will be made during National Library Week, April 21-27. ■■

Selected Reference Books of 1961-1962

By EUGENE P. SHEEHY

INTRODUCTION

THIS ARTICLE continues the semiannual series¹ edited by Constance M. Winchell over the past several years. As is generally known, Miss Winchell has recently retired from her position as reference librarian at Columbia, and librarians will be pleased to learn that she is currently engaged in preparing an eighth edition of the *Guide to Reference Books*, tentatively scheduled for publication in 1965 (a fourth supplement to the seventh edition will appear early this year).

Though it appears under my name, the list is actually a project of the reference department of the Columbia University libraries, and notes are signed with the initials of individual staff members.² The purpose of the list remains the same: to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries. It does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as A11, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*³ and its supplements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. *JPRS Catalog Cards in Book Form, July 1957-December 1961*. Annapolis, Research Microfilms, [1962]. 2v. \$75.

"The United States Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) was established in 1957 to service the various units of the federal government with translations of unclassified foreign documents, scholarly works, research reports and other selected source materials. . . ." (Introd.) A partial aid toward bibliographic control of this vast body of mimeographed materials is now available. The two volumes contain reproductions of catalog cards (reduced to 1½ x 2½ inches) for the translations, arranged in

¹ CRL, January and July issues starting January 1952.

² Evelyn Allen, Eleanor Buist, Valerie Hallor, Rita Keckeissen, Elizabeth J. Rumics, John Neal Waddell.

³ Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to Reference Books* (7th ed.; Chicago: ALA, 1951); *Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1954); *Second Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1956); *Third Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1960).

Mr. Sheehy is a member of the reference staff of the Columbia University libraries.

sequence by JPRS number. By normal library standards the amount of cataloging on each card is limited. For translations of single journal articles there is usually the abbreviated journal title, year and number (without pagination), but many cards contain only a brief descriptive title in English, such as "Selected Economic Translations on Eastern Europe" without any indication of date or source. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and one cards are reproduced. This compares with approximately ten thousand JPRS items entered in the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*, according to the information in the introduction. There is no index. Full size (3 x 5) cards may be purchased "for area files, subject files and contract number files." Contract number series provide a certain amount of subject control.—E.B.

PERIODICAL INDEXES

British Humanities Index. v.1. . Jan.-Mar. 1962- . London, Library Association, 1962- . £10 4s per year (subscription to include three quarterly issues and one bound annual cumulation).

With the 1961 annual volume, the *Subject Index to Periodicals* (Guide E75) ceases publication and is superseded by separate indexes covering particular subject fields: the *British Education Index* (with a retroactive volume for Aug. 1954 to Nov. 1958 published in 1961), the *British Technology Index* and the *British Humanities Index*. The first quarterly issue of the last-named publication, listing some two hundred and seventy-five journals, continues as a subject index carrying forward the indexing of pertinent titles from the older series, together with many new titles. This first issue contains no introductory note, but it is assumed that the indexing of many of the magazines is highly selective.—E.S.

Index to Selected Periodicals Received in the Hallie Q. Brown Library. Decennial Cumulation 1950-1959. Ed. by Charlotte W. Lytle. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1961. 501p. \$35.

This is a cumulated index of authors and sub-

jects in one alphabet covering quarterly issues of ten years. Citation is to periodical, with title abbreviated, and gives volume, date, and inclusive paging. Form headings group book reviews, poems, etc. Spot checking shows that more journals are cited than those in the "List of Periodicals Indexed" and, while the Foreword points out that coverage of titles has necessarily changed during the ten-year span of the cumulation, there is no indication of which volumes and dates of a periodical have been indexed. The work is set in a double-column page, photo-offset from typed copy with type size considerably reduced.—R.K.

Pan American Union. Columbus Memorial Library. *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature, 1929-1960*. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1962. . v.1- . \$350 the set.

Contents: v.1-4, A-Large, C.

Employing the publisher's now familiar format of photo-reproduction from catalog cards, this set (to be in eight volumes) is compiled from index cards prepared at the library of the Pan American Union and will include "approximately 250,000 entries of authors, subjects and other secondary entries. Until 1951 . . . only entries by subject were made, except for well-known authors and authors of articles having literary value." (Pref.) Indexing was on a broad, selective basis from an estimated three thousand different periodical titles mainly of Latin American origin. While subject coverage is wide, "articles in the economic, political, governmental, social and cultural fields have been given preference," and in general are "related to aspects and activities concerning Latin America and to contributions by Latin American authors." (Pref.)—E.S.

DISSERTATIONS

Dissertation Abstracts. Cumulated Subject and Author Indexes to Vol. XXII, 1961-1962. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1962. (*Dissertation Abstracts*, v.22, no.12, pt.2, July 1962).

Since July 1961 the monthly issues of *Dissertation Abstracts* have carried a subject index, listing each dissertation "under one or more subject headings as assigned by the Library of Congress from an examination of the abstract." (Introd.) This issue represents a cumulation of the monthly author and subject indexes for volume 22.

Much as one may admire the idea behind, and the execution of, the subject index, one can but lament its limitations: i.e., the fact that it is merely an index to *Dissertation Abstracts*, not a subject index to the annual list of American doctoral dissertations. Graduate students (the one group which can be expected to make most intensive use of the index) must, therefore, be

clearly warned that this does not provide a comprehensive guide to completed doctoral research, and that the annual lists must still be scanned title-by-title for the dissertation output of several of our largest degree-granting institutions.—E.S.

PHILOSOPHY

Foulquié, Paul and Saint-Jean, Raymond. *Dictionnaire de la langue philosophique*. Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1962. 776p. 50 n.f.

Arranged like a thesaurus, this dictionary lists words in groups under a main root-word heading with cross references to that heading from derivative forms. For example, when looking up "existencialisme" one finds "existence et derivatifs,—voir Etre III." Each entry contains the etymological origin of the word, definitions labeled according to the area of usage, and appropriate illustrative quotations from literature. The definitions seem clear and well constructed; the dictionary should prove useful to both the layman and the scholar.—E.A.

Martínez Gómez, Luis. *Bibliografía filosófica española e hispano-americana (1940-1958)*. Barcelona, J. Flors, 1961. 500p. (Libros "Pensamiento." Serie: Difusión. 1).

Based largely on the bibliographic listings in the periodical *Pensamiento*, this is a bibliography of writings on philosophy by Spanish and Spanish-American authors, and by others writing on Spanish philosophical themes. It lists some ten thousand books, pamphlets and periodical articles (the list of abbreviations includes sixty-seven journal titles) for the period indicated. The work is in two sections: Parte Histórica and Parte Sistemática. The first is arranged chronologically by historical period, with subdivisions for countries and for individual philosophers. The second part has separate sections for logic, metaphysics, ethics, etc. There is an author index.—E.S.

RELIGION

The New Testament Octapla; Eight English Versions of the New Testament in the Tyndale-King James Tradition. Ed. by Luther A. Weigle. New York, T. Nelson, [1962]. 1489p. \$20.

Similar to *The English Hexapla (Guide K63)*, but without the Greek text, the *Octapla* "contains on facing pages the full text of eight English translations of the New Testament, from Tyndale to the Revised Standard Version. It is designed to exhibit the development of the Tyndale-King James tradition, both in the succession of translations from 1525 to 1611 and in the revisions from 1870 to 1960." (Introd.) Versions represented are Tyndale's final revision pub-

lished 1535; the 1540 edition of the Great Bible (Coverdale); the second edition, 1562, of the Geneva Bible; the 1572 revision of the Bishops' Bible, published 1602; the Rheims first edition, 1582; the critical edition of the King James version published 1873; the American Standard version of 1901; and the Revised Standard version as published in 1960.—E.S.

Encyclopaedia of Buddhism. Ed. by G. P. Malalasekera. Colombo, Government Press, 1961. Fascicle 1. (In progress). \$3 per fasc.

Contents: Fasc. I, A-Aca.

Designed as a scholarly and definitive work and produced under the aegis of the government of Ceylon, "the Encyclopaedia aims at giving a comprehensive account of the origins of this World-Religion and of the developments that have taken place during a period of more than 25 centuries." (Pref.) It is expected that when complete, hopefully within ten years, the work will comprise some fifteen thousand pages.

Arrangement is in dictionary form with articles on all aspects of Buddhist thought, history, and civilization, including personal and place names, literary titles, and, especially, religious and moral concepts. Articles vary in length; many of the longer ones are signed in full, others with initials only. For some, bibliographies are appended, but in many others references are cited only within the text. Cross references are employed, especially to refer from a common English term to the more precise colloquial word.—J.N.W.

The New Bible Dictionary. Organizing ed., J. D. Douglas; consulting eds., F. F. Bruce, R. V. G. Tasker, J. I. Packer, D. J. Wiseman. Grand Rapids, Mich., Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1962. 1375p. \$12.95.

More scholarly than popular in tone, "this is not in any sense a revision of any older work. Each of its 2300 articles has been specifically written for this volume." (Pref.) The range of articles (which vary from two lines in length to several pages) includes names mentioned in the Bible and topics relevant to Biblical study, e.g., archaeology, geography, chronology, phrases, objects, ideas. "No attempt has been made, however, to impose a rigid uniformity . . . or to exclude the occasional expression of different viewpoints." (Pref.) Pronunciation is not given. Each article is initialed; a bibliography follows the longer articles. There is a list of contributors, many illustrations, tables, indexes, and maps. Similar in approach and arrangement to Allmen's *Companion to the Bible* (Supplement 3K29) and Harper's *Bible Dictionary* (Supplement 1K15), its more extensive coverage resem-

bles the *Catholic Biblical Encyclopedia* (Supplement 3K33).—E.J.R.

FOLKLORE

Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut russkoi literatury. *Russkii fol'klor; bibliograficheskii ukazatel', 1945-1959*. Sostavila M. IA. Mel'tz. Leningrad, 1961. 401p.

Texts and research in the field of Russian folklore published in the Soviet Union between 1945 and 1959 are arranged in a classified bibliography, with references to reviews. There are indexes of personal names, geographical names, and periodical sources.—E.B.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Osterroth, Franz. *Biographisches Lexikon des Sozialismus*. Band I: Verstorbene Persönlichkeiten. Hannover, Dietz, [c1960]. 368p. DM. 29,80.

Briefly sketched herein are the lives of some four hundred nineteenth and twentieth century German politicians, poets, editors, workers, intellectuals, etc., associated with socialistic movements in Germany. Most entries are brief (one-half to one column), with somewhat longer entries for such personages as Luxemburg, Kautsky, Marx. Information given includes dates, chief political affiliation, and relative importance in social movements. Few bibliographic references are given. A section of about one hundred and twenty-five portraits at the end of the volume helps to show what manner of men—and women—these were. The volume will, of course, be of greatest use in identifying the more obscure names.

No information is given as to contents of the proposed second volume.—E.J.R.

STATISTICS

Kendall, Maurice G. and Doig, Alison G. *Bibliography of Statistical Literature, 1950-1958*. New York, Hafner, 1962. 297p. \$10.

This is the first of a series of projected volumes to include "papers (mostly in Western languages) on statistical method, statistical theory and probability from the sixteenth century up to the end of 1958." (Pref.) The next scheduled volume is to cover the years 1940-49. The work is international in scope, but no books are included, only articles. Titles of articles in non-Roman alphabets (and sometimes those in languages other than French or German) are given only in translation, with indication of the original language. Arrangement is by author only, with no classification and no subject index.—J.N.W.

DICTIONARIES

Muret, Eduard. *Der neue Muret-Sanders Langenscheidts enzyklopädisches Wörterbuch der englischen und deutschen Sprache*. Völlige Neuauflage 1962. Herausgegeben von Otto Springer. v.1- . New York, Barnes and Noble, 1962- . \$17.50 per volume.

Contents: Vol. I, pt.1 (A-M), English-German.

Long considered one of the best bilingual dictionaries available, Muret-Sanders has its reputation enhanced by this latest edition. It is an entirely new dictionary both in format and content, having abandoned the Gothic type faces of the former edition for legible, modern print, and having provided new definitions for all 180,000 entries.

The editors pride themselves on their compilation of an "encyclopedic dictionary" of British and American English usage, presenting the grammatical context, levels of usage, and the colloquial idioms related to each word. The vocabulary, which includes many recently-coined terms, has been selected from all aspects of practical life and all branches of science. In addition, Volume II is to contain a list of commonly-used British and American abbreviations, as well as English proper names and their pronunciations.

Despite an unfortunate revision which has removed the conjugation and irregular verb charts that are so valuable to the student, and has placed verbal peculiarities with the definition, Muret-Sanders is still an extremely useful aid for any combined study of English and German.—E.A.

Reynolds, Barbara. *The Cambridge Italian Dictionary*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1962- . v.1- . \$25 per volume.

Contents: v.1, Italian-English. 899p.

Long awaited, this dictionary is a major contribution to Italian studies. Its primary aim is "inclusiveness and elucidation" of vocabulary both for the literary scholar and the student of the spoken language. Obsolete and rarely used words (which are marked as such) are present in abundance, as well as many terms from specialized vocabularies. In the interest of offering the most current and correct translations, the editors have relied heavily on the advice and assistance of subject specialists in the construction of definitions and in the selection of English equivalents. Since stress is on usage, many definitions include illustrative phrases where simple word-for-word translation would be ambiguous. In addition, explanations for cultural concepts peculiar to Italy are frequently included. Although etymology is not usually given, etymologically-related words are often arranged

in groups with cross references from the regular alphabetical listings. There may be some objection to this grouped arrangement which requires somewhat more time of the reader in his search for definitions. The dictionary is, however, an excellent linguistic achievement and we look forward to the publication of the companion volume.—E.A.

Roget's International Thesaurus. 3d ed. New York, Crowell, 1962. 1258p. \$5.95.

"A complete revision and resetting of the *New Edition of 1946*" (Pref.) which, while following the traditional Roget arrangement of grouping words according to ideas, has expanded the original thousand categories by forty, introduced modern scientific and technical terminology, dropped outmoded words, omitted the quotation section, and enlarged the index to include many more words and phrases. In all, "this edition contains about 30 per cent new material." (Pref.) New features include designation of parts of speech in both index and text, and lists of specific objects within a general category, e.g., names of trees, languages, etc. Boldface type indicates throughout the text the most commonly needed words. A variety of type marks divisions and subdivisions on a well printed, double-column page.—R.K.

LITERATURE

Boisdeffre, Pierre de, ed. *Dictionnaire de littérature contemporaine, 1900-1962*. Paris, Editions universitaires, 1962. 679p. 30 n.f.

A collective effort of ten notable French literary critics, this selective dictionary of the contemporary intellectual scene is divided into two parts. The first part comprises nine critical evaluations of twentieth century trends in French literature; the second constitutes a biographical dictionary of 130 French writers. Ranging in length from ten lines to ten pages, these analytical studies include bio-bibliographical information as well as succinct observations on the writer's style and influence in the over-all picture of contemporary literature. Articles are signed, portraits are included, and the general index lists all literary figures mentioned in the first, historical, part as well as those writers given attention in depth in the second. Unfortunately, the work appears to be useful primarily as a ready reference tool since the collaborators have limited themselves to writers already figuring prominently in other reference works for this field.—V.H.

Clarke, Ignatius Frederick. *The Tale of the Future from the Beginning to the Present Day*. London, The Library Association, 1961. 165p.

il. (Library Association Bibliographies, no. 2) 20s.

About a thousand prose fiction works set in an imaginary future period and published in the United Kingdom from 1644 to 1960 are included in this chronological checklist. Each entry gives year of publication, author's last name and initial, title, publisher and paging. A short descriptive annotation follows. English translations of foreign books are included, with translator indicated when known. Author and title indexes, a short bibliography of sources and an addenda list (of titles for which information was received while the book was in press) complete the volume.—R.K.

Dictionnaire universel des lettres, publié sous la direction de Pierre Clarac. Paris, S.E.D.E., [1961]. 952p. 68 n.f. At head of title: Laffont-Bompiani.

In some respects this is a kind of epitome of the publisher's *Dictionnaire des oeuvres . . .*, *Dictionnaire biographique des auteurs . . .*, and *Dictionnaire des personnages*, since a high percentage of the articles represents condensation or reworking of entries in those volumes. It is also a companion to them, including as it does articles on literary terms, etc., not treated in the other volumes, and sometimes adding up-to-date information. Selectivity has been exercised to allow fuller treatment rather than more entries with mere identifications. Many articles (chiefly biographical sketches) carry brief bibliographies. Articles on foreign works are entered under the French form without cross reference from the original title except as it appears in the author article. Plates are placed, not in relation to the text, but more or less chronologically according to the period or literary movement illustrated, and the "Index des illustrations" is simply a list of the contents of the plates, not a true index.—E.S.

The Harvard Classics. *The Idexicon; a Guide to the Great Ideas of the Eastern and Western Worlds*. New York, Crowell-Collier, [1961]. 470p. \$20.

This is an alphabetical index listing ideas, authors, titles, events, persons, fictional characters, places, and things examined or mentioned in *The Harvard Classics*. Citation is to volume, page and, where applicable, numbered paragraph. A "Poetry Guide," giving first lines of poems, songs, etc., and lists of selections in the compilation which are suitable reading for children of various grade levels are also included.

The book's subtitle is misleading, for the *Idexicon* is virtually useless outside its application to *The Harvard Classics*.—R.K.

BIOGRAPHY

American Architects Directory. Published under the sponsorship of American Institute of Architects. New York, Bowker, 1962. 919p. \$25.

As in the 1955 edition (*Supplement 2Q28*) corporate members of the American Institute of Architects are listed, together with nonmembers of established reputation, biographical sketches being included for a high percentage of the listings. This edition "represents an increase of about forty per cent in listings and over fifty per cent in biographical sketches." (Pref.) Some changes in format have been made in the interests of more convenient use, and a necrology of A.I.A. member biographees from the first edition is appended. There is again a geographical index.—E.S.

Contemporary Authors; the International Biobibliographical Guide to Current Authors and Their Works. Ed. by James M. Ethridge. v.1. . . Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1962. . . Quarterly. \$25 per year.

The first issue of this new service includes approximately nine hundred biographical accounts of current authors, and although some well known persons are included, the emphasis is on "information about new and relatively unknown authors—the first time novelist, the provocative essayist, or the academician—who may be just coming into prominence." (Pref.) Most of the persons included are Americans, representing a wide variety of fiction and nonfiction writers. Authors of scientific, medical, and technical works (except popular accounts) are, however, excluded.

Information is in summary form, grouped under several headings: "Personal," "Career," "Writings," and "Sidelights." Each issue is to include new names only, with indexes cumulating quarterly and annually. As coverage expands with successive issues, this should become an increasingly useful tool, especially to reference librarians and catalogers.—J.N.W.

The Dictionary of National Biography. The Concise Dictionary, Part II, 1901-1950, Being an Epitome of the Twentieth Century D.N.B. down to the End of 1950. London, Oxford University Press, 1961. 528p. 42s.

The original edition of the *Concise D.N.B.* (*Guide S123*), prepared as an abridgment of the basic set to 1900, has well served two particular groups: libraries possessing the complete set, for whom the *Concise D.N.B.* has been a quick reference source, and those small libraries and many individuals whose budgets have not justified expenditure for the full set. The present volume will be potentially even more useful, as it will serve as an index to the entries in the

five decennial volumes published since 1900, as well as an abridgment of their contents.

In plan and arrangement the new work is similar to its predecessor, with articles arbitrarily reduced to approximately one-twelfth of their original length. Information is summary in form, largely factual and limited to significant events in careers and achievements. Names of parents and spouses are often omitted, as are exact dates of birth and death. There are no bibliographic references. A "select subject index" is appended, an alphabetical listing of several hundred topics and events with reference to the appropriate biography in which they are treated.—J.N.W.

