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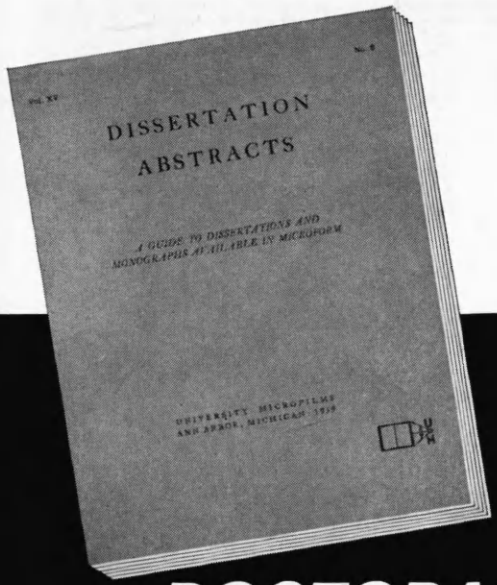

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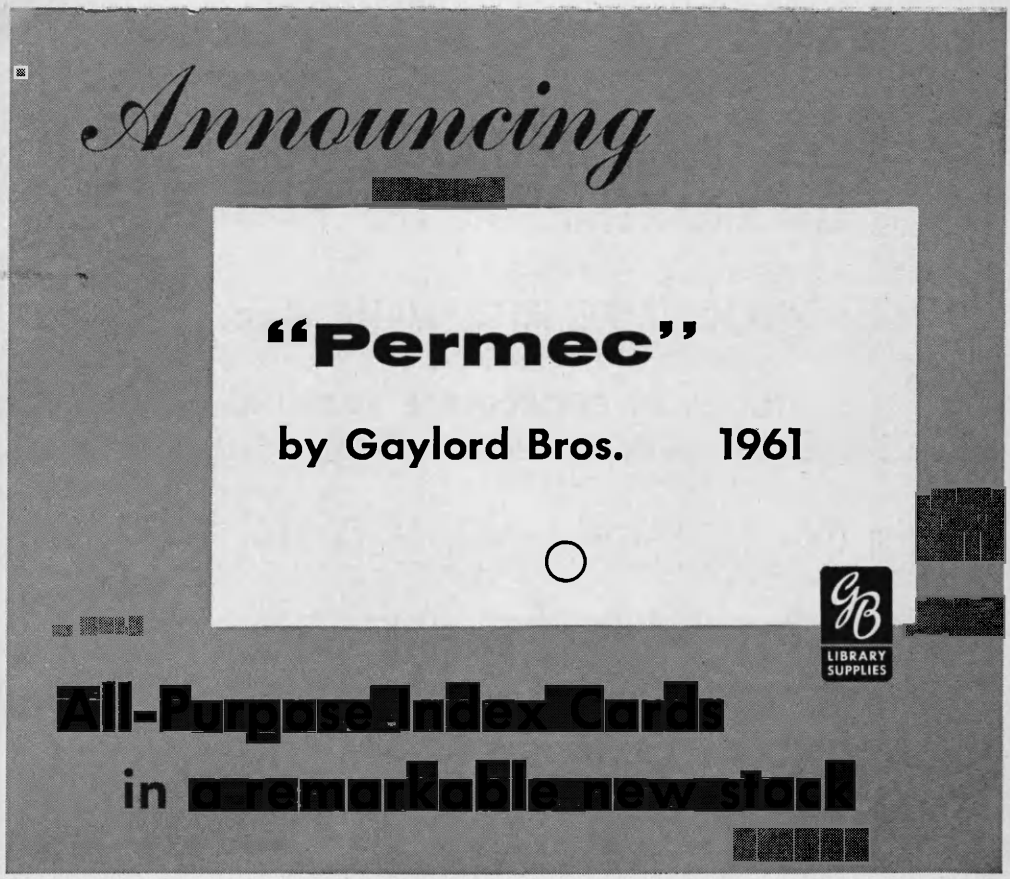