Ewen, David, ed. *Popular American Composers, from Revolutionary Times to the Present; a Biographical and Critical Guide*. With an index of songs and other compositions. New York, H. W. Wilson, 1962. 217p. il. \$7.

Similar to the author's earlier volumes on musical figures (*Guide* Q251, Q252, *Supplement* 2Q54), this new biographical dictionary includes sketches of "130 of the foremost American popular composers of the past and present. . . . Approximately two thirds of the composers represented . . . belong to the past; only one third are still alive." (Introd.) Much of the information for the living composers was obtained from or verified by the biographees. A portrait accompanies a high percentage of the sketches, and references to books and periodical articles about the composer are often appended. This should prove a useful volume, and the index of songs offers a further aspect of reference utility.—E.S.

Institute for the Study of the USSR Research Section. *Key Officials of the Government of the USSR and Union Republics*. Munich, 1962. 111p. (mimeographed) (Series II, No. 81) \$1.

This is a directory of Soviet officials in office as of February 1962. An historical feature, however, is contained in the section on the USSR where a chart starting with 1917 gives names of officials holding principal posts. Beginning with 1941, exact dates are given for appointment and termination of office. There is a name index.—E.B.

Kuhn, Heinrich. *Biographisches Handbuch der Tschechoslowakei* bearbeitet von Heinrich Kuhn und Otto Böss. München, R. Lerche, 1961. 640p. (Veröffentlichungen des Collegium Carolinum [14?]). DM 45.—.

This is a German-language "who's who" for Czechoslovakia, published under the auspices of the Collegium Carolinum in Munich, and compiled on the basis of information gathered from periodicals and other publications of Czecho-

slovakia. A 120-page directory precedes the main biographical section, listing personnel in party, government, scientific, and cultural organizations. A second edition is planned.—E.B.

Liudi russkoi nauki; ocherki o vydausichkhsia deiateliakh estestvoznaniia i tekhniki. Matematika, mekhanika, astronomiia, fizika, khimiia. Pod. red. I. V. Kuznetsova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matematicheskoi lit-ry, 1961. 599p. 2 rubles.

The first of a series, planned as four "independent" volumes or parts, which will comprise a biographical dictionary of major Russian scientists. The volume for the fields of mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, physics, and chemistry contains articles on fifty-six scientists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. No living persons are included. Articles are signed and include bibliographies of principal works and additional biographical and scientific references.

Planned volumes are: second, geology and geography; third, biology, medicine, and agricultural sciences; fourth, technology and architecture.—E.B.

Who's Who in the USSR. 1961/62. Montreal, Intercontinental Book and Pub. Co., 1962. \$21.

Compiled by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich. Ed. by Heinrich E. Schulz and Stephen S. Taylor.

With this volume the continental "who's who" series includes the Soviet Union for the first time. It contains "about 4000 biographies of prominent personalities in the Soviet Union" (Title Page). This compares with two thousand in the *Biographical Directory of the USSR (Supplement 3S37)* prepared by the same institute. Some names in the earlier publication do not appear in the new work. There is an appendix in the form of a directory, entitled "Key Personnel of Major Party, Government, Military, Scientific and other Organizations."—E.B.

HISTORY

Balys, Jonas. *Lithuania and Lithuanians; a Selected Bibliography*. New York, Published for the Lithuanian Research Institute by F. A. Praeger, [1961], 190p. (Studia Lithuanica. 2) \$5.

Slowly the problems presented to librarians who suddenly must deal with areas and languages outside the familiar borders are being lessened by guides such as this one. Within twelve categories, e.g., general reference aids (including a list of general periodicals), education, history, religion, arts, language and literature, are cited 1,182 Western European and Lithuanian books and articles, many with brief but valu-

able annotations. An author and title index follows. Of considerable value, in addition to the convenience of this selection of titles, is the inclusion of a library location (usually Library of Congress) for almost every item. By way of comparison, the new American Historical Association *Guide to Historical Literature* has about a dozen items relating specifically to Lithuania. Three of these do not appear in this bibliography which, however, offers over two hundred others.—E.J.R.

Carman, Harry J. and Thompson, Arthur W. *A Guide to the Principal Sources for American Civilization, 1800-1900, in the City of New York: Printed Materials*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1962. 630p. \$15.

A companion volume to the same authors' guide to manuscript materials for American studies for the same period, the present work follows, in general, the alphabetical, topical arrangement employed in the earlier volume. Thus, after a substantial chapter on general and political materials, there are sections on architecture, boundary controversies, cookery, description and travel, etc., through the alphabet to vital statistics. Two especially useful sections not appearing in the previous volume are "Printed Guides to Manuscripts" and "Public Records." Each section is logically subdivided, when appropriate, by form, subject, and geographical region. It is important that the librarian and the student realize the scope of the work, i.e., that it is a locating guide for sources, not a bibliography of the significant studies in the field, so that its emphasis is on bibliographies, collected works, documents, correspondence, personal accounts and narratives, corporate records and similar materials. Individual items are not annotated and bibliographic information is generally brief. There is a lengthy index of personal names.—J.N.W.

London. University. Warburg Institute. *Library Catalog*. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1961. 2v. \$280.

"The Warburg Institute promotes research on the survival and revival of classical antiquity in European civilization." (Introd.) Accordingly, its library of some one hundred thousand volumes is broad in scope, including pertinent materials in the humanities, fine arts, and social sciences.

The catalog here reproduced (from a typed copy done for Michigan State University in 1952), including many analytics and periodical articles as well as monographs, could be expected to constitute a strong subject bibliography, or a series of such bibliographies. Unfortunately its use appears to be severely limited, because of its intricate, classed arrangement and little or no editing for publication. There is no approach to the materials cataloged except two

tables of contents, one skeletal and without page references, the other non-alphabetical. There are no running heads, and as yet no author index, and although three volumes were originally announced by the publisher, no mention has been made of an index.—J.N.W.

Maxwell, Robert, ed. *Information U.S.S.R.: an Authoritative Encyclopedia about the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*. New York, Pergamon Press, 1962. 982p. il., ports., maps. (Countries of the world. Information series, v. 1) \$30.

"It will be a principle of this series that the articles in each volume will be written by experts who are nationals of and resident in the relevant country." This statement and others in the Editor's Preface are important for an understanding of the scope and intent of the series. The first volume contains a 763-page translation of volume fifty of the *Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia*, 2d ed. (*Supplement* 3D12), originally issued in 1957. Brief comparisons indicate some revision of figures in the text, and changes in bibliographies. Front pages contain a notice that the Pergamon Institute offers to provide translations of any articles referred to bibliographically. Of the five appendixes, the first is a translation of a popularly-oriented statistical annual, *SSSR v tsifrakh v 1960 godu*, which includes comparative data from 1913. Appendix II provides "Addresses of Universities and Establishments for Higher Education . . ." with some indication of their major departments not given in the comparable section of the *World of Learning*. Appendixes prepared by the editor include "Trading with the Soviet Union: Information for the Guidance of Firms . . ."; a resumé of the "Communist Party Programme" adopted at the twenty-second Party Congress of 1961; and a selected bibliography of books in English. There is a name index with birth and death dates, and a subject index. The work is authoritative in the sense that it is clearly identified source material with useful reference features. The high price is compensated to some extent by good quality paper and strong binding.—E.B.

Meyers Handbuch über Afrika. Mannheim, Bibliographisches Institut, 1962, 779p. \$5.15.

Unfortunately, the sharp rise of interest in Africa was not immediately accompanied by adequate, up-to-date reference materials. That situation is being rapidly remedied by the publication of such excellent guides as *Meyers Handbuch*, a one-volume work providing concise information on the whole African continent through a combination of text, maps, and photographs. The handbook is in two parts, the first dealing with Africa as a unit and describing its geographical characteristics, its peoples,

history, economics, art, and languages, and including a section on European and Asian minorities in Africa. Part II consists of two alphabetical listings: one of individual nations, giving brief statistical and historical information; the other listing living African leaders, and accompanied by photographs. A bibliography and index enhance the reference value of the book.—E.A.

U.S. Dept. of the Army. *Communist China; Ruthless Enemy or Paper Tiger. A Bibliographic Survey*. Washington, 1962. 137p. Maps. (DA pamphlet 20-61).

This classified list of several hundred books and articles has been "prepared to fill the increasing need for information about Communist China." (Foreword) Political, military, economic, and social affairs are covered, with items for both specialist and layman. Most titles are in English and are generally well annotated, and a number of them represent a viewpoint not unfriendly to the present regime. There are sev-

eral appendixes, including a bibliography on the Korean war, charts of Chinese government organization, and a number of maps.—J.N.W.

Wales. University. Board of Celtic Studies. History and Law Committee. *A Bibliography of the History of Wales*. 2d ed. Cardiff, University of Wales Press, 1962. 330p. \$5.

First issued in 1931 (*Guide V322*) with about sixteen hundred items, this bibliography soon became a standard and valued guide to the various aspects of Welsh history—political, economic, social, literary, and religious. The chronological-topical arrangement and the well annotated entries indicating source as well as secondary materials made for ease of use. These qualities have been retained, while the quantity has been more than doubled, 3574 book and serial references now being listed. Some rearrangement has been made, and the period covered pushed beyond the end of the nineteenth century to 1914, making this a welcome revision.—E.J.R. ■■

New Depository Library Law

IN AUGUST the President signed into law H.R. 8141, the Depository Library Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-579), culminating several years of effort by libraries and sympathetic Congressmen. In 1956 the House Special Subcommittee to Study Federal Printing and Paperwork began a cooperative study with the Public Documents Committee of ALA, and held extensive hearings that demonstrated the inadequacies of the depository system. Bills were introduced in the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Congresses, but failed to pass both houses. The Act as now passed increases the authorized number of depositories, and provides that Senators and Representatives may each designate an additional one. This will enable a deserving institution to achieve depository status even though a documents collection already exists in the district. Also, regional depositories within each state may be designated to receive and keep all government publications and to provide service to libraries throughout the region; a substantial savings can result now that libraries are no longer liable for postage on depository shipments; and all government publications, whether or not produced at the Government Printing Office, are available for selection by depositories unless they are for official use only, or classified for reasons of national security. This entitles depositories to draw on the vast output of departmental and field printing plants. Under the new arrangement, the Superintendent of Documents is to issue a classified and annotated list of publications for selection by depositories. ■■

Legal Aspects of Book Censorship And Their Relationships to Academic Libraries

By TERRENCE J. MURPHY

CENSORSHIP OF EXPRESSION is one of the perennially unfinished businesses of our society. It seems safe to say that the last word on this subject will never be said.

Anthropologist Margaret Mead has stated that every known human society has some form of explicit censorship relating to sex.¹ This arises from society's twin needs of controlling sex and of cherishing it. The cultural, intellectual, legal, and governmental patterns and climates in which these two needs are expressed are constantly changing. Consequently there is no static solution to the problem of censorship. There is no pat solution, no facile answer, to the question of censorship.

At the beginning it seems proper to delimit the topic. Censorship exists in three areas: the libelous and slanderous, the subversive, and the obscene. I take it that the first type, that is, libelous and slanderous, is not a major problem to librarians. Subversive material, mostly Communistic propaganda, when it constitutes the advocacy of the violent overthrow of government as a duty, is prohibited by federal law. Obscenity has been proscribed by numerous federal and state laws. In addition there are international agreements outlawing obscenity. Almost every civilized country has some restrictive laws on this subject. Obscenity is defined in this country as material whose dominant theme appeals to the prurient or lustful interests of the average adult when judged by contemporary community standards. It is this

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last type of censorable material that I wish to consider, since I presume it presents the most vexing problems and situations for librarians.

The definition of obscenity and the standards to be employed in applying the definition as they have been interpreted by the United States Supreme Court are minimal. It can be said generally that they reach only the most vile kind of pornography. The courts have shown a decided unwillingness to restrict anything that can claim social usefulness, and literary or artistic value. The post office department makes about four hundred arrests and secures almost as many convictions annually for violations of the postal obscenity statutes. These are for material which on its face is immediately recognized as hard core pornography. Rarely are convictions appealed, so evident is the guilt. The federal government has had obscenity statutes for almost one hundred and twenty years and yet, as Judge Bryan pointed out in the *Chatterly* case, only two works of notable literary merit have come before the federal courts.² And in both these instances the courts have allowed them to circulate. It would seem then that legal censorship would rarely be a problem in the life of a librarian. In

¹Margaret Mead, "Sex and Censorship in Contemporary Society" in *New World Writings* (New York: The American Library of World Literature, 1953), p. 7.

²*Grove Press vs Christenberry*, 175 F Supp. 488 (1959), 498.

fact, when it is understood what really is the character of the material caught in the censor's net and when at the same time the most strident cries of outrage against the enforcement of the obscenity laws are heard from some articulate circles, questions arise as to how well informed on the factual situation are the protesters. Emotion is a poor substitute for factual knowledge and careful reasoning.

To suggest that censorship is hardly a major daily problem for the rank and file librarian is not to suggest that there are not difficult problems in book selection and in library policies to be met frequently. Certain facets of such problems can be identified. The identification of various considerations may aid in forming a balanced judgment on library questions. It seems to me to be particularly important to emphasize that there are a number of considerations, sometimes conflicting considerations, that go into decision-making in this area. The simple solution of raising the liberties of the press to absolutes that override every other consideration may deliver the librarian from the tough intellectual chore of identifying and balancing interests, but its simplicity ought not to be allowed to cover over its one-sidedness and often its unrealistic character.

Our society accords freedom a high place, even a preferred place, in its scale of values. This it does rightly, for the safeguarding, or rather the constant enlarging, of freedom for every man is necessary for the development of mature, self-reliant, responsible, intelligent, and free citizens composing a free society. But freedom is not the only goal of our society. It is one among several. The goals set forth in the preamble to our constitution have never been rejected by the American people: "We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the bless-

ing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution . . ."

Even though freedom is not the only cherished value in our society, it is an essential one, and for the librarian it ought to be a fundamental consideration in the formulation of library policies and decisions. A corollary of this is that in case of doubt the benefit of the doubt should be given to liberty. This is particularly true when the decision is made by an individual rather than a group. There is a wide range of human sensibilities, interests, and capacity to remain unaffected by the portrayal of evil. Gauging the effects of salacious material on potential readers who vary greatly in temperament, education, and moral training is a difficult—some say an impossible—task. One's own reactions are poor indicators. And thus it would seem to be a good working rule to favor liberty. Moreover the librarian must allow room for the reader to exercise his own personal responsibility in the books he reads.

American society not only prizes freedom dearly; it also regards justice as one of its goals. This value, too, should be weighed in the librarian's scale. It is one of the factors in the complex equation of library policy making. Libraries have a clientele, or a public, to whom they owe certain obligations. Perhaps it would be clearer to say they have a number of differentiated publics which they serve and to which they owe obligations. These will vary depending on the type of library, whether public or private, whether established for certain specified purposes, whether the likely reader is a child, an adult, or a highly professional researcher.

The young and immature undoubtedly represent the greatest problem in regard to lascivious material. Here it would seem that there is a particular obligation to be sensitive to the rights of parents. Theirs is the primary right and obligation to direct the upbringing

of their children. The natural dependency of the child on the parent is evidence of this natural right. That it is also a constitutional right the United States Supreme Court has affirmed in the *Pierce* case and again more recently in the *Barnette* decision. In recognition of these rights there is increasing interest in, and discussion of, the feasibility of establishing systems of classifying material according to age groups. This discussion centers chiefly around the classification of motion pictures. Great Britain, for example, uses a system of classification of movies. It would seem that there would be considerable merit in classifying reading material according to age groups or readers.

The problem of protecting parental rights can hardly be shrugged off with the remark that it is up to the parents to watch their children's reading fare. In our society youngsters spend so much time out of the home and away from their parents and in environments which are beyond the control of parents that parents in practice cannot exercise their rights to guide the development of their children without the cooperation of many agencies in society. Moreover, students of youthful behavior seem generally agreed that a basic factor in the increase of juvenile delinquency and aberrant moral conduct is the breakdown of traditional home influences and parental control. Consequently it is precisely the youngsters who need most the guidance of their parents in forming their reading habits who are least likely to get such guidance.

The responsibility of the librarian is increased where the library is part of a boarder-student school in which the relationship of the school to the boarder student is somewhat in the nature of a "loco parentis" relationship. It is not uncommon to find in church-related educational institutions that parents have such implicit confidence in the school administrators that they unfortunately abdicate their responsibilities in the as-

sumption that every book and magazine bought by the library is beyond criticism.

Parents are by no means the only public of a library. There are taxpayers and donors whose monies are taken for the intellectual improvement of the community be it an academic community or a community composed of the generality of citizens. Justice requires that the money be spent on those materials that are of social and intellectual value.

Our land is dotted with libraries because they have traditionally been regarded as necessary institutions for the cultural and intellectual improvement of our people. Second only to church and school, Americans look to their libraries as sources of intellectual growth. Libraries have a commitment in justice to the intellectual life. Since library budgets are limited and since the amount of printed material appears to be almost limitless, the wise use of funds for material of intellectual value would seem to leave nothing for the purchase of pernicious trash.

Libraries that are part of private educational institutions have a different or more specialized public to which they are responsible than do tax-supported libraries. Their revenue comes from non-public sources and frequently the contributor has in mind certain values to the furtherance of which he intends his contribution. These purposes should be respected. The library should be directed toward the same goals as the school itself. However, every educational institution worthy of the name, whatever its affiliation, is dedicated to intellectual excellence. And library holdings must be of such a nature and universality as to assist the student in attaining the best possible education.

The suggestion made in this presentation is that there are many elements that must be taken into consideration, weighed, and balanced. Often attempts must be made to reconcile conflicting interests and values in the determination

of library policies. Certain general areas of these interests and values have been indicated. This formula for decision making, namely the weighing of interests and values, may not be as simple, as easy, and as clear-cut as the freedom-is-an-absolute approach. But I submit that it is *truer* to the spirit and traditions of our land. The constitution which has molded and directed the destiny of the American people is itself a document characterized by balance and room for many values. The Supreme Court, which is the official interpreter of that monumental document, has affirmed throughout its history that none of the constitutional freedoms and guarantees can be taken in isolation, in disregard of other claims and raised to an absolute. The majority of the justices who dominate the Supreme Court today adhere, as did their predecessors, to what has come to be known in the phrase of Roscoe Pound as the "balancing of interest" doctrine, despite the protests of an articulate mi-

nority. It is this judicial formula of balancing interests that I propose to you for the making of library policies.

No suggestion is made that this formula will shield the librarian from the pressures of the axe-grinders. Courage will ever be demanded. Confidence in the intellectual integrity of readers will always be needed. There will still be extremists of the right and of the left; there will be the puritanical and the carnal-minded; there will be those who would turn a library into a propaganda vehicle rather than an intellectual storehouse; those who would restrict a reading list to what is fit for a child and those who would stock a library as if a child would never set foot in it. But balanced, carefully-considered judgments can give the librarian confidence in his policies and a conviction that he is serving all segments of his constituency in a manner consistent with the deepest and finest contradictions of American society. ■■

West German National Library

At the end of World War II the great 3,000,000 volume collection of the former Prussian State Library lay divided: about 1,300,000 volumes were in the familiar building on Unter den Linden in East Berlin where they have remained; approximately 1,700,000 volumes were in the old West German university town of Marburg. Many of the most valuable manuscripts (about 18,000) and incunabula (about 2,300) are stored in a vault in the University Library at Tübingen. The collection at Marburg, now called the Westdeutsche Bibliothek, and increased to 2,000,000 volumes, is miserably housed and only partially cataloged, the catalogs of the Prussian State Library having for the most part remained in East Berlin. Ever since the end of the war, discussions, up to now inconclusive, have taken place concerning new, permanent housing for the Westdeutsche Bibliothek.

According to the latest issue of *Biblos* (Vol. 11, No. 3, 1962, pp. 174-175) a decision has finally been reached. A national library for West Germany will be built on the Kemperplatz in West Berlin. Plans have been drawn up by Director of Buildings, Werner Düttmann, for a building with a two hundred foot high (stack?) tower to house 8,000,000 volumes. The building is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$12,500,000 which, in view of German building costs, would be the equivalent of about a \$25,000,000 building in the United States.—J. Periam Danton in *CU News*, Vol. 17, No. 25. ■■

The MacOdrum Library Of Carleton University

BY HILDA GIFFORD

THE MURDOCH MAXWELL MACODRUM LIBRARY of Carleton University, Ottawa, was occupied in May 1959. It was the second building completed on a new campus located between the Rideau Canal and the Rideau River and surrounded by Federal District Commission parkways.

Carleton College was opened to night students in 1942 and to day students in 1945. The whole college was housed in one large building until May 1951 when the library moved into new quarters adjacent to the main building. When it became evident that Carleton was not only firmly established but also likely to grow rapidly, it was decided to move to a much larger campus.

Planning of a new library began late in 1955. The librarian and the chairman of the library committee had both worked on the planning of the first library. Both felt very strongly that a building consultant should contribute to the planning of the second library. The college was fortunate enough to obtain the services of Keyes D. Metcalf, who contributed much to the philosophy of the building, as well as to the physical arrangement. Planning went on through 1956, and construction was begun in 1957.

At the time of planning Carleton was envisaged as being until about 1970 a liberal arts undergraduate college, with an enrollment increasing to a thousand day students and an annual library accession rate of about forty-four hundred volumes. In 1961/62 Carleton was a university with 1550 day students and 1350 night students. The library had an acces-

Miss Gifford became Librarian of Carleton College in 1948. She had been a cataloguer at Dartmouth and Dalhousie universities prior to that appointment.

sion rate of about ten thousand volumes and a recorded circulation of over eighty-eight thousand. It was fortunate indeed that flexibility had been a prime consideration in planning the library building and that space for expansion had been provided.

The building as completed in 1959 was about 110 feet wide, 200 feet long, and two stories high. The university administration occupied about one third of the main level, which is the second level and slightly above ground. About one third of the lower level was left unfinished. In 1960 part of it was equipped with park benches and tables and was used by "lunch-baggers." In 1961 part was taken over for library expansion and the other part was used as a short-order canteen. In September 1962 the canteen became additional library reading area, and the former kitchen housed an I.B.M. machine.

Construction of three additional floors was begun in June 1962 for completion in September 1963. Only the interior of the third level will be finished at that time, and the fourth and the fifth levels will be finished as required. Total capacity of the building is estimated at over sixteen hundred seats and four-hundred thousand volumes. Located in the capital city of Ontario, which has about a hundred research libraries, Carleton already lends more than it borrows, so it

is assumed that interlibrary cooperation will make it possible to place some limits on the types of research materials collected. Nevertheless, it is already evident that space on the campus must be reserved for a science library, whose building might also provide storage space for the overflow from the present building.

A number of basic decisions contributed to shape the present Carleton University library. The first was that the building must be simple, flexible, modular, with as few fixed interior features as possible, and easily expandable. Carleton has always had open stacks and expects to continue to do so. Simplicity of arrangement, without special collections or locations, is therefore highly desirable. Carleton is a private institution with no endowments, almost entirely dependent on fees, on federal and provincial government grants, and on private donations. Economy is therefore also highly desirable. Apart from administrative areas, the only fixed units are two stair wells incorporating washrooms and janitors' closets, an elevator, and a row of studies along the north end of the building.

The second basic decision was that the university administration would share the building for at least ten years. Its staff needed an easily accessible location with a separate entrance.

The third decision was that the library administration's quarters should be a unit stretching along the north end of the building from the circulation desk at the exit, back through the cataloging department to the receiving room. With two administrative groups sharing the main level a large floor area was necessary to provide space for circulation, reference, and stack areas between them. Hence the decision to occupy the total site at once, and to expand upwards when necessary. Double occupancy has not presented very serious problems. There is a certain amount of resentment about the locked door between the library and administration as few people

appreciate the necessity for controlling all library exits. The main problem arises from the fact that the university administration's area was not planned with a receiving door. Until recently, all mail and most parcels for the whole university were brought to the library's receiving door and up the conveyor into the periodicals and order department. With the growth of the university it became necessary to make another arrangement.

Expansion upward was probably the best solution in our particular situation. In February 1962 it was decided to expand the library on condition that construction should start in May. This was only possible because working drawings and tenders could be prepared very quickly, on the basis of existing plans.

Expansion upward presents many problems which we were not aware of when we decided in its favor. The original plan of expanding floor by floor proved impracticable. The size of the mechanical equipment increases with the size of the building. At each move some mechanical equipment must be replaced either because it has become inadequate or because it has been damaged in transit. This promised to be so expensive that it seemed preferable to add three levels at once and put the mechanical equipment for the total building into its final location. Expanding upwards may not be more expensive than expanding horizontally, but it does not appear to be cheaper, even though no foundation is involved.

Construction of upper floors is attended by the dangers of leaks, fires, and theft. We have been unfortunate in our contractor. In spite of many promises and supervision by a resident inspector, adequate care has not been taken of library property. Due to carelessness we have had serious leaks down columns, elevator shaft, and stair wells. There has not yet been damage to books, but the carpet has been soaked so extensively that it may well all have to be replaced. Improvements of the ventilation system

and its expansion to serve the total building have necessitated extensive work on the ceiling of both the existing levels. The welders have not caused a fire, but plumbers, electricians, plasterers, and painters have all left their marks on furnishings and carpet. The books must all be vacuumed, but so far as we know only a few have been damaged.

A decision not to provide staff supervision of reading rooms strongly influenced the arrangement of furniture and shelves within the building. The circulation desk controls exit and entrance. Otherwise, supervision is exercised only by the stack supervisors and other staff members looking for books. In the former library the main reading room faced the circulation desk. The staff was usually too busy to observe the reading room, and the traffic at the desk was a disturbing influence in the reading room. The abandoning of formal supervision made it possible to provide reading space close to all books. Traffic is concentrated in a central corridor running from end to end of each level. The two stair wells and the elevator open at right angles on to this corridor. The book stacks are arranged at right angles on either side of it, with reading areas around the perimeter of the building. Nowhere are books more than thirty feet from reading tables. Experience has shown that the narrow reading areas close to the books are quieter than open areas. A problem of discipline existed in an open area at the foot of the main stairs. The problem was solved when some of the reading room tables were replaced by carrels and additional ranges of books. With student population increasing by 25 to 35 per cent each year supervision of reading areas may become necessary later. It would probably be the responsibility of the stack supervisors.

The central corridor, the stacks, and the reading areas are nowhere separated by partitions. This open arrangement made sound control a very important consideration and led to the decision to

use carpet as the floor covering throughout the building, except in the main entrance lobby. The university's bursar estimated that if the carpet wore well for ten years, the saving in maintenance would pay for the extra cost. The carpet has suffered seriously in the recent building phase, but otherwise it has proved generally satisfactory and is to be used in the extension. The students have lockers in the tunnels joining campus buildings and therefore do not track in much snow, sand, salt, or mud.

The circulation desk is at the left of the exit and makes it necessary for patrons to enter and go out by doors at their left instead of at their right. So strongly ingrained is the instinct for traffic to flow to the right that newcomers almost invariably fumble like blind men at the exit doors, which have no handles to open them. Incoming and outgoing traffic are separated by a counter with book return slots through which books are dropped into depressible book trucks. This counter can be used as an additional checkout point at rush hours.

The studies across the north end of the lower level were intended for small discussion groups as well as for advanced students seeking privacy. The partitions are made of expensive prefabricated panels and glass. The panels were especially designed to reduce sound transmission. Unfortunately they could not be made to fit tightly to the floor, dropped ceiling, or columns and so were not soundproof. On the third level, the partitions will be solid from floor to slab. A smoking lounge will occupy a corner of the building beyond them.

Carleton is unusual in having no reserve book room. By tradition assigned readings and assigned texts have not been heavily used. Circulation of reserve books is recorded in detail and reported to faculty members regularly. The small collection of closed-shelf reserves can be kept at the circulation desk. One-week reserve books and "class duplicates" for use in the reading room only are on the

open shelves. All are covered with reserve jackets which seem to be a psychological deterrent to stealing. Losses have been irritating but have not yet reached serious proportions. The students' council last year included library regulations in the "honour system," their form of student government. If a reserve book room does become a necessity it will be easy to partition off some convenient area for it.

Good lighting was one of the most important considerations in planning the interior. We wished to obtain fifty foot-candles of light at the surface of reading room tables and to avoid all visible sources of glare. We selected a luminous plastic ceiling similar to the Wakefield type. It consists of long strips of plastic three feet wide suspended on metal T-bars. We find it attractive but have decided against having it on the third level. The plastic chips easily, and maintenance is costly. The number of tubes necessary to give a ceiling without shadows generated excessive heat and were excessively expensive to operate. The metal T-bars which support the corrugated plastic are a complicating factor where partitions are required.

In selecting furniture we changed from blonde birch and Kalistron to oiled walnut. We chose oiled walnut because we preferred its appearance. Readers appear to share our preference and unconcern for the contrast in brightness ratios between the desk table tops and white pages. There is less temptation to doodle

on a dark surface and carving has not been a problem. The carrels around the exterior of the reading rooms are very popular. They have oyster white arborite tops. Some lounge chairs are used, but the students do not seem to favor many of them in the addition.

One major decision made in planning the building has been reversed in planning the extension. We felt that we could not afford air-conditioning, but apparently curtain-wall construction requires it. The elegant exterior of the building consists of prefabricated panels of fiberglass alternating with strips of glass, the two separated by white fins. The fins provide some shade but also reflect heat into the building. Vertical venetian blinds provide protection from direct sunshine, but also absorb heat and radiate it into the building. The insulating core of the panels is phenol-impregnated paper honeycomb with three-quarter inch cells. The U-factor is much higher than it should be. The panels of the extension are guaranteed to have a U-factor of .15 or lower, but air-conditioning will still be necessary. The windows are hinged at the top and open out from the bottom. They do not let in enough breeze to cool the building to outside air temperature.

Three years is a very short period in the life time of a building but expansion of 100 per cent is a fair test of planning, and this the Carleton library has experienced within the three year period. ■■

Not More Than a Handful

If, as most educators claim, the library is the heart or center of the university, certainly the catalog is the heart *and* center of the library. . . . It performs many services for those who are sufficiently sophisticated to use them. In analogy, some of us would have difficulty in using [a] computer to add two and two, while our more knowledgeable colleagues use it to compute orbits. So it is with the catalog which must be both an abacus and an electronic brain, equally useful to the most naive freshman and the senior scholar. There are not more than a handful . . . sufficiently sophisticated to use the card catalog to its maximum potential.—University of Cincinnati's *News Notes From the Library*, May 1961. ■■

Presentation Copies in the Sandburg Library

By JOHN T. FLANAGAN

IN 1956 the University of Illinois acquired the library of Carl Sandburg. The collection included, first of all, the works of Sandburg himself, original editions of his verse and prose, as well as translations into Swedish, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Burmese, and other languages. There are numerous volumes to which Sandburg contributed prefaces or forewords, brochures, pamphlets, and copies of magazines containing articles or poems. Included too are hundreds of letters to Sandburg, typescripts and galley proofs of the voluminous Lincoln biography, clippings, lists, notes, annotated excerpts from various periodicals, bound magazines, federal documents, memoirs, and histories. Not all the items are strictly literary since the bulk of the material is swelled by photographs, scrapbooks, phonograph records, a collection of postage stamps with a portrait of Lincoln, an album of Lincoln pennies, souvenirs, and memorabilia. But one of the most interesting sections of the library consists of the books sent to Carl Sandburg as gifts, almost always inscribed by the authors and occasionally annotated by the recipient himself.

Every author attracts to himself as a magnet does steel filings the literary work of others, the books of friends as a matter of course but also publishers' gifts, the volumes of specialists in the same field, presentation copies sent by contemporary celebrities, and invariably the fledging work of young poets and novelists sent through admiration and pride, or (so they sincerely say) in the hope of criticism. Probably no one is so aware of the enormous amount of verse published by private presses or as prestige items by commercial presses as the established poet who has himself won

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success in print and very likely on the lecture platform. His weekly mail swells his library shelves with thin, often handsome, and generally unwanted volumes.

Presentation copies in the Sandburg library are curiously miscellaneous. There are a large number of high school annuals, sometimes dedicated to Sandburg but more often including a few lines from a Sandburg poem which are printed before the endless succession of photographs of the graduates. The collection includes a number of copies of *Good Reading*, a bibliographical list; a teaching manual from the Altoona, Pennsylvania, school system; a heavy and dull tome entitled *The Forest Preserves of Cook County Illinois* (Chicago, 3d ed., 1921); a book on health entitled *The Therapeutics of Activity* (Chicago, 1916); and a translation from the Italian, *The Pyrotechnia of Vannoccio Biringuccio* (1942). One of the more curious items is a copy of the 1928 Model "A" instruction book issued by the Ford Motor Company and autographed by Henry Ford on September 23, 1928. The flyleaf bears the following note:

Henry never before had been asked to sign a manual—and I said it would give luck to the new car I was driving from Dearborn to Harbert—

C.S.

But the most unusual book is a volume certainly never listed in the catalog of the Library of Congress, a heavily boxed

item with the label "Kentucky History Old Forester Ed. Vol. I" stamped on the spine and identified as the 1870 work of an "author" named George Garvin Brown. The curious reader who took this down from the shelf discovered immediately that the "book" was simply a false front for an unopened bottle of Old Forester Kentucky Bourbon, 100 proof, complete with glasses. It must be added that by administrative ukase this item has since been removed from the collection.

Because of Sandburg's long association with Chicago as newspaper reporter and feature writer, it is natural to find a number of books about the Windy City among the presentation items. Thus Nelson Algren, sending a copy of *Chicago: City On the Make* (1951), inscribed his gift:

for Carl Sandburg,
who loved the girl called Chicago first,
best and truest of all.

John Drury, a Chicago newspaperman, wrote on the flyleaf of his *Chicago in Seven Days* (1928), "To Carl Sandburg, Your poetry first opened my eyes to Chicago, Carl." When Drury later published his *Old Chicago Houses* (1941), he dedicated the book to Sandburg, "whose poems were beacons illuminating new paths to me." The Chicago surgeon Max Thorek, sending an inscribed copy of his autobiography, *A Surgeon's World* (1943), wrote: "From a tyro in writing to a master Carl Sandburg In appreciation of his gifts particularly his Americanism." Richard Henry Little, in 1930 the conductor of the *Chicago Tribune* column "A Line O'Type or Two," presented Sandburg with a copy of the annual entitled *The Linebook*. One of the most sincere of these tributes came from Ruth McKenna (Mrs. Mayer) in the form of a letter attached to a copy of *Chicago These First Hundred Years* (1933).

Dear Mr. Sandburg,

I am sending you a small book which I have written. My first book.

I am sending it to you because five lines of your poem "Smoke and Steel" have been a sort of window through which I've looked at my subject.

These lines are:

"A bar of steel—it is only
Smoke at the heart of it, smoke and the
blood of a man.

A runner of fire ran in it, ran out, ran
somewhere else,

And left—smoke and the blood of a man
And the finished steel, chilled and blue."

Although, besides "Smoke and Steel" I've enjoyed your other poems and your prose, the five lines just quoted have meant most to me. Perhaps they've meant more than anything else I have read. So I'm one of the many thousands who sincerely thank you for them.

They are at the head of my book. I hope you'll find the pages which follow somewhat of a credit to them.

Any newly published Lincoln book as a matter of course found its way to the Sandburg library shelves, often with an appreciative tribute scribbled on the end pages or title page. Ida M. Tarbell sent a copy of *In the Footsteps of the Lincolns* (1924), with the greeting, "To Carl Sandburg from His Admiring Friend." In the same year the great Lincoln collector Oliver R. Barrett presented Sandburg with a copy of a reprint of Lincoln's last Springfield speech in the 1858 campaign, inscribed "To my good friend Carl Sandburg." Emanuel Hertz, author of *Abraham Lincoln, The Tribute of the Synagogue* (1927), remarked in his presentation copy, "To Carl Sandburg to whom all Lincoln lovers are indebted." Paul M. Angle, compiler in 1930 of *New Letters and Papers of Lincoln*, was particularly appreciative of past encouragement. He wrote: "To Carl Sandburg, who has said more kind words about this book than it deserves." Margaret Leech (Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer), then at work on her notable *Reveille in Washington*, was moved by her enthusiasm for *The War Years* to write on November 15, 1939:

For four years, I have steadily explored the period in preparation for a book, now near-

ing completion, on the city of Washington during the Civil War. New light on the capital therefore came to me with especial pleasure; though scarcely less, I think, than the fascination of getting familiar events transmuted through a vivid and keen intelligence.

The distinguished biographer of Robert E. Lee sent Sandburg a reprinted editorial from his *Richmond News Leader* on March 26, 1950, and commented:

To Carl Sandburg
who may smile at the hexameters hidden in the prose form, but he will understand the sentiment, I know, as surely as he will the affection of

Douglas Southall Freeman

The late Professor James G. Randall, long an intimate friend of Sandburg, presented a revised version of his *Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln* (1951), and wrote:

Dear Carl:

There's only one Carl Sandburg, so I'd better quit wishing I could write like you.

You don't have to read all of this obese tome, but in the "Foreword" you may find some things we have talked about.

One of the warmest messages of gratitude came from Roy P. Basler, who inscribed a copy of his edition of *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings* in 1946 as follows:

For Carl Sandburg—to whom I owe many thanks for kind words when I sent him the manuscript of *The Lincoln Legend* more than a decade ago and for encouragement through the years. May his spirit lighten the load and light the way for Americans forevermore!!

Undoubtedly the most interesting inscriptions in the collection appear in the books of successful creative writers with whom Sandburg had professional or personal contact. Thus on February 12, 1920, John Drinkwater sent a copy of his *Poems 1908-1919* addressed to Carl Sandberg [sic], "my friend on a slight acquaintance, and a poet who has helped and is helping to express America." Wit-

ter Bynner inscribed a copy of *Cake* (1926), from Santa Fe:

To Carl—
a bite of cake—in which I hope
he'll find a bit more than the bite—

Norman Corwin wrote on the flyleaf of *They Fly Through the Air with the Greatest of Ease* (1939):

To Carl Sandburg,
Whose verse contracts no rust,
Whose odes are bombproof,
And whose strophes will stand stout
Against all floods and famine,
epidemic war, and general decay—
whose poetry's the thing!

Christopher Morley was succinct in his remarks in a copy of *Thunder On the Left* (1925): "This is Carl Sandburg's and so am I." John Steinbeck sent one of ten specially bound presentation copies of *The Grapes of Wrath* on July 21, 1940, with the notation: "Carl Sandburg in memory of a good day and a bad horseshoe game. Received payment 15c." William Saroyan wrote in a presentation copy of his play *The Time of Your Life* (1939):

For Carl Sandburg
this small book humbly and in memory
of another circus we once saw at Madison
Square Garden—with admiration for the
poet and man of the people, and with gra-
titude for the miracle of his reality.

An old friend and associate on the lecture stage, Lew Sarett, sent a copy of his book of poems, *The Box of God* (1922), with this inscription:

For Carl Sandburg:
Those first heartening words,
your confidence in me,
the quiet smokes together,
the seeds you planted
in what you thought
at times was hostile soil—
these, dear old Carl—I shall
never forget.