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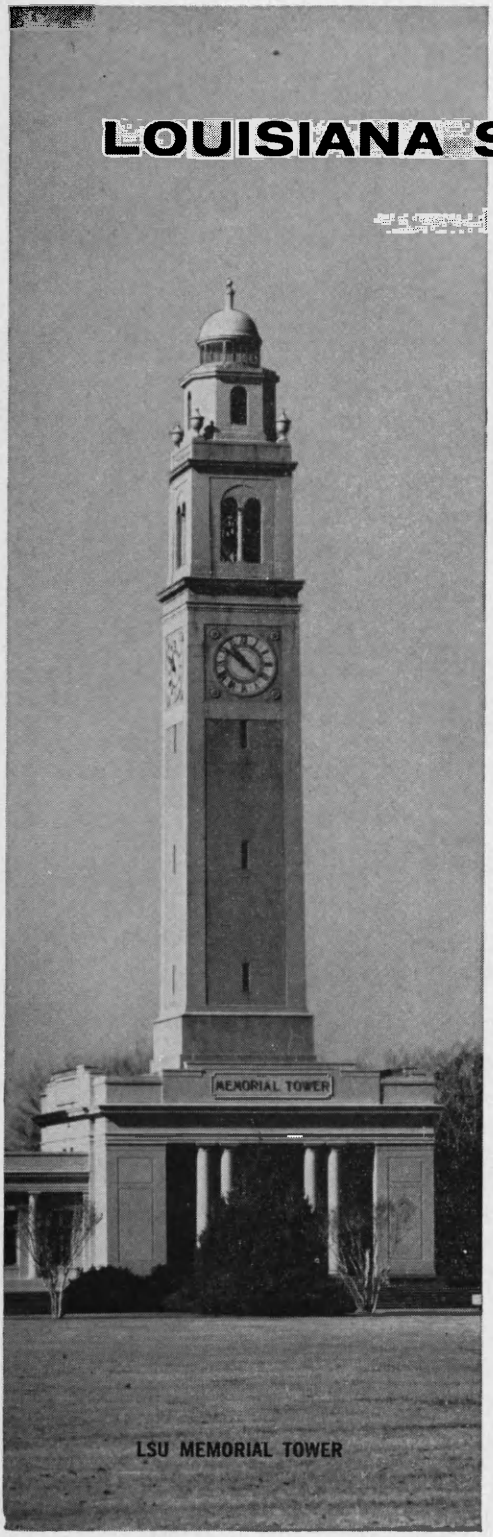

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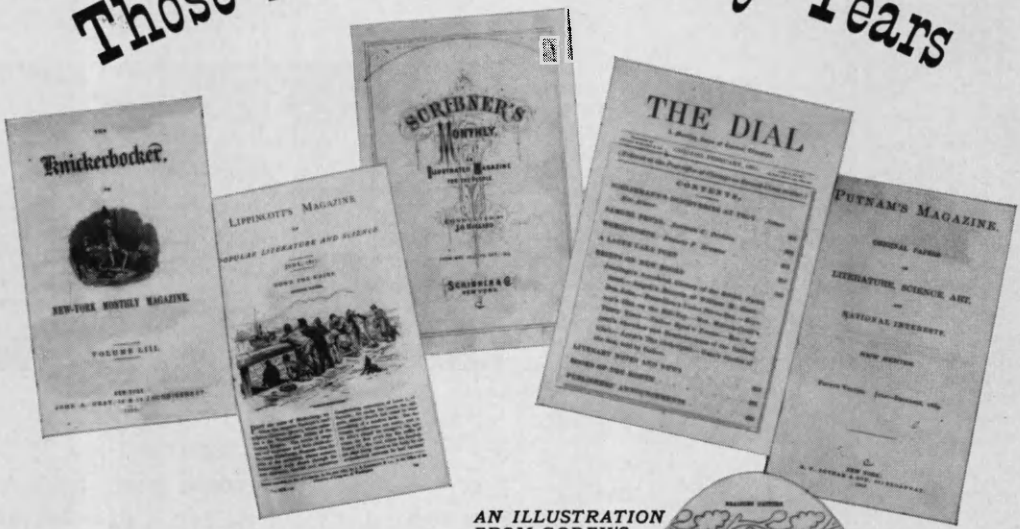

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Crisis in Our University Libraries

By ROBERT B. DOWNS

THE GREAT UNANSWERED QUESTION in the minds of American librarians, as they attempt to peer a mere decade into the future, is whether they can run fast enough to stand still. There is considerable evidence that they are beginning to slip back two paces for every step forward. One need not be a Cassandra to view the period ahead with trepidation.

One basic factor in the situation—affecting, of course, the whole world of higher education—is the mounting tide of student enrollment threatening to inundate the colleges and universities of the country. The growth in recent years has been almost geometrical. In 1946-47, reflecting the large influx of returning war veterans, the number of college students in the United States for the first time exceeded 2,000,000. The tide receded somewhat five years later, as the wartime generation moved out, but in 1952 the growth curve started a sharp and uninterrupted ascent, with every indication that it will end in the stratosphere. In 1957, enrollment went past the 3,000,000 mark, and in the current year, 1960-61, only three years later, the figure is approximately 4,000,000. A conservative estimate by the American Council on Education projects a total of 5,000,000 for 1965, and an enrollment of 6,500,000 by 1970.[1]

Meanwhile, confronted by expanding demands on every front, university libraries have been caught in an upward spiral of inflation. They have seen salaries, wages, books, periodical subscriptions, binding, equipment, and supplies in a virtually unbroken rise. Faculties and staffs have doubled, or even trebled, in many institutions. New departments have been created, requiring additional library facilities. The rate of publishing and the variety of materials published are being stepped up dramatically.

Dr. Downs is Dean of Library Administration, University of Illinois.

As they struggle to cope with the insistent pressures upon them, are the libraries receiving appropriate financial support? In individual instances, yes, though from an overall standpoint, the answer, unfortunately, is in the negative.

A standard measuring stick is the relationship between expenditures for library resources and services and for total educational purposes. For 1945-46, the annual compilation of "College and University Library Statistics", sponsored by ACRL, included thirty institutions in Group I, "University-Type" libraries. Fifteen years ago, these institutions were devoting a median of 4.86 per cent of their total educational expenditures to the maintenance and development of their libraries. By 1958-59, however, the median figure for libraries in the same group had declined to 3.7 per cent.[2] In only a handful of institutions was there a contrary trend—principally universities where a combination of a library-minded president and dynamic library leadership were affecting a rejuvenation of a moribund library system.

A further analysis was assayed recently by Frank Lundy, director of Libraries at the University of Nebraska, on the basis

[1] *American Universities and Colleges*, 8th ed., (Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, 1960), p. 27.

[2] CRL., VIII (1947), 261; XXI (1959). 31.

of the ACRL statistics.[3] Summarizing data provided by 106 universities, arranged in order of library support, Lundy reported a range from a generous 7.8 per cent at Rice Institute to a miserly 1.2 per cent at New York University. Percentagewise, state institutions seemed to fare rather less well than the privately supported universities; actually, both types were well represented among the highs and the lows. As a point of reference it should be noted that university library surveyors have almost invariably recommended 4 per cent as the minimum level of support for the provision of reasonably adequate library service.

One of the most conspicuous areas in which much is expected of libraries, without corresponding reciprocity on the part of the receivers, is in the broad field of research, especially contract research in science and technology. Expenditures for organized research in American universities increased by nearly 900 per cent in the decade from 1940 to 1950 and has continued to rise year by year. Consider the following figures supplied by the National Science Foundation:

1953-54	$450,000,000
1954-55	480,000,000
1955-56	530,000,000
1956-57	600,000,000
1957-58	720,000,000
1958-59	840,000,000
1959-60	1,000,000,000

The percentage increase, 1953-1960, was 126.[4]

From the same source, in a tabulation of "Expenditures for Separately Budgeted Research and Development in Colleges and Universities by Field of Science, Character of Work, and Source of Support, Fiscal Year 1958", total expenditures of $735,800,000 were reported, divided among four major fields:

Engineering	$186,400,000
Physical Sciences	262,300,000
Life Sciences	251,500,000
Social Sciences	35,600,000

Of the total, $537,800,000 was derived from federal funds, and $198,100,000 from non-federal sources (institutions' own funds, foundations, health agencies, industry, gifts and grants)—proof of the dominant role of the federal government in financing present-day research.[5] A similar report noted total expenditures of $105,500,000 for scientific research, 1957-58, in the nation's medical schools.[6]

By nature, research is constantly changing, dividing, and extending. As a corollary, the library on which research primarily depends must be highly adaptable, modifying its program to meet changing requirements. New departments are created and research interests in established departments undergo radical revisions—all causing an immediate impact on the library, its resources, and its services. The library can hardly fulfill its proper role as a dynamic, living organism capable of growing to meet multiple demands, without the life blood of strong financial backing.