A more formal response to Sandburg's request for one of his books came from J. E. Spingarn, for many years professor

of comparative literature at Columbia University. He wrote on a page of *The New Hesperides and Other Poems*, 1911:

Dear Sandburg:

You asked for a copy of "Creative Criticism," but this too I dreamt of when I was climbing the ladder of my academic Purgatory, and some of it, here & there, may interest you whenever beyond my cloister I saw visions of a happier America. It is a rare volume at least, for during the war I had the remaining copies destroyed.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

New York,

April 1, 1923

In sending a copy of *Sixteen Authors to One* (1928), one chapter of which deals with Sandburg's work, David Karsner wrote:

For Carl Sandburg who does things,
says things, writes things, and
sings things that I like. Carl, I
would love to live in the kind of
America you would make, and of which
you sing. Yours for always—

David Karsner.

On the margin of the same page Sandburg himself commented: "Dave is too kind."

The Colorado poet and newspaper editor, Thomas Hornsby Ferril, gave Sandburg copies of two volumes of his verse. In a copy of *High Passage* (1926), he wrote: "Dear Carl: Even if you'd rather have seven pounds of asparagus, I'm sending you this book anyway." Later, in the end pages of *Westering* (1934), he drew a picture of a guitarist perched atop a mountain peak and added these lines:

The grassy fetlocks of the bison drift
Across another last meridian,
All westering. . . . And I wish you &
your zither would climb aboard.
There are cottonwood songs to sing
we haven't sung yet. Ever yours,

Tom—

Among the poets who sent volumes with minimal inscriptions were Arthur

Davison Ficke, William Alexander Percy, Jean Starr Untermeyer, Joseph Joel Keith, Helen Waddell, and the poet laureate of Kentucky, Cotton Noe. Sandburg might have taken special delight in MacKinlay Kantor's *Turkey-In-the-Straw* (1935), a collection of American ballads and primitive verse.

In her sole novel, *The Border* (1931), Dagmar Doneghy (Mrs. Joseph Warren Beach) wrote: "To Carl Sandburg with affection, in memory of long leisurely breakfasts, of a battered silver tea-spoon, and of the bits of cedar from the coffin of Abraham Lincoln." Gregory d'Alessio, a cartoonist for *Collier's Weekly*, sent a copy of *Welcome Home!* (1945), with the remark: "for Carl Sanburg [sic]: A fellow-obsessed at that delightful insanity—the Guitar—" Dr. Morris Fishbein inscribed a copy of *The Medical Follies* (1925), "To Carl Sandburg who has no other follies." And Waldo Frank wrote in a presentation volume of *Our America* (1919), "to Carl Sandburg whom I love."

Many of the books of Amy Lowell and Louis Untermeyer appear in the Sandburg library. Miss Lowell's comments are generally terse and conventional, but in a copy of *Six French Poets* (1916), she wrote: "Carl Sandburg, With sincere friendship and admiration"; and in her gift copy of her biography of John Keats she said simply, "Carl, with love from Amy." Untermeyer sent a copy of *These Times* (1917), paradoxically dedicated to Robert Frost, with the remark: "For Carl Sandburg fellow poet, & what's far more important, fellow fighter." In 1919 Untermeyer inscribed a first edition of his *Modern American Poetry*, "for Carl, the worst correspondent in the Western World from Louis, the next worst." Another Untermeyer book, *Including Horace* (1919), a collection of satirical odes and parodies, reached Sandburg with the note, "This new brash but cordial impertinence." And in 1921 Untermeyer, sending a revised version of *Modern American Poetry*, announced it "with

a truck-load of—damn these Anglo-Saxon inhibitions!—love.”

Percy MacKaye was more solemn in his greeting. Sending a copy of *The Mystery of Hamlet*, the dramatic tetralogy about the Hamlet story before Shakespeare's tragedy began, MacKaye wrote: “To Carl Sandburg in the friendship of poetry from Percy MacKaye” and autographed the book at the Players Club, in New York City, December 7, 1950.

It is somewhat of an anticlimax to turn from such names to the multitude of poets who dispatched their little volumes, timorously but hopefully, either to Chikaming Goat Farm, Harbert, Michigan, or to Flat Rock, North Carolina. But their very number testifies to the perennial urge to express one's self in verse and also to Sandburg's fame. Volumes came from England, France, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and Japan, as well as from most of the states of the Union. A nisei sent a book from his detention camp in Wyoming, and a bank president mailed his from Pennsylvania. The poets were housewives, invalids turning to literature for a pastime, high school teachers, students, journalists, professional men. The majority of the books contain inscriptions of some sort, occasionally laconic, more often fulsome, and although the sentiments vary the writers usually express one of three attitudes. Most frequently they express their homage to Sandburg and affirm in some way their appreciation for his work. Again, they intimate that Sandburg has stimulated them to write their own verse so that they have incurred a special obligation to him. Finally, and this is often the most obvious of the motives, they beg for some comment, some evaluation of their work—for praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed.

Thus Jean Catel sent a copy of *Faux Sens*, issued at Montpellier in 1927, with the inscription, “très cordial hommage à Carl Sandburg grand poète, de son frère modeste.” And Alain Bosquet, poet and anthologist, wrote during war time in

a copy of his *L'Image Impardonnable* (1942), “Au grand poète Carl Sandburg, l'hommage sincère d'un admirateur.”

From Iowa in 1936 Van Meter Ames sent a copy of his *Out of Iowa*. From San Francisco came Sara Bard Field's *The Village Festival* in 1920 with the comment: “To Carl Sandburg—The gods bless him—for there is old wine in his new songs”; and from San Francisco also Melba Berry Bennett sent *In Review, Poems* (1946), with the note, “In memory of the delightful day we spent discussing poetry and goats!” Anne Kelledy Gilbert presented Sandburg with a copy of *The Angel of the Battlefield* (1928), from Washington, and an Episcopal minister from the Deep South, Charles Granville Hamilton, sent *Mississippi I Love You* (1941). The gift of Dr. Frederick Kettner, *Life and Spirit* (1948), was described by its author as a “biosophical poem.” In 1932 Edna Nyquist compiled *Pioneer Life and Lore of McPherson County, Kansas*, and in the note accompanying the book describes her motives in undertaking the work. After receiving the book Sandburg made one of his rare marginal notations in such gift volumes: “I thank you Miss N, you done good . . . CS.”

A rather long note from a professor of moral philosophy, A. H. Lindsay, dated December 24, 1929, at Greeley, Colorado, and inscribed in a privately published pamphlet entitled *Aphrodite and Other Sonnets* might well illustrate the dual motives of praising Sandburg and winning some kind of personal recognition.

Dear Mr Sanburg [*sic*]:

I enclose with my compliments a copy of recent sonnets. I dare to send them knowing perhaps that there may not be any which would appeal to you. Yet, if there is one, or a line of one, which may appeal to you, I would be pleased.

I have read your poetry and I enjoy it; but, I frankly confess I prefer your polished products to “free verse.” Not that I do not appreciate the real poetry in your “Grass,” and “Chicago,” “Cool Tombs,”

I do, but I like the "polish" better. The moderns, no doubt, would not agree. There are schools of poetry, as there are, in theology, and all are more or less dogmatists.

I would appreciate your frank reaction to the contents of this copy.

Yours sincerely,

December 24th 1929

A. H. Lindsay.

Since Sandburg scorned sonnets because of their restrictive form, and habitually used free verse, one suspects that the writer never received an answer. But one still wonders what in Mr. Lindsay's mind represented Sandburg's "polish."

Among Sandburg's books are several volumes with no inscriptions and, for obvious reason, without authorial signatures. Two of them are by Adolph Hitler, a translation of *Mein Kampf* and *My New Order*. A third is the second, or 1856, Brooklyn edition of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*.

Sandburg's interest in and indebtedness to Whitman are well known. As a young man he read the Good Gray Poet faithfully and frequently; Whitman was his lecture topic when he first began to

visit the small colleges of the Middle West and to talk about poetry; his own poetry from the very beginning reflects the loose rhythms, the colloquial diction, and the cumulative epithets of the nineteenth-century poet. Thus it is only natural that he would treasure an early edition of *Leaves of Grass*. Perhaps his most effusive tribute to Whitman is contained in the introduction he wrote for the Modern Library edition of Whitman's poems in 1921. But the note that he penned in the 1856 *Leaves of Grass* is quite revealing.

What a lusty, reckless one
was this Young Walt!
C.S.

What an unaccountable one—
and how respectable time has
now made him!

In the second decade of this century Sandburg's own verse was often deemed lusty, reckless, and perhaps unaccountable. Today, in the 1960's, Sandburg is a revered man of letters. Time has made him, too, respectable. ■■

Kaser Is New Editor of CRL

WITH the March 1963 issue, the editorship of *College and Research Libraries* returns to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was begun by Dr. A. F. Kuhlman in 1939. The new editor will be Dr. David Kaser, director of the Joint University libraries and professor of library science in Vanderbilt University, George Peabody College, and Scarritt College. Dr. Kaser has been on CRL's editorial board since last year, was on the editorial board of *Library Resources and Technical Services* from 1958 to 1962, and was editor of the *Missouri Library Association Quarterly* from 1958 to 1960. He has also edited *The Cost Book of Carey & Lea*, which is presently in the University of Pennsylvania Press. In addition to his editing, Dr. Kaser has authored three books and a score of articles which have appeared in library, bibliography, and history journals.

The new assistant editor will be John D. Batsel, assistant divinity librarian in the Joint University libraries. Mr. Batsel took his baccalaureate degree from Lambuth College, his M.A. in religion and his B.D. degree from Vanderbilt University and received his library training in the Peabody Library School. ■■

Expanding Exchanges

By FAY M. BLAKE

FOR THE LAST YEAR the library at the University of California at Los Angeles has been making a conscious effort to expand exchanges, concentrating especially on exchanges with the new nations of Asia and Africa. The problems are enormous but so are the rewards. Because the institutions approached are usually very new many are not yet fully organized to handle exchanges. Some are so new they haven't quite finished congratulating themselves on existing at all. The director of the new Ghanaian library school, for example, rather wryly commented in a recent report that since he was writing the day after the opening of the school, he hadn't anything to say about its past, couldn't find much to say about its present, and had perforce to deal with its devoutly-to-be-hoped-for future.

On the other hand, some of the oldest learned societies in the world flourish in the new nations. One of our recent requests for a new exchange went to the library of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Alexandria. When that library was organized (in the tenth century), herds of bison were still roaming the North American continent and baskets and fishhooks were our most magnificent cultural achievements. In one sense, the very newness of the recently or soon-to-be independent nations helps in the development of cultural exchanges. National pride, recently awakened, and therefore often fiercely intense, as well as a hunger for long-suppressed intellectual growth combined with the traditional impatience of youth is spurring the new nations into feverish publishing and educational programs. From Elizabethville, Kampala, Accra, Djakarta publications

Miss Blake is Librarian assigned to the gifts and exchanges division at University of California library, Los Angeles.

have begun to come in despite the most difficult internal situations.

The instability of some of the new regimes creates additional headaches for exchange librarians. Since most of our exchange work involves serials, trying to keep up with the continuity of publication sometimes becomes nightmarish. This is, of course, especially true for government publications, where even under optimum conditions a secretariat of health, education, labor and land distribution may suddenly fragment into four different departments with four different publishing programs. Coups, power struggles, and changes of personnel in the new nations often blur the exchange picture drastically. Not only may there be four new departments but it may also be true that none of them are on speaking terms with the others and inquiries to any about any are likely to go unanswered. To add to the confusion, there is inconsistency in continuing organizations established before independence. In the Upper Volta Republic, for example, the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire has continued to function, issuing a new series of the *Études Voltaïques*, but letters to the Université Lovanium in Léopoldville, Congo have gone unanswered for many months now.

Political considerations and bureaucracy in our own government offices hamper exchange work as well. One letter requesting clearance on the export of technical serials to mainland China has now been shunted back and forth among

four different government agencies for six months—and the answer is still forthcoming.

As confusing as the political situation may be, however, it is the economic situation which creates discernible havoc. The poverty prevalent in Asia and Africa reaches out to shake us every once in a while—as when a Burmese university sends us a snapshot of their pathetically bare library and writes that “the executive committee felt honored” by our gift of 104 books but regrets they have nothing to offer in exchange. Or when an East African university librarian hesitates to choose a University of California serial in exchange for his institution’s occasional papers because, he writes, their serial will appear only as the money for publication can be scabbled together so he is “too embarrassed” to accept our regularly published journal. Or when an Indonesian society offers us their journal as a gift because “it is too modest” to be used for exchange.

Technical difficulties of all kinds also slow down the establishment and the functioning of exchanges. Some of the material, for example, comes in on paper of such appalling quality that it is beginning to crumble before it reaches us. The printing is sometimes far from perfect—words inserted upside-down or lines rippling above and below a straight horizontal line. Even such a relatively simple process as addressing may create problems—misspellings, handwriting difficult to decipher (typewriters are in short supply) or woefully incomplete addresses (like the recent “University Library, California, USA”).

As institutions of learning expand, the mere mechanical aspects of exchange arrangements become more and more complicated, and trying to transmit exchanges becomes more and more difficult. Our exchanges, for example, are all initiated from our central exchange office in Berkeley. After weeks or months (sometimes years) of negotiations with Berkeley, despite repetition of the separate ad-

dresses, it must come as something of a shock to receive an acknowledgement or a claim from an unknown in Los Angeles. On occasion this has apparently been so unnerving that either both campuses begin to receive duplicate or triplicate copies of everything or all shipments to both campuses come to an abrupt halt. At the moment Berkeley and Los Angeles are both receiving duplicate copies of a weekly newspaper issued by a certain government agency and addressed to: University of California Library, Berkeley and [sic] Los Angeles, California, USA. We have formed our own mental picture of the fellow at the head of that agency—parts his hair in the middle and wears a belt and suspenders.

Language difficulties are probably the most persistent and troublesome of the many problems involved in exchange work. While it is only a little amusing to be solemnly told by a very polite Japanese gentleman that he has rejoiced for some years now in “very intimate relations” with one of our most respectable—not to say, prim—lady librarians, it is somewhat confusing to hear from Uganda that a brand-new journal is now at last “out of print.” (We figured out that meant it was “off the press.”) Or to receive an offer for “elderly” Yugoslav publications does not really throw us off, but a letter in which “receive” is consistently used instead of “request” does.

On the other hand, I shudder to think of the effect of some of our gobbledygook on an earnest and harried Burmese or Malayan librarian. One of our faculty members writes from a book-buying tour to “appraise” us of the current situation. With such a tenuous grasp of our own language how can we hope to communicate delicate shades of meaning to the foreign librarians to whom we write? Facility with a number of languages is especially important to exchange work—and title-page pidgin is not enough. All of our correspondence is written in English, and it would probably speed up

matters somewhat if we were able to write fluently in several languages. As it is, our exchange staff has among its members a good knowledge of German and French, some grasp of Spanish and Italian, and a bare reading knowledge of Russian. We are constantly discovering that we have slightly misinterpreted some idiomatic phrase in Spanish or Italian or that we haven't quite understood a request in one of these languages. Fortunately, among such a large staff as that in the UCLA library there are many linguists and it is a simple matter to get a colleague's help in translating a letter accurately. But the more extensive the language abilities of an exchange staff, the better the chance for smoother exchange relationships.

Discovering the existence of new scholarly institutions publishing serials can become a fascinating game. The 1961-62 edition of *The World of Learning* has added a number of scholarly institutions in the new nations, and, as always, lists addresses, personnel, and, in some cases, titles of serial publications. *The International Handbook of Universities* is especially good for addresses of some of the smaller colleges and universities and also lists titles of some publications. UNESCO's *Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications* is an excellent compilation, but, since it appeared in 1956, much of it is outdated. A new edition is in the planning stage and should be a very valuable addition to university exchange sections. We have also discovered a number of exchange possibilities by checking the list of exchanges in each issue of the *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries*. The mimeographed *Report on the Survey of the Institutions of Higher Education in Africa* issued by the World Assembly of Youth in Brussels in 1959 packs a great deal of useful information into compact form. Zimmerman's *Guide to Current Latin American Periodicals* is accurate, up-to-date and a real help in the murky chaos which is Latin-American publish-

ing, but it is limited to Latin-American serials in the humanities and the social sciences. *New Serial Titles* is invaluable, especially with the recent publication of the two-volume 1950-1960 cumulation. Our own experience has shown us, however, that it is a better source for checking precise entry, holdings, date and place of origin, etc., than it is for discovering new titles.

In a brief experiment with German university publications we found that many of the titles listed in *NST* which our library did not have turned out to be abortive (ceased with no. 1 or 2), unavailable on exchange, or highly specialized. Ideally, the exchange librarian would be working from a sample issue or two in hand, but this is, of course, not always possible. We try to substitute "very intimate relations" with faculty members who can often steer us to new publications which may be available on exchange and the development of a pin-eal eye (symbolic, of course) trained to pounce on any hint that might lead to a new exchange.

Basic to the successful functioning of exchanges with the new nations is the library's philosophy toward this aspect of acquisitions. If we are to carry out our responsibility for conserving and disseminating the whole of man's culture, we must deliberately and consciously turn our backs on the concept of "Yankee horse-traders" or "shrewd business deals." Our exchange relations with the new nations can be regarded as investments in the future. At the University of California we are fortunate in having a very active publishing program and a very generous university press so that the library has a great deal of scholarly material to distribute.

In the exchange section at UCLA we do not insist on absolute equity in exchange. Although our returns do not always equal in quantity or quality what we distribute, we do not regard ourselves as a charitable enterprise. For one

thing, the modest occasional papers or newsletters coming in now from the new nations are eventually going to be treasure troves for scholars. For another, the amicable relationships we develop now are, we hope, a very small encouragement to the scholarly endeavors of the new nations. For still another, we are not absolutely certain that the flood of schol-

arly material pouring out of our rich campuses really does outweigh the ultimate value of the small irregular bulletin. New additions to knowledge have a way of cropping up in unexpected people and places. And, finally, we get a real and personal kick out of receiving a sparkling new "out of print" journal from Ouagadougou. ■■

Representatives of ALA

ALA REPRESENTATIVES at recent academic ceremonies were: Elizabeth J. Enright, librarian of Washburn University at the inauguration of Harold E. Sponberg as president of the university, on October 7; Edward G. Holley, director of libraries, University of Houston, at the inauguration of Kenneth S. Pitzer as president of Rice University, Houston, on October 10-12; Mark M. Gormley, university librarian of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, at the inauguration of Walker D. Wyman as president of Wisconsin State College at Whitewater, on October 18; John Fall of the New York Public library, at the inauguration of James M. Hester as president of New York University, on October 25; Robert W. Evans, Oberlin College library, at the inauguration of Glenn L. McConagha as president of Muskingum College, on November 2; Phyllis Maggeroli, ALA headquarters, at the inauguration of James E. Crimi as president of Aurora College, on November 3; Mrs. Nell B. Wright, Public Library of Winston-Salem, N.C., at the inauguration of Kenneth R. Williams as president of Winston-Salem Teachers College, on November 11; Oswald H. Joerg, Davenport Public library, at the inauguration of Clarence W. Sorenson as president of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., on November 16-17; Margaret I. Rufsvold, Indiana University Division of Library Science, at the inauguration of Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., as president of Indiana University, on November 19; G. H. Sandy, Lubbock Public library, at the dedication of Texas Technical College library, on October 21; Emerson Greenaway, director of the Philadelphia Free library, at the dedication of the University of Pennsylvania's new library building. ■■

The ALA-Ford Foundation Burma Projects: A Report

WHEN, on October 11, the Burmese Embassy notified the Ford Foundation that the Government of the Union of Burma "desires to finance the expenditures of all Burmese scholars who are currently studying abroad till completion of their studies with effect from 1st October, 1962," the programs of library development financed by the Ford Foundation and administered by the American Library Association were officially ended. Beginning in 1958 American librarians had spent approximately three years at each of the two universities of Burma, the University of Rangoon and the University of Mandalay; nine Burmese had been sent to library schools in the United States; some twenty-five to thirty young people had received on-the-job training in clerical and subprofessional library tasks; modern library equipment had been installed in the libraries of both universities; the existing libraries recataloged and thousands of books and periodical volumes added. The American librarians involved in these two projects were Jay E. Daily, who spent three years at the University of Mandalay, and Paul H. Bixler and the writer, who spent two years and thirteen months, respectively, at the University of Rangoon. The projects, which involved at Mandalay reorganization of the university library, and setting up a divisional library for the Faculty of the Social Sciences at Rangoon, were assigned to the Association of College and Research Libraries as the administrative focal point within the ALA organization. The Mandalay project was limited originally to one year; an extension of two years was granted in 1960. The Rangoon project began in 1958 and was scheduled to run for two years; an extension was granted for the years 1961-63. Thus, when the Government of the Union of Burma notified the Ford Foundation on April 12, 1962, that it no longer desired aid from foreign organizations and asked that all Foundation personnel leave the country within six months, the Mandalay project had just about reached its

terminal point and the Rangoon project had still another year to go.

PERSONNEL

The agreements signed by the university officials, the Ford Foundation, and ALA required that Burmese be sent abroad for professional training in library science so that the libraries could be maintained and operated according to modern procedures. Two young men from Mandalay were sent, one to the University of Michigan, the other to George Peabody College; U Kyaw is expected to complete his work at Michigan in January 1963. U Kaung Nyunt who left Burma a few days before the government suspended foreign aid scholarships on March 16, 1962, will probably need to spend another academic year at Peabody before receiving the degree in library science. The University of Rangoon Agreement provided for seven students; three to serve as the professional staff of the Social Science library and four, under the extended project, for the staff of the university library. U Than Lwin, who was chosen to be chief librarian of the Social Science library, had to return home for reasons of health after a few weeks at Syracuse University in the fall of 1960. Concurrently, Daw Hlaing Hlaing Cho, who had operated a departmental library in the Social Science Faculty, entered Peabody College and upon her return to Rangoon in September 1961 began work as cataloger in the Social Science library. In September 1962, three young people returned to Rangoon with degrees in library science. U Myo Lwin, Peabody, is employed temporarily in the university library since no position was created for him, as originally planned, in the Social Science library; U Ohn Pe, Michigan, selected to be chief librarian of the Social Science library after the return of U Than Lwin, may be working part time in the Social Science library, certainly he is devoting all or a major portion of his time teaching psychology; and Daw Myint Myint Khyn,

Indiana, has returned to her position of branch superintendent (supervisor of clerical staff) in the Social Science library. The two catalogers from the university library, Daw Khin Khin Ohn and U Maung Maung, are still enrolled at the University of Illinois and will return to their posts upon completion of their work in January 1963. Of the nine persons sent abroad by the two projects four have returned to Burma with degrees in library science and we have reason to believe that three of them are at present engaged full time in the libraries of the University of Rangoon; four are still engaged in study in this country and we expect all of them to earn degrees and return to their posts in the libraries of the two universities from which they are on leave. When the scholarship program was suspended we were busily engaged trying to get approval for another young woman, Daw Kyawt Kyawt, to come to the United States; these efforts brought to our attention the fact that the scholarship program had been suspended.

In addition to these persons who received professional training, a much larger number of young Burmese received in-service training which has helped them to move into better paying jobs and, in some cases, into permanent jobs. Some of the persons on the university payrolls were granted additional pay from the projects; upon notice that the projects would be terminated these young people began immediately to seek other positions which paid salaries similar to those which they had been receiving. Others who were hired full time by the projects were able to compete successfully for permanent positions because, they claimed, of the experience they had had in "an American type" of library. Experience in the use of the typewriter, experience in filing, keeping materials in order, improved use of the English language—these were definite assets gained by these young people as by-products of their work with the projects. One young man was hired by a government library, another by an embassy where the use of English was important.

Only in this area of personnel did the University of Rangoon fail to implement a condition of the Agreement. In the original Agreement the university promised to "make arrangements for permanent staff to manage the (Social Science) library. This staff shall include one member of the staff of the Fac-

ulty of Social Sciences at the rank of lecturer who will be assigned as librarian on a part-time basis; two permanent assistant librarians of the rank of assistant lecturer; and other clerical assistants." The clerical assistants were provided immediately, but the professional positions have not, to our knowledge, been created as yet. Even so, the Social Science library is not without professional personnel; at least two of our trainees are engaged there on a full-time basis—one receiving pay from the department of economics and the other being paid as supervisor of the library clerical staff.

BOOK COLLECTIONS

The book collections in both institutions have been materially improved; in both institutions the existing libraries had to be recataloged. At Mandalay, with some seventeen thousand volumes in the university library, Dr. Daily set up a production line, divided the cataloging process into its simplest essentials and placed as much of the work on the shoulders of his clerical staff as he possibly could. His original assignment required that the job be completed in one year! With an extension of two years, he and U Htun Aung, the university librarian, with their staff of clerical workers, cataloged and reorganized the entire university library system: the Medical College library, the library of the College of Agriculture, the library of the Intermediate College at Magwe, and set up the library of a new Intermediate College at Taunggyi. At the close of the project the University of Mandalay could boast of a fully-cataloged and well organized library system of some forty-five thousand volumes. Books had been taken out of locked cabinets and placed on steel shelves fully available to all students and teachers. Even before installing the steel shelving, imported from India, Daily had unlocked the cabinets and virtually established an open-shelf library. Moreover, at the close of the project there had been established, as an adjunct to the library, an audio-visual theater supplied with seats, audio-visual equipment, phonorecords, and exhibition space.

At Rangoon, Bixler found several small departmental libraries with a total of some seventy-five hundred volumes "variously cataloged and cared for." Some of the books were cataloged in one way, some in another,

and others not cataloged at all. Bixler decided to use Library of Congress catalog cards because he felt that the Dewey numbers and subject headings would be useful in the future when catalogers may be inexperienced and LC cards unavailable; the cards would furnish a complete form of catalog annotation; and their use would reduce typing—and the incidence of typing errors—to a minimum. Good fortune made it possible for Bixler to secure the services of a young American woman, a graduate of the Syracuse School of Library Science, who was residing in Rangoon. During 1958-60 most of the books from the departmental libraries were transferred to the new Social Science library, cataloged, and made available for use; others were transferred from at least one department in 1961. To these were added sufficient books and bound periodicals so that the Social Science library in June 1962 comprised some eighteen thousand volumes. Each of the six departments of the faculty assigned a teacher to assist in book selection and during the course of the project several teachers returned from graduate study in England and the United States. To a man these persons gladly entered into the book selection process, so much so that we can feel confident that the Social Science library will serve the needs of the students and teachers of the faculty as well as one would find in a similar situation anywhere.

It may be interesting to point out some differences between the book collections in these two libraries. First of all and least important in this connection, is the fact that the Social Science library is limited to the materials needed by the six departments that comprise the Faculty of Social Science, while at Mandalay the library serves the entire university. The most important difference centers around materials in the Burmese language. In the Social Science library less than 1 per cent, perhaps, of the material is published in Burmese, chiefly government publications, some of which are also published in English. At Mandalay, however, a very high percentage of the books are in Burmese; there are several reasons why this situation prevails. The library at Mandalay serves the entire university while the Social Science library at Rangoon serves only a segment of the university community; at Rangoon the university library attempts to collect all ma-

terials published in the country. Very important is the fact that Mandalay is a more "Burmese" city than Rangoon; while there are many students at both universities who would prefer books in Burmese to books in English and who find the use of English quite a chore, the percentage of these students is probably much higher at Mandalay. It is planned that at some future date the subject catalog at Mandalay will have all headings in Burmese; at the present time subject headings are not typed on the individual cards, they are typed only on guide cards, and cards for each book on a subject are filed after the guide card bearing that heading. When the subjects are translated into Burmese, the headings can then be typed on the cards as we do in our American libraries. The visiting librarian at Mandalay had a task which his colleagues at Rangoon were spared—the cataloging of palm-leaf manuscripts and *parabaiiks*, sources of Burmese history and literature, an area of particular interest to U Thein Han, university librarian at Rangoon.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

The agreements, in both instances, required that the university concerned furnish such equipment as was available locally and that project funds would be used to purchase books, periodicals, supplies, and the equipment which had to be purchased abroad. Tables, chairs and desks for both libraries were built by local carpenters. Card catalog cabinets and book trucks were imported from the United States for Rangoon, but at Mandalay the "hardware" for these items was imported while the actual cabinets and trucks were built locally. Similarly with the steel shelving, the shelving for Rangoon was imported from the United States, while that for Mandalay was imported from India. The result of this procedure is that the Social Science library at Rangoon presents a more American, more Western, look and the university library at Mandalay looks more Burmese, more Asian. Again, this appearance conforms, even though unintentionally, to the difference between the two cities.

The main library at Mandalay is housed in one large room, the top floor of a sizeable rectangular building, Razak Hall. The Social Science library at Rangoon consists of four rooms on the ground (first) floor of the

recently constructed Faculty of Social Science building situated at the northern end of the University Estate, overlooking one of the two large lakes which contribute to the recreational facilities and beauty of Rangoon. One room is equipped only with chairs, tables and desks and is used by students for study purposes after the library has closed. The main library reading room and the reference room have a central core of steel stacks, surrounded by chairs, tables and desks; the fourth room is the workroom and it is here that all of the technical processes are performed. Air conditioners were installed in the reference room and dehumidifiers in the workroom and main library reading room in order to combat dampness and the work of insects. A microfilm reader and cabinets for storing reels of the *New York Times* and several journals have been placed in the reference room.

BENEFITS OF THE PROJECTS

Aside from the usual benefits that accrue to any institution that undergoes a program of library improvement, there are several other benefits, tangible and intangible, that have come to all concerned. The Americans and members of their families had an opportunity to gain a clearer understanding and appreciation of the living conditions and

problems of a "developing" country; this writer was about halfway home before he realized that for more than a year he had not seen store windows filled with electrical appliances and many other items that we in the United States may purchase on almost any street corner whenever we have the urge—and the money. Several young Burmese have had the opportunity of travel in both the East and the West, the privilege of living in a university community, of studying under teachers who use methods different from those to which they are accustomed—this can be a benefit, if wisely used. Certainly, their horizons have been greatly widened. As indicated above, even those clerical and subprofessional workers who were hired by the projects have enjoyed certain material benefits, even though not commensurate with those enjoyed by the young people who studied abroad. The faculty members at both institutions had another opportunity to practice cooperation and working together; as each department head gave up his library, he could see more clearly the advantages of teamwork and of larger units of library resources and services. It is hoped that at Rangoon, especially, the Social Science library will serve as a model for bringing together more of the twenty-odd library units that still exist in the other faculties of the university.—*Joseph H. Reason.* ■■

"Creative" Circulation at Stanford

STANFORD UNIVERSITY librarians last summer discovered that a completely printed, bound and cataloged pair of books called "Pataphysical Meditations" by "Dargoman C. Basqui" was circulating in their library system. Proper catalog cards were even inserted into the files, so the book could be used by students. A note included says that eight of the twelve pages were swept up accidentally and burned, leaving only one 156-word poem, which parodies *avant garde* poetry. An editor's note explains "Pataphysics is the science of imaginary solutions, which symbolically attributes the properties of objects, described by the virtuality, to their lineaments." The book was, apparently, printed by "The Homecraft Press, Cornucopia, Ore.—You Find 'Em, We Bind 'Em." ■■

Grants Awarded by ACRL Committee

AT ITS EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING held at the University of Michigan, November 25-27, 1962, the ACRL Grants Committee made grants to seventy college and university libraries. In addition, the committee awarded individual grants to two librarians in support of research. Applications for assistance amounting to approximately \$330,000 were submitted by 294 institutions; librarians requested more than \$40,000 for the purchase of the *New York Times* on microfilm.

All of the grants, except two or three, were given for the purchase of books and periodicals to support honors programs, area studies, and the various fields of study from art to zoology. St. Mary's Dominican College was given money with which to collect material concerning the Second Vatican Council; Wilmington College will purchase books to be used in connection with a series of convocations and seminars which deal with the fundamental issues facing students as "citizens of the nation and the world." Fisk University was given funds to aid in refurbishing a collection of drawings and paintings depicting African life and African types. Ten libraries were given grants to assist in the purchase of one or more parts of the Library of Congress Catalog and the National Union Catalog. The grants range in amount from \$220 to \$1,500; the average of the institutional awards is slightly less than \$600. Libraries in thirty-five states in all regions of the country have been awarded grants this year. In New England and the East twelve awards were made to libraries in five states; in the South nineteen libraries in twelve states were given grants; in the Midwest twenty-six libraries in eleven states; and in the West thirteen libraries in seven states.

The Grants Program was made possible this year by the following companies and corporation foundations: Kennecott Copper Corporation; McGraw-Hill Publishing Company; The National Biscuit Company Foundation; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Pitney-Bowes, Inc.; Time, Inc.; United States Steel Foundation, Inc.; and H. W. Wilson Co.

The ACRL Grants Program was initiated in 1955 with a grant of \$30,000 from the U.S. Steel Foundation. The program is directed toward the general needs of private colleges and universities for developing their library collections, improving the quality of library service to higher education through fundamental research in librarianship, and otherwise aiding in the best use of the most modern teaching and learning materials. More than \$328,000 has been distributed since inception of the program.

Members of the Grants Committee for 1962/63 are: Richard W. Morin (chairman), librarian, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.; Helen M. Brown, librarian, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Wen Chao Chen, librarian, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mark M. Gormley, librarian, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis.; Richard B. Harwell, librarian, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; David Kaser, director, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.; Humphrey G. Bousfield (consultant), librarian, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Katharine M. Stokes (ex officio), librarian, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.; and Joseph H. Reason (ex officio), 50 East Huron Street, Chicago.

1962/63 ACRL GRANTS

- ADRIAN COLLEGE, Adrian, Mich. (Mrs. Dorothy M. Shipman) \$255.
BATES COLLEGE, Lewiston, Me. (Iva W. Foster) \$500.
BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala. (Margaret H. Hughes) \$400.
BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE, Blue Mountain, Miss. (Mrs. Florence F. Taylor) \$400.
CHAMINADE COLLEGE OF HONOLULU, Honolulu, Hawaii (Bro. Charles C. Cummings) \$500.
CLARKE COLLEGE, Dubuque, Iowa (Sister Mary Harrietta) \$800.
COLORADO WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Denver, Colo. (Pearce S. Grove) \$600.
UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS, Dallas, Tex. (Sister Mary Dorothea) \$700.
EASTERN BAPTIST COLLEGE, St. Davids, Pa. (Ethel Klingerman) \$700.
EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Emory, Va. (Helen Power) \$1,000.

- FISK UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn. (Arna Bon-
temp) \$500.
- FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Pa.
(Herbert B. Anstaet) \$800.
- GOSHEN COLLEGE, Goshen, Ind. (James R. Clem-
ens) \$500.
- HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE, Hampden-Sydney,
Va. (Paul L. Grier) \$750.
- HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES, Geneva,
N.Y. (Elizabeth Thalman) \$500.
- COLLEGE OF THE HOLY NAMES, Oakland, Calif.
(Sister Raphael Mary) \$500.
- HUNTINGDON COLLEGE, Montgomery, Ala.
(R. Glenn Massengale) \$500.
- LA SIERRA COLLEGE, La Sierra, Calif. (D. Glenn
Hilts) \$1,200.
- LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Appleton, Wis. (H. A. Bru-
baker) \$700.
- LEWIS AND CLARK COLLEGE, Portland, Ore. (Lau-
rence E. Tomlinson) \$275.
- LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln University, Pa.
(Donald C. Yelton) \$1,000.
- MANCHESTER COLLEGE, North Manchester, Ind.
(Ruth Coblentz) \$500.
- MARYLHURST COLLEGE, Marylhurst, Ore. (Sister
Mary Imeldine) \$500.
- MARY MANSE COLLEGE, Toledo, Ohio (Sister
Virginia Marie) \$400.
- MARYMOUNT COLLEGE, Salina, Kan. (Sister Agnes
Virginia Engelbert) \$300.
- METHODIST COLLEGE, Fayetteville, N.C. (Alva W.
Stewart) \$450.
- MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY, Decatur, Ill. (Donald D.
Hendricks) \$400.
- MOUNT MARY COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wis. (S. M.
Angela Merici) \$800.
- MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, Allentown, Pa. (John S.
Davidson) \$350.
- NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln, Neb.
(Ted Kneebone) \$600.
- NORTHWEST NAZARENE COLLEGE, Nampa, Idaho
(Edith E. Lancaster) \$400.
- COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, Belmont, Calif. (Sis-
ter Mary Justine) \$500.
- OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, Los Angeles, Calif. (Tytus
G. Harmsen) \$500.
- COLLEGE OF THE OZARKS, Clarksville, Ark. (Mrs.
Lucile L. Murphy) \$600.
- PARSONS COLLEGE, Fairfield, Iowa (Homer Lee
Sutton) \$400.
- PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE, Chester, Pa.
(Lee C. Brown) \$800.
- PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY, Enid, Okla. (Eugene T.
Curtis) \$240.
- PIKEVILLE COLLEGE, Pikeville, Ky. (Wesley Pink-
erton) \$800.
- UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND, Tacoma, Wash.
(Warren L. Perry) \$500.
- ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Rochester,
N.Y. (Thomas E. Strader) \$1,000.
- COLLEGE OF ST. BENEDICT, St. Joseph, Minn.
(Sister Imogene) \$1,300.
- ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Santa Fe, N.M. (Charlotte
Fletcher) \$500.
- ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, Collegeville, Minn. (Ben-
jamin J. Stein) \$800.
- ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Rensselaer, Ind. (Charles
Banet) \$300.
- ST. MARY'S DOMINICAN COLLEGE, New Orleans,
La. (Sister Mary Reginald) \$400.
- ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, Winooski, Vt. (Vincent
B. Maloney) \$500.
- ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, Jersey City, N.J. (Edmond
FX. Ivers) \$700.
- ST. PROCOPIUS COLLEGE, Lisle, Ill. (Adolph E.
Hrdlicka) \$220.
- COLLEGE OF ST. ROSE, Albany, N.Y. (Sister Anna
Clare) \$500.
- COLLEGE OF ST. THOMAS, St. Paul, Minn. (Clyde
E. Eddy) \$500.
- SAN DIEGO COLLEGE FOR MEN, San Diego, Calif.
(Charles Dollen) \$1,000.
- SAN DIEGO COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, San Diego,
Calif. (Mother Kathleen McDevitt) \$1,500.
- SIMPSON COLLEGE, Indianola, Iowa (William W.
Garton) \$650.
- SIoux FALLS COLLEGE, Sioux Falls, S.D. (Hans O.
Zenner) \$885.
- SPRING HILL COLLEGE, Mobile, Ala. (Robert J.
Zietz) \$500.
- STERLING COLLEGE, Sterling, Kan. (Lucile Luk-
ens) \$200.
- STETSON UNIVERSITY, DeLand, Fla. (Bob L. Mow-
ery) \$1,000.
- COLLEGE OF STEUBENVILLE, Steubenville, Ohio
(Demetrius Shenk) \$400.
- TARKIO COLLEGE, Tarkio, Mo. (Jeanette Huston)
\$1,000.
- TAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Upland, Ind. (Alice K.
Holcombe) \$650.
- TENNESSEE WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Athens, Tenn.
(Claryse D. Myers) \$600.
- TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE, Seguin, Tex. (Warren
Lusky) \$400.
- TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky. (Roemol
Henry) \$400.
- UNION COLLEGE, Barbourville, Ky. (J. B. McFer-
rin) \$425.
- WELLS COLLEGE, Aurora, N.Y. (Helen L. Sears)
\$600.
- WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Oxford, Ohio
(Esther Duggleby) \$500.
- WESTMAR COLLEGE, LeMars, Iowa (Esther Mer-
kle) \$400.
- WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo. (P. G. Mor-
rison) \$500.
- WHEELING COLLEGE, Wheeling, W. Va. (Jose-
phine Savaro) \$500.
- WILMINGTON COLLEGE, Wilmington, Ohio (Wil-
lis H. Hall) \$600.