While federal agencies, foundations, industries, and other organizations are pouring funds into colleges and universities for pure and applied research—almost beyond the capacity, in some cases, of the institutions to absorb them—the libraries on which such research has to be based are too frequently accorded niggardly treatment. In essence, the libraries are being called upon to do more and more on less and less, proportionately speaking. Seldom is any specific provision made, in the many rich research grants, for library materials and services, lacking which the planned investigations would be seriously handicapped if not brought to a complete standstill.

Among the troublesome aspects of uni-

[3] *University Library Statistics of Interest to You*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Libraries, April 5, 1960), Processed., 4 pp.
[4] U. S. National Science Foundation, *Reviews of Data on Research and Development*, No. 16 (December 1959), 3.
[5] *Idem*, No. 19 (April 1960), 6.
[6] *Idem*, No. 17 (January 1960), 3.

versity and research library financing is the inflation in costs of materials. Using 1947-49 prices for an index dollar, and based on 2,347 titles in a total of twenty-four subject areas, a recent survey shows that the average subscription price for serial publications has increased from $3.55 in 1946-47 to $5.27 in 1960, or 48.5 per cent. Broken down by fields, the average subscription prices had jumped from 31.5 to 70.7 per cent, with the largest increases occurring in mathematics, chemistry, physics, botany, geology, and other branches of science.[7] Noteworthy examples are *Chemical Abstracts,* which in the past five years has increased from $60 to $200 per year; *Chemisches Zentralblatt* from $90 to $240; *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* from $36 to $144; and *Biological Abstracts* from $50 to $136.

More alarming and breeding more insoluble dilemmas for libraries is the phenomenal growth of the book world. Books, magazines, newspapers, and other types of printed matter are produced by the presses at a rate that would have appeared miraculous even a generation ago. The average annual world book production has risen from about 156,000 titles in 1940 to 240,000 today and has reached an astronomical total of five billion copies.[8] Quantities are equally staggering in the fields of serial and government publications. Science, the most prolific field in serials, is authoritatively estimated to account for 50,000 current periodicals. In biology alone, 21,000 journals are presently being issued. The standard guide to the literature of chemistry, *Chemical Abstracts,* regularly analyzes the contents of more than 7,000 journals from some ninety different countries. The figures for mathematics, physics, and other sciences are comparable.

[7] Helen M. Welch, "Cost Indexes for U. S. Periodicals," *Library Resources and Technical Services,* IV (1960), 150-57. See also: William H. Huff, and Norman B. Brown, "Serial Services Cost Indexes." *Idem,* IV (1960), 158-60, and William H. Kurth, "U. S. Book and Periodical Price," *Library Journal,* LXXXV (1960), 54-57.

[8] "World Production; 5,000 Million Books a Year," *UNESCO Courier,* (February 1957), pp. 20-21.

The area of government publishing is another striking illustration of the accelerated production of printed matter. From international, national, provincial, state, and local governments throughout the world comes a tidal wave of books, pamphlets, journals, and reports.

Still another highly significant factor in the situation is the ever-widening scope of library collecting activities. With few exceptions, American libraries have traditionally limited their procurement efforts to materials in western European languages. But with the increasingly important role played by the United States in world politics, the recognition of certain critical areas of the world, and the numerous area-study programs being developed in colleges and universities, the nation's research libraries are undertaking aggressive and ambitious acquisition plans in languages and regions previously unknown to or neglected by them. For example, the Association of Research Libraries' Farmington Plan Committee charged with obtaining on a cooperative basis at least one copy of every significant book published abroad—has established seven area sub-committees to insure thorough coverage of all countries. These efforts could be strengthened substantially by implementation of Public Law 480, to set up machinery and to provide funds for the procurement of library materials from certain difficult parts of the world.

In reviewing the resources of libraries and their ability to support advanced study and research, attention should be directed also at the existing inequitable distribution of facilities among the major regions of the country. The scholar and the research worker in certain areas are badly handicapped by the absence of adequate materials close at hand and must depend upon richer libraries elsewhere. Of 109 centers containing more than 500,000 volumes within a fifty-mile radius, seventy are in the northeastern quarter of the United States. There are

held in these 109 centers 290,000,000 volumes, of which only 65,000,000 are outside the Northeast.[9]

Closely allied to the problem of maldistribution is the inadequacy of numerous university libraries attempting to support doctoral programs. A cursory examination of expenditures for books and volume holdings of the more than a hundred American universities now granting the doctorate in various fields offers convincing evidence that some institutions simply lack sufficient library resources to support anything beyond undergraduate, or at most master's level, work.

An obvious conclusion to be drawn from the conditions described in the foregoing discussion is that university libraries must find additional sources of financial assistance if quality and strength are to be maintained in higher education and educational standards not permitted to sink into mediocrity. Increased appropriations from their parent institutions, federal aid, foundation grants, and a proper share of research contract funds seem the most logical and promising sources from which to meet a rapidly developing crisis.

There will doubtless be a temptation, as huge student enrollments begin to swamp university campuses, to cheapen the quality of educational programs. Confronted by multitudes of students, some colleges and universities will resort to mass methods of instruction. Their faculties may return to the old single-textbook plan for undergraduates. Institutions concerned with producing well-educated citizens, however, will avoid such techniques. In every way possible they will encourage independent work and study on the part of students, and for them the library will be the heart of the educational process. Certainly, at more advanced levels, scholars and graduate students in the humanities and social sciences recognize libraries as indispensable laboratories. Books and journals are equally essential to the pure and applied sciences, for the scientist, like the humanist and social scientist, requires records of previous investigations and experiments to save him from duplication of effort and to provide a foundation for further progress.

[9] Robert B. Downs. "Distribution of American Library Resources," CRL, XVIII (1957), 183-89, 235-37.

Quality Comes From Service Rather Than From Size

Size [of a library's collection] is less important than service. The way the collection is housed and used, through the administrative competence of a professional staff, makes the difference in quality. In turn, the strength of the library is beyond question a reliable gauge for measuring the excellence of the total program of higher education in a given institution—*Wake Up and Read, a Few Facts About College and University Libraries* (New York, Council on Financial Aid to Education, Inc. [1960]).

Reference Service: The New Dimension In Librarianship

By SAMUEL ROTHSTEIN

A talk given by Dr. Rothstein, Associate University Librarian, University of British Columbia Library, at a meeting of the Reference Services Division of ALA in Montreal on June 22, 1960.

I COULD BEGIN where almost everyone else begins and define reference work, but I won't. Instead, I prefer to begin with the more logical beginning—the absence of reference service.

Reference service is so much a commonplace of present-day American library practice that many of us have tended to regard it as an inherent element of librarianship, something that was *always* done, something whose place in the library order of things is more or less settled. Yet a consideration of foreign library practices would show that reference work is still by no means universally regarded as a fundamental part of library service. I can recall, for instance, that right here in Canada, where I assure you we consider ourselves reasonably advanced in our methods, as recently as ten years ago only one Canadian university library had a reference department formally labeled as such. I have no personal experience of libraries on other continents, but from my reading I would consider it a fair assumption that the term and the service would both still be something of a novelty outside the United Kingdom.

Even in the United States the reference librarian is relatively a Johnny-come-lately on the library scene. May I remind you that in the United States of less than a century ago the library still took no responsibility whatsoever for the provision of personal assistance to its users. Of course, there were instances aplenty of personal helpfulness by librarians, but these were made as a matter of simple courtesy rather than of responsibility.

Consider, if you will, how diffidently the case for such service was first put. When a pioneer of American reference work such as Samuel Swett Green of the Worcester Public Library first began to realize that the traditional policy of *laissez faire* was inadequate to meet the needs of readers, he ventured no more than to champion what he called—and it is still my favorite title for a library paper—"the desireableness of . . . personal intercourse between librarians and readers."[1]

That was in 1876, and Green had good reason to be modest in his claims; he was backing a pretty dark horse in the endless race for funds and attention. For a generation thereafter American librarians debated the value of the new service. While there were supporters enough for what they termed "access to librarians," many libraries were still inclined to doubt the practicability and value of personal assistance. For example, when the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library suggested in 1887 that there should be in Bates Hall a "person whose sole duty it would be to answer questions of all sorts, and to direct inquirers in their search for information," the recommendation received the stiff reply from the Trustees that it was hardly

[1] Samuel Swett Green, "Personal Relations Between Librarians and Readers," *Library Journal*, I (1876), 74-81. The longer title was used for the original reading of the paper at the 1876 conference.

practicable in that it would require the transfer of personnel from other work![2]

Well, I can't make a good suspense story out of this conflict, because you already know who won; the name of your division and your numbers here today are the best evidence of the magnitude of that victory. The point of this story is that reference service has not been and is not now an inevitable part of the library order. If libraries simply were limited to "doing what comes naturally," they would acquire, preserve and organize materials, and perhaps make them available. Traditionally, and by the nature of the beast, the librarian's role has everywhere been that of custodian, collector, and cataloger. If in the United States and a few other parts of the world he has also undertaken to furnish personal assistance on an organized basis, it didn't just happen. We have reference service because it was once a "cause"—a cause to be propagandized for, an idea to be formulated, developed and brought to fruition!