Research grants for bibliographic projects were awarded to Paul Kaufman and Michael M. Reynolds. Kaufman, consultant in bibliography, University of Washington, Seattle, was awarded \$1,000 to make a comprehensive study of book clubs in eighteenth century England; Reynolds, assistant director of li-

braries, West Virginia University, Morgantown, was awarded \$475 to compile and publish a guide to sources of theses and dissertations and research in progress.

Remington Rand grants for new furniture and equipment available through the Library Bureau will be announced at a later date. ■■

University of North Carolina Revised Program for M.S. in L.S. Degree

A REVISED PROGRAM for the M.S. in L.S. degree in the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will become effective in the summer session of 1963. Greater flexibility in the prescribed content of the graduate program will make possible a better balance between academic and professional preparation, it is believed by school curricula experts. The school anticipates that the new structure will make possible more complete articulation of its graduate program with undergraduate programs in library science which are approved under ALA/NCATE standards as adopted by the ALA Council in January, 1959.

In addition to affording better balance of professional and nonprofessional content in a student's total program, the new curriculum insures that each student will complete a common professional core of study whatever his ultimate professional objective, and that he will have maximum opportunity to specialize in his chosen field of librarianship without prejudice to his basic professional preparation. For all students who can meet the admission requirements, the time required to obtain the degree will be reduced from three full semesters or equivalent to two full semesters plus a summer session. Students who hold graduate degrees in other disciplines may be able to complete their professional preparation in no more than two semesters of residence.

Essential changes in the new curriculum include: 1) increasing the prescribed graduate content to thirty-nine semester hours unless the student already holds a graduate degree, when the total normally will be thirty to thirty-three hours; 2) substitution of a core curriculum which may be completed at the advanced undergraduate or the graduate level; 3) modification of the formal minor requirement in an academic discipline, in favor of a plan under which the number and choice of academic courses and their fields can be selected in closer harmony with a student's needs and his professional objectives; 4) substitution of a research paper in conjunction with the required course in research methodology for the present thesis; and 5) a final comprehensive examination to include the entirety of a student's professional preparation. No changes in requirements for admission, completing residence, demonstrating reading knowledge of at least one foreign language, or in the transfer of graduate credit from other universities are being made. ■■

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

A "WORKING SCHOLAR'S" library collection of 14,500 volumes has been purchased by the University of California, Santa Barbara. The Jacob Peter Mayer library covers mainly the humanities, and additionally includes a considerable number of books relating to mass media, film and television problems, and studies in psychology.

A RARE RELIGIOUS BOOK setting forth the basic philosophy of the teachings of Buddha has been given to the Yale University library, New Haven, Conn., by Ira Victor Morris. The book, hand-penned in meticulous monastery script in Tibet more than three hundred fifty years ago, measures 10 by 28 inches, and weighs 55 pounds. The exclusive use of gold in the lettering accounts for the weight.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, Newark, has been given the library of the Delaware Saengerbund comprising about five thousand German books. A large majority are early- or middle-nineteenth century popular novels.

MORRIS LIBRARY of Southern Illinois University recently received from John W. Allen the bulk of his personal library and files of original material. Included in the gift are some five hundred volumes, dozens of manuscripts, illustrated maps, thousands of pages of typed notes, letters, photographs, negatives and slides. The published books, including Allen's own county histories, comprise a collection on southern Illinois history and pioneer life.

THE LATE GUGLIELMO FERRERRO'S manuscripts, letters, and papers have been presented to the Columbia University libraries, New York City, by his daughter, Nina Ferrero Raditsa.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S Fales collection of nearly forty thousand volumes and approximately ten thousand manuscripts has been augmented by a further gift of DeCoursey Fales that includes a group of letters and notebooks by Ronald Firbank. Also included are some twenty-five letters of Sir Walter Scott, three letters of William Butler Yeats, sixteen manuscript essays by Arnold Bennett, and letters by R. L. Stevenson, Charles

Dickens, and William Makepeace Thackeray.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY libraries, Columbus, have received a collection of some thirty-five volumes including several journals of horology and watchmaking from the library of the late Herman H. Seff, a pioneer member of the Buckeye Chapter of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors. These materials will be kept up to date by contributions from Mrs. Seff and present members of the chapter.

AWARDS, GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY on social science literature published in Communist Bloc countries will be supported by a \$54,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to the Bureau of Census.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY has been granted \$35,031 by the National Science Foundation to provide Russian and related mathematical literature for abstracting and research libraries. The society was also granted \$68,724 to support a program of translation of mathematical research articles.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION has granted the Medical Library Association \$16,200 to support the Second International Congress of Medical Librarianship.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA libraries, Gainesville, offer a number of graduate assistantships for the academic year 1963/64, for study leading to a master's or doctoral degree in a subject field. Stipends of \$2,250 for a ten-month period require fifteen hours of library duty each week; stipends of \$3,000 for the same period require twenty hours. Holders of assistantships are exempt from out-of-state tuition fees. The deadline for filing formal application is March 15. Application forms may be obtained from the Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY libraries announce the continuation of their program designed to give intensive instruction to prospective rare book librarians. Two fellows will be selected, who are required to remain in residence in Bloomington from July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964, engaged in programs assigned by members of the Lilly library staff. Each fellow will receive a stipend of \$5,000 for the

twelve-month period payable in twelve instalments. Fellows are expected to find employment in rare book divisions of college, university or public libraries at the conclusion of the year.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY has been granted \$15,833 for an operations research and systems engineering study of the university library.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION again in 1963 will award the Murray Gottlieb Prize of \$100, for the best essay on some phase of American medical history by a medical librarian. Mrs. Mildred Langner is chairman of the Murray Gottlieb Prize Essay Committee, Medical Library Association, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda 14, Md. April 15 is the closing date for submitting essays.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC., of Cambridge, Mass., has been granted a contract by the National Science Foundation for a study of the degree of centralization of facilities desirable for storage and dissemination of scientific documents.

THE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in New York City is engaged in a study to improve the use of library facilities of seven member institutions in Brooklyn, working with a grant of \$3,750 from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Rice Estes, librarian of Pratt Institute and president of the Metropolitan College Inter-Library Association, is conducting the study.

THE AMY LOVEMAN NATIONAL AWARD of \$1,000 is being offered for the second year to a college senior who has collected an outstanding personal library. Established in 1962, the annual award is sponsored by the Book of the Month Club, *Saturday Review*, and the Women's National Book Association.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INSTITUTE has received a grant of \$16,462 to support a user study of translated Soviet journals.

BUILDINGS

JUNIATA COLLEGE, Huntingdon, Pa., has received a grant of \$25,000 from the Kresge Foundation toward a library building now under construction. The three-floor library got under way last August, and plans call for completion of the building by August 1963, at an estimated cost of \$603,000.

THE NEW BEINECKE LIBRARY at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., which will have a capacity of 750,000 volumes and will house the principal rare book and manuscript col-

lections of the university, is the gift of Edwin J., Frederick W., and the late Walter Beinecke, and their families. The building is now under construction and will be completed in late 1963.

THE NEWLY RENOVATED NEWBERRY LIBRARY in Chicago arranged an exhibition of rare books and manuscripts, which opened December 1, to celebrate completion of its million-dollar remodeling program.

UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA (Kan.) dedicated their new Ablah library building on November 2. The three-story-and-basement structure costing more than one million dollars was the gift of the Ablah family. It provides approximately one-hundred-twenty thousand square feet of space, with a capacity of three-hundred-fifty thousand volumes. More than a thousand readers can be accommodated, 230 at wall-type study carrels. Expansion of the library can be accomplished by adding a fourth floor.

GROUND WILL BE BROKEN for the Francis A. Countway library of medicine in Boston in late March or early April. Occupancy is planned for the spring of 1965. The Countway library will house the combined collections—numbering some four hundred fifty thousand volumes—of the Boston medical library, Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, and Harvard School of Public Health. Construction costs are estimated at four and a half million dollars.

CEDAR CREST COLLEGE, Allentown, Pa., began construction of a new library building in December. Cost is estimated at seven-hundred thousand dollars. Plans call for space for one-hundred thousand volumes, and seating for 50 per cent of the student enrollment of five hundred.

BELOIT (Wis.) COLLEGE had datestone-sealing ceremonies on September 23, shortly after their new Colonel Robert H. Morse library was occupied. The building has some fifty-three thousand square feet and cost about one-million two-hundred thousand dollars including furnishings and landscaping. Book capacity is three-hundred-fifty thousand volumes. Nearly half the student body of one thousand can be accommodated, 122 at carrels throughout the three-level building.

MEETINGS, INSTITUTES, WORKSHOPS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE section on information and

communication discussed the use of foreign science literature at a section meeting late in December.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY School of Library Science will hold a seminar in the evaluation of filmed and recorded materials on August 12 to 23. Enrollment will be limited to thirty students. For application forms and information, address Dean Wayne S. Yenawine, School of Library Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, N.Y.

THE LITERATURE OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE, its management and use, was the subject of a meeting at Oak Ridge, Tenn., arranged primarily for the benefit of librarians at AEC libraries, in September.

THE COLLEGE SECTION of the Catholic Library Association's Wisconsin unit discussed "Acquisitions Work, the Balance between Business and Bookmanship," at a meeting of the association in Milwaukee in October.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES were discussed by Philip P. Mason of Wayne State University, Detroit, at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists on September 30.

A REGIONAL SEMINAR FOR LATIN AMERICA, at Mendoza, Argentina, organized by UNESCO and the government of Argentina, recommended that at least 5 per cent of the budgets of Latin American universities be devoted to library services. Changes in Latin American university libraries that should be made under the ten-year plan of the Alliance for Progress and the 1962 Santiago Conference, a clearinghouse for materials and information on library construction, and a pilot project for the exchange of publications were discussed. Recommendations were made concerning UNESCO's proposed program of assistance in planning library services, organizational structure of university libraries, book collections, technical services, personnel training, and cooperation among university libraries.

THE USSR has ratified two UNESCO conventions concerning international exchange of publications and exchange of official publications and government documents.

MISCELLANY

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES has begun identifying and recording information on the world's serial publications in a bibliographic project leading toward a Biological Serial Record Center.

The work is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Health.

RESULTS OF A SURVEY on information storage and retrieval equipment conducted by the Research Information Center and Advisory Service on Information Processing of the National Bureau of Standards, under sponsorship of the Council on Library Resources, have been announced in a 176-page report. Fifteen specific systems employing search-type selection principles are described and findings are given in a comparative chart. In addition, microfilm aperture card systems and related devices used for address-location retrieval are discussed.

PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL INTEREST to the library profession and the Library of Congress were discussed at a meeting of the Librarian of Congress, several LC staff members, and the Librarian's Liaison Committee in November. The report of the Librarian of Congress on the Bryant Memorandum, special LC projects, recent legislation, and LC's plans for the future and its space problem were among the items considered.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY School of Education has established plans for an educational film library to be housed in the Law-Education building now under construction. The library will be a memorial to the late Abraham Krasker, founder of the university's pioneer film library.

THE THIRD EDITION of the *Union List of Serials* incorporating the information in the second edition, the first and second supplements, and added entries for new titles and holdings up to the beginning of the current *New Serial Titles* of the Library of Congress, will be published by H. W. Wilson Company, probably in early 1965. The third edition has been compiled by the Library of Congress under a grant to the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials by the Council on Library Resources.

THE INSTITUTE OF HEBREW STUDIES at New York University has announced that it is undertaking an expanded research program in ancient manuscripts.

AMERICAN BOOKS and reference materials on technical subjects will be exhibited in Moscow and two other Soviet cities by the United States Information Agency during five months from January to May. About seven thousand titles from some seven hundred American publishers will be shown. A counterpart Soviet exhibit will simultaneously tour three American cities. ■■

Personnel

ROBERT K. JOHNSON has been appointed director of libraries at Drexel Institute of Technology to succeed John F. Harvey, who previously had held the position together



Robert K. Johnson

with that of dean of the Drexel Graduate School of Library Science. Prior to the administrative separation of the library school from the library Dr. Johnson served for three years as assistant director of libraries at Drexel, gaining experience to fit him admirably for his new position. In addition to his administrative duties, he will serve as professor of library science.

Dr. Johnson is supported in his position by a strong background of education and professional experience. An A.B. from Montana State University in 1937, B.A.L. from the University of Washington the following year, and M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1946 and 1957, respectively, qualify him eminently as an academic person.

Beginning his academic library career in public services at Pacific University in 1938, Dr. Johnson was made acting librarian and instructor in library science the following year. This was followed by two years at Central College, Fayette, Missouri as head librarian and instructor in library science. From 1942 to 1946 Dr. Johnson was an employee of General Motors Corporation for one year, and for three years was in the U.S. Navy, two as a communications officer.

A civilian again in 1946, he returned to Pacific University as head librarian and associate professor of library science for two years, after which he left for the University of Illinois to combine work in technical processes with study toward a doctorate in library science. Leaving Illinois in 1952 he went to Air University until 1959, in administrative positions in technical processes

and public services. Following these broad, varied experiences he went to Drexel Institute of Technology in 1959.

Dr. Johnson has held offices and major committee assignments at state and national levels, and has served as a library consultant and library surveyor. In addition to numerous unpublished survey reports, he has contributed to professional library journals and is the author of *Air University Library Study of Libraries in Selected Military Educational Institutions*, published in the ACRL Microcard Series, nos. 62-77, 82 in 1955/56.

Equipped with sound academic and professional training, varied and successful library experience, natural administrative ability, a good sense of humor, and a warm personality, Dr. Johnson should make a major contribution in the development of the library at Drexel.—E. W. Erickson.

JACK A. CLARKE received his appointment as director of libraries at Wisconsin State College, Eau Claire on July 1, 1962.

In addition to a Ph.D. degree in French history received from the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Clarke holds an undergraduate degree from Michigan State. Postgraduate studies in history and library science were completed at Wisconsin also. Dr. Clarke also spent a semester and summer session at the University of Poitiers, at Poitiers, France.

His experience includes an internship at the Library of Congress. Following this he became librarian at Washington Cathedral library and later at Doane College. Previous to his present appointment, Dr. Clarke was assistant librarian for social studies at the University of Wisconsin.

He continues his interest in history by writing articles and book reviews for historical journals. A similar service is given librarianship through articles in library journals. Book reviews chiefly in the fields of philosophy and religion appear in professional library periodicals. He is active in professional associations.

Quick of wit, with a keen sense of humor that comes to the surface at unusual times, he is a stimulating person to faculty and

students. His associates find Mr. Clarke a very pleasing and congenial person with whom to work.—*Helen Wahoski.*

ALAN D. COVEY on August 31, 1962 completed ten years of service to the day as college librarian of Sacramento State College, and on September 1 he became university librarian of Arizona State University, Tempe.

A native Californian, Dr. Covey received his A.B. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1940 and the Certificate in Librarianship from the same institution in 1946. In 1955 he received his Ed.D. degree from Stanford University.

Dr. Covey began his professional work at the University of California, Berkeley, as microfilm cataloger in 1946-47, as head of the library photographic service in 1947-48, and as assistant head of the engineering library in 1948-49. In 1949 he became assistant librarian of San Francisco State College, where he remained until June 1951, when he entered Stanford University to study for the doctorate. In 1952 he was appointed college librarian of Sacramento State College.

Dr. Covey has made impressive contributions to the development of libraries and librarianship in California. Always active in professional organizations, he served as president of the California Library Association in 1959. A perennial committeeman, he has worked vigorously at improving standards of support and service in the libraries of the California State colleges. His doctoral dissertation, "Evaluation of College Libraries for Accreditation Purposes," has significantly influenced policies in the evaluation of college and university libraries by regional accreditation associations.

California's loss is Arizona's gain. Dr. Covey takes to his new assignment a broad experience in library administration, an extensive knowledge of books, and great capacity for warm and enduring friendship. We in California wish him the best of luck in his new responsibilities.—*Kenneth J. Brough.*

ROY L. KIDMAN returns to California to become the first medical librarian of the University of California at San Diego where the University of California is establishing its third medical school, the other two being in San Francisco and at UCLA. This is a

fortunate appointment. Roy Kidman took his undergraduate degree in chemistry at UCLA, his degree in librarianship from USC, and then spent a year as a law cataloger at UCLA before being called to the University of Kansas in 1954. At Kansas he took on a task similar in kind but smaller in scope to the one ahead of him in San Diego. The University of Kansas had just established a new science library to consolidate several departmental libraries. Mr. Kidman's practical understanding of the library needs of scientists, together with his skill as a librarian and his capacity to gain the confidence of academic people, resulted in a remarkably successful program. In addition to his regular assignments, he was called upon by two science departments to teach bibliography courses for graduate students, and his personal interest in the history of science had an important place in the formative years at the University of Kansas of an academic program in that discipline.

In light of this variety of high level skills it was understandable that Robert Talmadge, on going to Tulane as director of libraries, should want to have Roy Kidman with him as his assistant director. During the past two years he has been Talmadge's right-hand man in bringing efficiency and imagination to bear on the Tulane library.

First rate medical librarians are a scarce breed. The University of California at San Diego has found one.—*Robert Vosper.*

RUDOLFO O. RIVERA, has been appointed director of the University of Puerto Rico libraries. Mr. Rivera was with the Duke University Press from 1933 to 1940, when he became executive assistant of the ALA Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Latin America. In March 1942, he went to Managua, Nicaragua, to set up the American Library of Nicaragua, and continued as librarian there until February 1944, although he had some months earlier joined the staff of the American Embassy in Managua. Mr. Rivera has been with the United States Foreign Service since 1944.

DON R. SWANSON, a physicist, has been appointed professor and dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, effective in February 1963. Swanson has, since 1955, been head of the Syn-

thetic Intelligence department of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., in California. His research has been concentrated in the fields of computer applications, scientific information retrieval, intelligence data handling, linguistics, mechanical translation, and other automatic or artificial methods of storing, organizing, and finding information. During the past eighteen months he has been serving as a member of the panel of experts engaged in a study of the feasibility of automating many of the operations of the Library of Congress.

Swanson took his B.S. at California Institute of Technology, his M.A. at Rice Institute, and his Ph.D. in physics at the University of California at Berkeley in 1952. He served as a communications officer in the Navy from 1943 to 1946; he is married and has three children. He was a member of the Science Information Council of the National Science Foundation from 1958 to 1961, and he has been an invited lecturer before a wide variety of audiences.

His research and other publications reveal, among other qualities: 1) a reasonable concern, but no panic, with the widely heralded "information explosion"; 2) a thorough knowledge of computer capabilities but no disposition to believe that the laws of economics will be set aside by machines or that the machine is necessarily the best solution to all information problems; 3) a general concern with fundamental questions in the field of librarianship and information systems; and 4) a lucid style and perceptive wit.

The faculty of the Graduate Library School, in recommending Swanson's appointment, were particularly anxious to continue and extend the strong tradition of bringing interdisciplinary approaches and techniques to bear on the solution of a variety of basic problems in the field of librarianship. Swanson is unusually well qualified in these respects to enrich the school's program—and, indeed, the whole of librarianship.—*Herman H. Fussler.*

Appointments

LEE ASH has joined the faculty of Drexel's School of Library Science as assistant professor. He continues as editor and publisher of *American Notes & Queries*, and maintains his residence at New Haven, Conn.

BARBARA G. BARTLEY has been appointed assistant professor of library science, University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee. She was formerly at Oshkosh (Wis.) State College.

MRS. ELIZABETH BATES is on the staff of the engineering library at University of Southern California, Los Angeles. She was formerly with the University of California, Riverside, in the cataloging department.

PIERRE BERRY is now head of the original cataloging section of Michigan State University library, East Lansing. He was a cataloger at Johns Hopkins University library, Baltimore, Md.

CONSTANCE BOBBIE is a cataloger at Ohio State University libraries, Columbus.

MICHAEL J. BRIGGS has been appointed serials and documents librarian at the National Library, Lagos, Nigeria. He was a cataloger at Duke University library, Durham, N.C.

HELEN BRITTEN is on the cataloging staff

of Ohio State University libraries, Columbus. She was with the Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge.

ALICE BRUNN is library intern at Ohio State University libraries, Columbus.

MRS. RUTH BRYAN is reference assistant and special collections cataloger in the humanities department of Long Beach (Calif.) State College library.

GLENN BUNDAY is now in the reference department, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

MRS. ISABEL BUXTON is on the staff of the University of Southern California College library, Los Angeles.

COLIN CAMPBELL became general librarian at the University of Idaho library, Moscow, in November.

MRS. PATRICIA CARMONY has joined the staff of University of California at Los Angeles, as librarian in the government publications room of the reference department.

KENNETH E. CARPENTER has returned to Bowdoin College library, Brunswick, Me., as reference librarian, and will also work with the Bowdoin archives and manuscript collections. Mr. Carpenter has been with Hough-

ton library at Harvard University, Cambridge.

KENNETH J. CARPENTER is now assistant director of the University of Nevada library, Reno. He had been head of the rare books department, University of California, Berkeley.

RAY L. CARPENTER has been appointed lecturer in the school of library science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

KATHY CH'U is a cataloger at Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

MRS. RUTH M. CHRISTENSON is the new education librarian at Los Angeles State College. She was formerly research assistant to Professor Frank Klingberg, UCLA historian.

DAN DIAZ has been appointed chief bibliographer at the University of Connecticut library, Storrs. He has been a reference librarian at Stanford (Calif.) University library.

MARCIA ENDORE is employed in the regional technical reports center of the government publications room, University of California, Los Angeles.

WOLFGANG M. FREITAG has been appointed chief librarian for undergraduate book selection, Stanford (Calif.) University library. He had been librarian of the division of engineering and applied physics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

JULIUS FROME has been named deputy for science and technology of the Armed Forces Technical Information Agency, in charge of ASTIA's acquisition and bibliographic program. Mr. Frome is an attorney, and an expert in technical information retrieval.

RUPERT E. GILROY is now research assistant and reserve book room librarian at Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES M. GOTTSCHALK is head of systems identification and analysis section of the new National Referral Center for Science and Technology, at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

FRANCES GOUDY has been named acquisitions librarian at Lafayette College library, Easton, Pa. She had been head librarian at Grove City (Pa.) College for the past three years.

DALE GRESSETH is the new head of acquisitions at the University of Vermont library, Burlington. He was assistant librarian at Bowdoin College library, Brunswick, Me.

JOHN R. HAAK has been appointed assist-

ant social science librarian at University of Nevada, Reno.

DORALYN JOANNE HICKEY has accepted appointment as assistant professor in the school of library science at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She has been assistant research specialist at the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

WILLIAM HIGHFILL is assistant to the librarian at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

MONIKA HORNSTEINER has been appointed serials librarian at Wells College, Aurora, N.Y.

CHIA-PI HSU is now Chinese bibliographer and research assistant in the Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

GRACE HSU is reserve librarian at Oregon State College library, Corvallis.

CURTIS E. JENKINS has been appointed assistant librarian at Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

RONALD JOHNSON has been appointed assistant librarian at Bethany College library, Lindsborg, Kans.

MARGARET KAHN is librarian, Ohio State University English and speech graduate library, Columbus. She was formerly assistant librarian at Eastern Illinois State University, Charleston.

MARY KARL is on the staff of Michigan State University library science division, East Lansing.

CHARLES A. KRITZLER is a cataloger in the Western Americana collection at Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

SAM KULA has joined the staff of University of Southern California libraries, Los Angeles, circulation department. Mr. Kula has been deputy curator of the National Film Archives at the British Film Institute, London, England.

MRS. MILDRED LANGER has accepted appointment as medical librarian and associate professor of medical bibliography at the University of Miami school of medicine, Coral Gables, Fla.

HERMAN W. LIEBERT has been appointed librarian of the Beinecke rare book and manuscript library, now under construction at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES E. McCABE is newly-appointed as head of the referral services section of the National Referral Center for Science and Technology, Washington, D.C. Mr. McCabe

has until recently been chief of the scientific information branch of the Army research office.

WILLIAM MCCOY has been appointed assistant librarian for administration at the library of the University of California, Davis.

MRS. LOUISE McDONOUGH is now on the staff of the engineering and mathematical sciences library at University of California, Los Angeles. She has been with the University of Illinois libraries, Urbana.

MRS. MARJORIE W. MACLEOD joined the catalog division of Boston University libraries on September 1.

SHEILA McMURRAY is the new associate humanities librarian at University of Nevada, Reno. She was assistant reference librarian at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

ROBERT D. MARTENSON has been appointed cataloger in the Yale University music library, New Haven, Conn.

LE ROY C. MERRITT has been appointed editor of the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*. Dr. Merritt is professor in the University of California School of Librarianship, Berkeley.

MRS. EVELYN MORGENTHAUER has accepted the position of assistant librarian at Valdosta (Ga.) State College library.

MARY JO MUNROE is serving as reference librarian at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. Miss Munroe was formerly librarian of the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing library, New York City.

NELSON PIPER is assistant librarian, technical services, at University of California Library, Davis.

RICHARD L. PRATT has been appointed reference librarian at MacMurray College library, Jacksonville, Ill.

MARIA PSHENICHNY is a cataloger at Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

RUTH RENAUD is reference librarian at Loyola University library, New Orleans. She had been head of general services at New Orleans Public library.

RANDALL G. RICE has been assigned to head the material sciences division, Armed Services Technical Information Agency, Arlington, Va. He was with Chemical Abstracts Service in Columbus, Ohio, from 1954 to 1962.

MRS. MARIA RODE is a new cataloger in the Stanford (Calif.) University libraries. She

has worked as a serials cataloger in John Crerar library, Chicago.

DELORES ROVIROSA is now assistant social science librarian at the University of Nevada, Reno. She had been head of the catalog department of the National Library of Cuba.

GLADYS E. ROWE is the newly appointed library assistant in the Aero-Jet General Corporation engineering project, Sacramento, Calif. She was associate librarian at the University of Chicago Laboratories for Applied Science.

ISABEL SEWALL is the new reference librarian in the humanities and social sciences division of Stanford (Calif.) University libraries.

KENNETH R. SHAFFER, director of the School of Library Science and of the college libraries at Simmons College, Boston, has been serving as U.S. Department of State consultant to the governments of Denmark, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, and the Netherlands, in the areas of architecture, education for librarianship, and library administration.

MRS. STELLA MARIS SIAGIAN has received appointment as cataloger at Yale University libraries, New Haven, Conn.

AURORA GARDNER SIMMS has joined the Long Beach (Calif.) State College library as reference librarian in the humanities department.

MILDRED SIMPSON is now in the circulation department in the University of Southern California library, Los Angeles.

BARBARA SKERRY is assistant in the reference department at Michigan State University library, East Lansing. She was with the Ohio University library, Athens.

KENNETH SMEJKAL is now assistant librarian at the University of Dubuque (Iowa) library.

PENELOPE SMITH has been appointed librarian in the documents department at University of California library, Berkeley. Miss Smith has worked with the library branch of the special services division of the United States Army in Europe.

ROBERT C. SMITH has joined the staff of the Kansas State University library, Manhattan, as a cataloger. He was formerly a member of the staff of Eisenhower library, Abilene, Kans.

WILLIAM S. SPARKS joined the staff of Kan-

sas Wesleyan University library as assistant librarian on September 1.

PETER SPYERS-DURAN has been appointed to the staff of University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee library as administrative assistant and assistant professor, effective in February. Mr. Spyers-Duran has been professional assistant of Library Administration Division at ALA headquarters.

JOHN F. STEARNS has been assigned by the National Science Foundation to establish the new National Referral Center for Science and Technology at the Library of Congress. Mr. Stearns was deputy director of the office of scientific and technical information in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

LUCILLE ALM TOLMAN is a new member of the cataloging staff of the Michigan State University library, East Lansing.

KEITH TROST has been appointed public services librarian at Kansas State College, Pittsburg.

CAROL VOGEL has been appointed library career consultant at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate Library School.

ELDON WANCURA joined the acquisitions department of Kansas State University library in October. He was assistant circulation librarian at Oregon State University library, Corvallis.

WILLARD WEBB, former film librarian of the Library of Congress, is administrative director of the American Science Film Foundation, newly-established group to promote films as tools for research and communication of research results.

EUNICE WOLF is now circulation librarian at Kansas State Teachers College library, Emporia. She was formerly head librarian, Popular library, Portland, Ore.

MRS. ANN R. WOOD has been appointed science library assistant at Northwestern University libraries, with special responsibility for mathematics and geology libraries.

Foreign Libraries

AGUSTIN LOERAY CHAVEZ, formerly director of the State Library School and of the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico, died on March 10.

KARL FORSTNER is the new director of the Studienbibliothek in Salzburg.

WITOLD STANKIEWIOZ is the new director of the Biblioteka Narodowa in Warsaw.

Retirements

LAWRENCE HEYL, associate librarian at Princeton University library for more than twenty years, retired on July 1 after forty-two years on the library staff.

BESSIE KYLBERG, head of acquisitions at Fresno (Calif.) State College library, retired on August 30 after fifteen years of service.

MRS. SARAH G. MAYER retired on October 31 after twenty-nine years as a cataloger in the field of science and technology at the Library of Congress. Mrs. Mayer won commendation for her revision of the classification schedule for medicine, Class R, at LC.

MILDRED STEWART retired from the library

staff of Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, on October 31. Miss Stewart had accepted a temporary appointment to the staff in 1956. She has returned to her home in Grinnell, Iowa.

MARY ALVEY ZADRA has retired as librarian of the Mackay School of Mines of the University of Nevada, a position she held for ten years.

NATHAN ZUCKERBERG, assistant librarian of the research library in the division of employment, New York State Department of Labor, retired in August after more than fifteen years of service.

Necrology

WILLIAM HAWLEY DAVIS, editor of the Stanford University Press from 1925 to 1945, died December 5 at Palo Alto-Stanford hospital.

MRS. MARY PIKE GOODMAN, who retired in

1942 from the Library of Congress, died in Washington, D.C., on October 22. Mrs. Goodman served LC for more than thirty years, mostly as reference and bibliographical librarian in the periodical division.

LEONARD H. KIRKPATRICK died in an automobile accident on November 29. He began his career in librarianship at Utah State University in 1936, and became librarian at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, in 1941. Mr. Kirkpatrick served two terms as president of the Utah Library Association, and one term as president of the Mountain Plains Library Association.

STELLA WHITFORD, librarian with the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. for thirty-five years previous to her retirement in 1950, died on August 1.

FREMONT RIDER, librarian of Wesleyan University from 1933 to 1953, died in Middletown, Connecticut, October 26, 1962, after a long illness. He was one of the library profession's living legends for his vigorous prosecution of many fine projects. Although he came late to the business of libraries, he made a decided impact by his inventions and through the development of valuable techniques. He was the inventor of microcards and pioneered in ways of book storage and in cooperation.

Mr. Rider, born in Trenton, New Jersey, May 25, 1885, had several years as a boy in Middletown, Connecticut, before he went to Syracuse University, graduating in 1905. He was honored by Syracuse in 1937 with an LL.D. He attended the New York State Library School, Albany, and later helped Melvil Dewey with his Decimal Classification.

Fremont Rider then entered business in New York, and for about twenty-five years was engaged in editorial and publishing ventures. He was on the R. R. Bowker staff, and as served as editor of the *Publisher's Weekly* and the *Library Journal*.

At Wesleyan University, he was active in many areas and the Olin library profited in many respects. The book collection was increased from 174,272 to 388,809 and as corollaries an annex to the book stack was built in 1938, and compact storage of books was inaugurated in the next decade. As editor of the intermittent Wesleyan library periodical, *About Books*, he produced statistics to support his theory that American college and university libraries doubled the size of their book collections every fifteen years. This caused some flurry in library circles.

Rider's energies were enormous, as his autobiography (written in the third per-

son), *And Master of None* (1956), amply attests. He wrote and published books constantly, some of those of most interest to librarians being *Melvil Dewey: A Biography* (1944); *The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library* (1944); and *Compact Book Storage* (1949). Since his retirement as librarian at Wesleyan in 1953, he published a three-volume *Preliminary Material for a Genealogy of the Rider (Ryder) Families in the United States* (1959), and the 1,217-page *Rider's International Classification for the Arrangement of Books on the Shelves of General Libraries* (1961). He planned and built the Godfrey Memorial Library and served as the enterprising promoter of its foundation right up to his death. Its primary function is the publication of the American Genealogical-Biographical Index (a revised and enlarged cumulation of a 1942-52 publication) that has now issued volume 41 (Dav-Dee).

Fremont Rider was a pioneer in inter-library cooperation and during the thirties he was the leading spirit in an attempt to organize the Connecticut Valley academic librarians to share the use of their book collections. Undoubtedly much of the ground work for the present Hampshire Inter-Library Center was laid at this time.

His pioneer thinking in regard to micro-reproduction of books led to the invention of microcards. It was his most important invention and he refused to patent it as he wanted microcards to be widely used as an aid to scholarship. It was a great pleasure for Mr. Rider to receive the annual medal of the National Microfilm Association in 1961 for distinguished service in micro-reproduction.

There are many evidences at Wesleyan's Olin library of Fremont Rider's librarianship. His version of compact book storage is in effective use without modification for approximately 50 per cent of the cataloged collection of half a million books. His concept of a large library for undergraduates is evidenced by Wesleyan's book collection, which shows amazing strength in many areas of scholarship. Generous gifts of personal libraries of decided rarity, encouraged during his tenure, have given the book collection a maturity that the library of few small colleges could ever attain.—*Wyman W. Parker.* ■■

Resources Handbook

A Handbook of American Library Resources, 2d ed. By William Vernon Jackson. Champaign, Ill.: Distributed by the Illinois Union Bookstore, 1962. 88p. \$3.25.

This paperbound, lithoprinted revision of a compilation first issued in 1955 is designed to provide supplementary data to be used in connection with a course in resources of American libraries which has been taught at the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Illinois since 1945. The data were mostly copied or adapted from a great variety of widely scattered sources.

The compilation does bring together a considerable amount of interesting statistical information dealing principally with aspects of higher education, library finance, library growth, and library cooperation. Having such data pruned, brought up to date, and augmented should prove useful to library school instructors and students. The fifty-three statistical tables and six figures are of the *World-Almanac* type, that is, they are presented without interpretation or indication as to why they have been selected. It might have been useful to group the tables under broad subheadings indicative of the structure of the course content. Such a structure is revealed by the broad classification of the selective bibliography of 407 items, which forms Part II of the compilation. Both the tables and the bibliography appear to have been carefully and conscientiously prepared. However, terse critical annotations would have enhanced the value of the bibliography.

The term "Handbook" in the title of the publication may lead some prospective users to expect more substantive information on American library resources than they will find in statistical tables of expenditures, number of acquisitions, distribution of book stocks, or cost estimates for union catalogs. One might expect, for instance, descriptions of subject concentration or dispersion among libraries. The preface makes it clear that Professor Jackson had no such aims in mind, except to provide general bibliographic

pointers to the relevant literature. The compilation might have been more accurately and more modestly entitled "Statistics and References Relating to American Library Resources."

Some of the impressions gained in perusing the booklet are (1) that research libraries vary greatly in holdings, rate of growth, allocation of funds, etc.; (2) that the relative position of different libraries with regard to these aspects can change substantially over a period of years; (3) that cooperative efforts among research libraries have progressed to some extent but have a long way yet to go; and (4) that American library resources are quite unevenly distributed.—*Robert Muller, University of Michigan Libraries.*

Chinese Beginnings

Written on Bamboo and Silk; the Beginnings of Chinese Books and Inscriptions. By Tsuen-Hsuei Tsien. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1962. 233p. (The University of Chicago Studies in Library Science) \$7.50.

Mr. Tsien, associate professor of Chinese and librarian of the Far Eastern library of the University of Chicago, has drawn on archaeological evidence buttressed by the critical use of ancient literature in the preparation of *Written on Bamboo and Silk*, a study of Chinese writing from its beginnings to 700. The emphasis is on the nature of the materials and their appearance. There is a chapter on the fluids and tools used in writing. Mr. Tsien also discusses the quantity of the writings preserved, the types of records on the various materials, and their uses in the study of Chinese civilization and the development of Chinese characters.

Religious inscriptions on bones and tortoise shells are the earliest surviving Chinese writings. Large numbers of them from the period between 1400 and, roughly, 1150 B.C. have been found. During the succeeding Chou dynasty (1122?—256 B.C.) inscriptions on bronze predominate. The most interesting as well as the longest of the bronze in-

scriptions are records of political and social events or legal documents. Stone, which succeeded bronze, was used primarily to insure preservation of canonical Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist texts. Jade, clay, and other metals besides bronze were also inscribed.

The earliest Chinese books were made of strips and tablets of wood and bamboo tied together by two cords. No examples survive before the fifth or sixth century B.C. although ancient literature records that book production flourished several centuries earlier. Books were also made of silk and, of course, paper following its invention by the Chinese in the second century.

The invention of paper, the various kinds of paper and their methods of manufacture are well covered, but the finished product, the book, is treated very scantily, apart from the question of format. Mr. Tsien does not tell us about the size of editions, the means of their production, book distribution, the concept of authorship, and other such matters of interest to librarians. This volume in the University of Chicago Studies in Library Science is of interest, therefore, primarily to archaeologists and students of Chinese civilization. Perhaps in a future volume in this series Mr. Tsien will write a work on the early history of the book in China as exhaustive as this is on early Chinese inscriptions and book materials.—*Kenneth E. Carpenter, Bowdoin College Library.*

Russian Librarianship

Technical Information in the U.S.S.R. By Aram S. Melik-Shakhnazarov. Translated by Boris I. Gorokhoff. *Bibliographic Problems in the Natural Sciences; Reports Delivered at the VI Scientific Conference of the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad, March 2-4, 1960.* Translated by Adam Hakane. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries. Library Monographs Nos. 3 & 4). Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries, 1961, 1962. 122, 113p. \$1.60, \$2.88 (paper).

It is refreshing to a librarian to find Russian books on librarianship or related subjects translated into English. This treatment of technical literature is common enough in chemistry, physics, or aeronautics, but prac-

tically unheard of in the library field. Our knowledge of Soviet libraries and library techniques has in the past come from reports of touring librarians or from surveys by experts such as Horecky or Gorokhoff. If the trend set by the two books reviewed here continues, we may expect someday to have cover-to-cover translations of *Biblioteka* and *Sovetskaia Bibliografiia*.

MIT has sponsored two works quite different from each other yet fascinating in what they both reveal of institutions, people, methods, and attitudes in Soviet librarianship. One book is a manual written for the guidance of information personnel in Soviet industry. The other is a collection of papers delivered at a nationally important conference attended by 170 scientists and librarians.

Technical Information in the U.S.S.R. is the manual for industrial information workers. As might be expected from the competence he displayed in his own book, *Publishing in the U.S.S.R.*, Boris I. Gorokhoff makes a good translator in this subject field. In the first half of his book, Melik-Shakhnazarov identifies and describes the major information agencies and bibliographic sources of importance to the Soviet technical librarian. This is a clear, concise presentation which will no doubt become a handy and valuable reference for some American librarians.

The second half of the book outlines the duties and techniques of Soviet information specialists in the dissemination of technical information. Much of this will seem familiar to American special librarians, but, to a degree unknown in this country, the Soviet librarian must play a large role in promoting new industrial techniques, popularizing science, stimulating production-line morale, introducing new standards, and achieving production goals. The Soviet industrial librarian's teaching, promotion, and oral-communication responsibilities make him an active organizer of such strange-sounding activities as special days for innovators, assistance to lagging brigades, planning for multiskill brigades, and workers' excursions to other plants. A final brief chapter looks wistfully to the prospects of greater mechanization in information work. There are eight supplements of varying interest.

Bibliographic Problems in the Natural Sciences contains six papers delivered by

prominent library and bibliographic specialists at the 1960 annual Scientific Conference of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences library. All of them deal with some aspect of an activity taken very seriously in the Soviet Union, the systematic and nationally coordinated compilation of broad subject bibliographies.

S. P. Luppov, director of the Scientific Bibliographic Section of the Academy of Sciences library, was the conference keynoter; he defined the problems, suggested institutional roles in a national bibliographic plan, listed major bibliographies already published or in preparation, and discussed some technical difficulties. The second and third speakers spoke in behalf of the two largest Soviet bibliographic agencies—VINITI, famous as the publisher of *Referativnyi Zhurnal*, and the All-Union Book Chamber, producer of *Knizhnaia Letopis* and other Soviet national bibliographies—and defended the policies of these agencies affecting the bibliographic work of scientists and librarians. The fourth and fifth speakers dealt respectively with non-Soviet bibliography and with bibliographies of bibliographies; the sixth told how the All-Union Geological library went about improving its annual bibliography, *Geologicheskaiia Literatura SSSR*.

The six papers were followed by an interesting discussion and by a resolution proposing next steps toward complete subject bibliography. The discussion was spirited. It is apparent that while Soviet librarians, like other Soviet citizens, may refrain from criticizing the government or Party, they do freely criticize the ideas of fellow bureaucrats and complain of the policies of specific government agencies. Even the *Referativnyi Zhurnal* and the registration lists of the Book Chamber, which, in general, they regard as the best publications of their kind in the world, were criticized for inconvenient presentation, inadequate indexing, omissions in coverage, and nonstandard bibliographic form. It is some comfort to an American who has wrestled with these services to learn that the Russians also find them inconvenient to use.

Other difficulties which the bibliographers felt stood between them and their remote, elusive goal were lack of agreement on standards for entry, lack of a common classi-

fication scheme, difficulty in getting bibliographies published, and insufficient planning. The greatest planning deficiency was in the assignment of subject responsibilities to individual libraries. It was obvious, from the discussions, that the librarians from the peripheral union republics, except perhaps the Ukrainians, felt neglected in the general planning and were sadly aware that inadequate staffs and collections made full partnership with the Moscow and Leningrad libraries impracticable.

Both books reveal pride in what Soviet librarians regard as great Soviet bibliographic achievements, especially in the *Referativnyi Zhurnal* and in the registration programs of the All-Union Book Chamber. They also indicate a general awareness and appreciation of foreign scientific and technical literature and bibliography and of foreign library activities; there are occasional favorable comments on various programs of the Library of Congress, Council on Library Resources, International Federation of Library Associations, and International Federation for Documentation. In both books librarians speak hopefully of the future when mechanization will be a reality, but at present there appears to be little progress in this direction.

There are some technical points which should be made. The two translators have chosen different solutions to some of the problems which inevitably arise in translating from Russian and other languages less well-known than, say, French or German. Hakane has translated the names of all publications into English, whereas Gorokhoff usually provides both English and transliterated Russian; Gorokhoff's procedure is less ambiguous and facilitates bibliographic follow-up. Hakane provides footnotes throughout but has consistently given all titles in English only. Gorokhoff decided, perhaps for good reason, not to include the author's footnotes; at least one instance was noted, however, in which a footnote would have helped to follow up on a reference contained in the text. Gorokhoff does provide helpful translator's footnotes, usually explaining or defining some unusual feature of Soviet industrial life. Finally, Hakane's obvious competence as a translator seems flawed by his unfamiliarity with American library terms: there are several references to the "ten-fold" classification system and two to the "Union

of Library Resources." It was hard to tell if some of the more difficult sections of his book gave trouble because of strange Russian concepts of bibliography or because of this characteristic of the translation. Both translators, however, for all these small points, are to be congratulated for effective pieces of work.

The Russian authors in these books are, perhaps properly, very serious; and there are no humorous or light touches to relieve this seriousness. Horecky and Gorokhoff, in the books they wrote on similar subjects, managed to give much livelier presentations than Melik-Shakhnazarov and the other Russian authors have done.

The MIT libraries are to be commended for giving American librarians an opportunity to learn more about the Soviet library world. For librarians concerned with science bibliography, industrial librarianship, or Soviet publications and librarianship these books should make interesting and profitable reading.—Dale L. Barker, *Georgia Institute of Technology Library*.

International Classification

Rider's International Classification for the Arrangement of Books on the Shelves of General Libraries. By Fremont Rider. Preliminary ed. Middletown, Conn.: The Author, 1961. 1173p. \$15.50.

"This new International Classification is not intended for special libraries of any sort. It has been compiled solely for the shelving of books for general libraries, (i.e. public libraries, college libraries, and school libraries)." This sentence opens a brief "Preliminary Explanation" concerning the International Classification. Rider also states that an aim is to develop a short and simple notation, but he points out that despite the shortness and simplicity, the sixteen thousand subheads included "will be found adequate to take care of any general library having holdings of up to a million volumes." He writes further: "The result has been attained solely by making every endeavor to spread its load evenly, without national, linguistic, or religious biases over its 26 Classes and 676 Sub-classes." There is a deliberate avoidance of all subsidiary tables and

"divide-likes," in order to make application of the system easier for the classifier.

In the purpose and the programing of this classification, Rider has been seeking the ideal classification for his particular groups of libraries. He uses all the letters of the alphabet, and there are considerable resemblances to both the Dewey Decimal and the Library of Congress systems in the order of the main classes. The subclasses have three letters as a maximum, (e.g. "A" is Generalia, "AA" is Book Arts. Authorship, and "AAA" is the Art of Authorship).

Dr. Rider is not inviting librarians to reclassify their collections to this system, he professes in the preface to this work. Indeed, he is suspicious of reclassification in terms of costs. New libraries or old collections that are not classified might want to introduce this classification, he suggests.

The present reviewer is willing to await the comments of foreign librarians as to whether or not this is a suitable classification for the arrangement of materials in their libraries. As one who has been interested in centralized classification to enable librarians to process materials as effectively as possible, within the limitations of economic support, the idea of a universal classification is an appealing one. One does not have to recite in detail the objections that one might have to the new classification, even for new American libraries or for collections which have not been classified. The history of classification has been quite revealing in the array of corpses of schemes devised by individuals. At this point in the development of libraries, it would appear that an American college or university library might do much better in the use of the Dewey or the Library of Congress schedules, both supported by national programs to keep them up to date and to provide guidance in their use.

There is little promise, it seems to this reviewer, that the Rider International Classification will be actually applied in libraries. The Bliss Classification, which has been used by foreign librarians, sought some of the goals that Rider has been concerned with in the development of a universal classification, and has had acceptance on the basis of being less "American" than Dewey or LC. It would appear that Rider has done a useful service in showing what "a classifi-

cation for the arrangement of books on the shelves of general libraries" looks like. But it is likely to be one of the less practical ventures in classification.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*

Classifiers' Guide

Guide to Use of Dewey Decimal Classification, Based on the Practice of the Decimal Classification Office at the Library of Congress. Lake Placid Club, N.Y.: Forest Press, 1962. 133p. \$5.00.

This *Guide* represents selective publication of the "manual of Decimal Classification Office practices," developed over the years by the most influential interpreter of the DC system. To prevent greater size than the schedules, the contents were chosen by rule of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee that "the *Guide* should be concise and practical rather than theoretical or historical." Space is saved by printing information at one number only and referring from others. The entries are typical rather than exhaustively specific, depending upon analogy and judgment in their application. The confusion which follows such advice is reduced by numerous *ad hoc* decisions on what to do "when in doubt." Thus the collective biography of 920.02 is to be preferred to the universal variety of 920.01, which "must be very inclusive." But errors due to differences of experience and confidence will cause less separation here than in the choice between 311.2 (Statistical techniques) and 519.9 (Sampling methods), where no such final preference is suggested.

To judge this procedure manual within the limits of its stated purpose, we must applaud its timely and useful compilation. The aim to be concise is attained. Index and explanatory headings were omitted, as was virtually everything available in the schedules. The cost for this simplicity lies in the reference that must be made from one work to the other. The similarity of style and format make transition from schedules to *Guide* easier. But having gone this far, another step seems needed.

The *Guide* refers principally to edition sixteen of the classification, and the sound of seventeen which rises in the distance heralds obsolescence. We should encourage

publication of this work, incorporated within the tables and introductory material of DC. This would be comparable to merging the present *Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions* into the next edition of Dewey.

By eschewing the theoretical, the *Guide* seldom tells us why a thing is done. Thus, at 808.831, we are told that collections of short stories from many literatures have this number, but collections from a specific literature must go with other fiction. One exception is the statement of two reasons for keeping civil service examinations together in 351.3, although this is "contrary to the general principle of classification by most specific subject." Elsewhere, contradictions are noted but not explained.

Historical or personal reasons for practices are avoided, "interesting tho it might be to deal with these subjects." Some entries, marked "History," explain differences between various editions which have been bases for DC numbers on LC cards. Occasional social commentary appears, as when explaining recent separation of sociological, psychological, or medical aspects of topics long grouped in the 170's under ethics.

Only once are we reminded of the connection between DC numbers and assignment of LC subject headings. The entry under 327 points out: "The Library of Congress subject heading usually includes 'relations (general)'. " Such service, admittedly, is not within the purpose of the Editorial Policy Committee. But it should not be overlooked that the present location, at the Library of Congress, of the office responsible for both editing and applying the DC offers an opportunity for integrating the two subsystems (DC classification with LC subject headings), which in many libraries are but parts of a single cataloging activity. The appearance of this *Guide* also points out the need for similar publication by the subject cataloging division of some current procedures and extended-scope notes for assigning LC subject headings.

Some theoretical aspects of classification do appear in "General Principles and Procedures," the twenty-one major subdivisions of which are best located by a summary table of contents. These rules are reminiscent of W. S. Merrill's *Code for Classifiers* (included by the *Guide* in a bibliography of twenty

Science Bibliography

American Scientific Books 1960-1962. Ed. by Phyllis B. Steckler. New York: Bowker, 1962. 474p. \$10.

Every librarian with an interest in scientific and technical books will want to own, or have ready access to, at least one copy of this handy bibliography which contains a wealth of information on some eight thousand selected entries cumulated from the monthly issues of the *American Book Publishing Record* (January 1960 to March 1962). This, according to the publisher, marks the first cumulation in any subject area from the well-known Bowker publication.

Entries are arranged principally by Dewey Decimal classification headings. The form of entry, in general, follows that used by the Library of Congress for its catalog cards and includes author, title, publisher, price, and catalog card number. In addition, brief descriptive annotations are included with many of the entries. Author and title indexes also are provided.

Some fastidious individuals will find the title of this bibliography to be in slight disagreement with the actual content. For, in fact, the books are not all American (books written by foreign authors and printed abroad but offered for sale in this country through a single designated agent are included), titles included are not all scientific (a majority of the books would be classed as medical and technical), items other than books are listed (several small pamphlets and other nonbook materials are included), and finally, the majority of the books appear to have been published in 1959-1961.

It would serve no useful purpose to refer in detail to each of the minor errors or misprints noted. In a few cases the prices given are not current, but the differences are slight and of little consequence.

In spite of the fact that this bibliography contains no information that was not previously available, the very convenience of this cumulation will make the volume a valuable addition to the reference bookshelf.—*John Sherrod, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress.* ■ ■

items useful to the classifier). Form divisions are given seven pages of attention, but the need is felt for even more elaboration on the use of these all-pervasive "floating tables." Complete absence of any graphic aids to DC is everywhere apparent, but especially in this section, which would benefit from tabular display. At scattered spots, order of preference is recorded (e.g., at Form Divisions A and Form Divisions 061-063 A). The provision of a precedence table, comparing all possible pairs of numbers would give more clarity at a glance than is now possible.

There is need for check lists of questions the classifier should ask as each number is built: (Is the basic number more than five digits long? If so, see Form Division F (1). If not, continue.) That the Decimal Classification Office does recognize the utility of sequential instruction is apparent in General Principles and Procedures XA (Number Building), which gives a five-step procedure for preventing "divide like" instructions from going sour.

To examine this book outside its universe might yield as unsubstantial results as the review of a telephone directory which found it to be strong in its characters but weak in plot. It might be worthwhile, however, to emphasize the attitude revealed by the title. This work is not a guide to use of DC by readers. It is instead, as we take for granted, a guide to use by classifiers. Godfrey Dewey, in his preface, specifically points to "the classifier, the *user* of the classification." The book describes the input operations to the system, but concerns itself little, if at all, with any eventual output requirements. Only by accepting this inner perspective can the practices of the *Guide* be viewed as necessarily practical. But the world at large and nonlibrarians in particular refuse to abide by this rule. They will judge the practices and the *Guide* according to the facility or limitation it offers on their ability to find books. A basic limitation is the subordination of geographical to subject aspects, when an area program wishes to collect subject information relating to a given area. Each of us must make two separate evaluations of this book: first, how well it has accomplished what it set out to do, and second, what effect it will have when we put it into practice. The answers may be a world apart.—*Earl Farley, University of Kansas Libraries.*

ACM Librarians Meeting

LIBRARIANS at Wingspread, Wisconsin, on October 17 agreed to investigate the ways in which microfilm may bear upon the problem of serial purchasing, storage and exchange. This investigation could lead to a serial catalog of microfilm holdings. Each librarian agreed to send to the office of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest two selected lists of serials—those he believes all ACM libraries should possess in microfilm for local use, and those that just one ACM library should possess in microfilm and make available for interlibrary loan. The librarians also agreed to formally exchange data about their methods of processing new materials with a view toward economies in group selection, purchasing, and processing of new books. They also would exchange information about methods of orienting underclassmen in the use of library materials. One-page accounts of current procedures in orientation should be prepared by each librarian, they agreed, to be sent to the ACM for further study, duplication, and distribution.

The librarians discussed the current planning on the "New Shaw" list, costs of teletype service, possible reduction of costs through purchasing contracts, new developments in microfilming, use of local translators in the cataloging of foreign books, and a possible repository of teacher education films and other audio-visual materials.

The group will next meet at Beloit College, on a date as yet undecided. ■■

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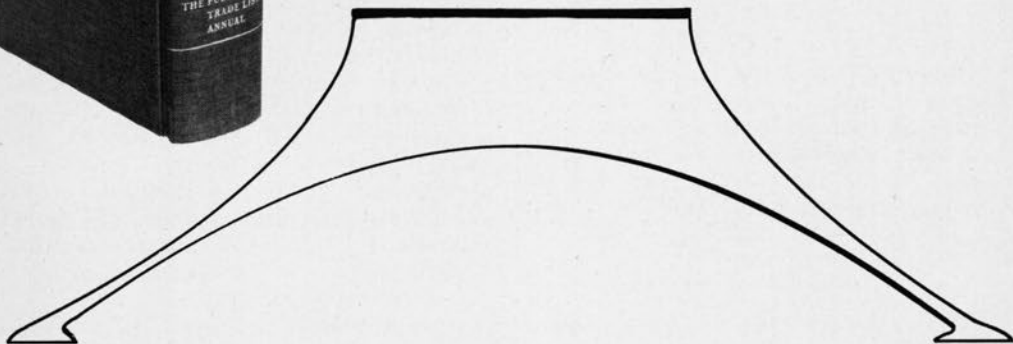
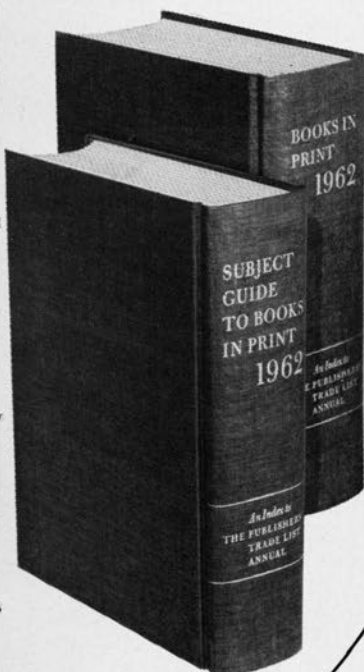
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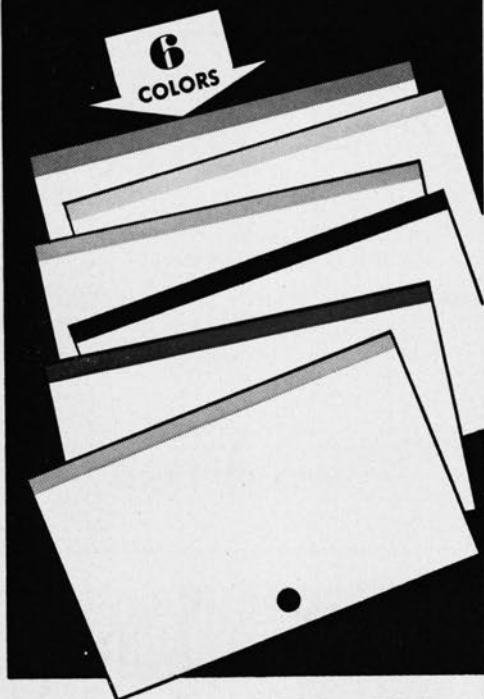
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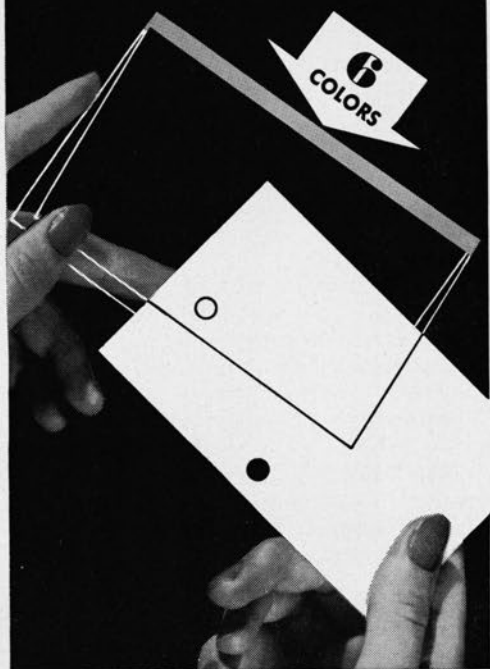


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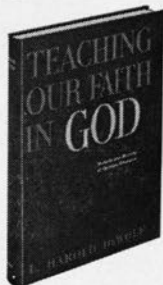
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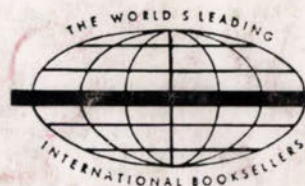
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