I say then that both the historical development of reference work in American libraries and its comparative absence in present-day libraries elsewhere strongly suggest that reference service represents a new dimension in librarianship and that its establishment is the product of a more or less deliberate decision. I submit further that the future development of our reference services calls for an equally deliberate decision, and that our chief problem now is to decide on the proper dimensions of that service.

At this point in my argument it seems desirable to make sure that we are all on the same ground by agreeing on a definition of reference service—that is to say, I want you to accept mine. I represent reference *work* to be the personal assistance given by the librarian to individual readers in pursuit of information; reference *service* I hold to imply further the definite recognition on the part of the library of its responsibility for such work and a specific organization for that purpose. In short, we are willing to give help, and what is more, consider such help an important enough part of our obligations to justify training and assigning staff especially for this work.

Now, "help" is a great big tent of a word that embraces an enormous range and variety of activities, and the only way to distinguish the main features of these activities is to categorize or classify them. Putting out of consideration the many behind-the-scenes tasks in a reference department and concentrating only on the actual work with readers, we may first distinguish the groups of assignments that finds us, say, clearing up the mysteries of the filing system in the public catalog; making sure that the reader knows about using the index in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica;* directing him to the appropriate division of the library for a given inquiry; in some cases lecturing to a class on the bibliography of a field. In sum, *instruction in the use of books and libraries.*

We must reserve a second and separate pigeon-hole for the work that we do in response to requests such as; "What are some interesting books on dogs for children?"; "I want to do some systematic reading on psychology, where do I begin?"; "I've finished all the Zane Grey novels; what do I do now?" We used to call this sort of consultation "readers' advisory work", and at one time it bade fair to set up shop on its own, right outside the reference department. I think that it is now back in the fold more often than not, and I shall include it in our roster under the heading *guidance in the choice of books.*

The last and by far the biggest pigeonhole I allocate for *information service.* The distinction here is that the librarian supplies the information itself and not just the books where it may be found. We may call this most variegated and

[2] Boston Public Library, *Thirty-fifth [Annual] Report . . . 1887,* p. 18.

most debatable aspect of reference service: *getting information out of books.*

Instruction in the use of books, guidance in the choice of books, supplying information out of books—these then are the three primary colors in the reference work picture. Almost every respectable library in the United States and Canada does some of each; almost no two libraries mix the colors in quite the same way.

Let us extend this color analogy somewhat further and trace the reference spectrum. At one end we may have Library A, say, a smallish public library. It has two public service librarians (they don't call themselves reference librarians) who are kept pretty busy by an eager clientele of high schoolers and housewives. They do their best to help the students with their assignments, but are very careful to avoid what they call "spoonfeeding" them. They will show them where to look for an answer but would no more hand them a fact than they would the key to the vault. With the adults they are more likely to "dig up the answer", but only if it is narrowly factual enough for them to be able to find it in a reference book. Anyway, few people really think of referring to this library for specific information. They get that by asking each other, or writing away for it, or most likely just do without it. The men in the community regard this library as a kind of cultural monument which fulfills its function by just existing. Their wives know that the library offers a good deal of light reading too, and the librarians exert devious but determined efforts to inculcate in them a taste for better books. Sometimes they are successful; mostly they are not and are regarded simply as the "library ladies" who look after the collection.

Our next spectroscopic reading shows us Library B, a university library of some size and consequence. The reference librarians here are very self-consciously such, and they take deserved pride in their professional skill. They dextrously and sympathetically steer the bewildered newcomer into the easy familiarity with indexes, subject-headings, and bibliographies that constitutes "library know-how." Occasionally, mind you, they find it easier to supply the date or the population figure outright than to show the inquirer how to get it, but they keep a wary eye out for the cunning student whose pretended ignorance would lure them into doing his assignment for him.

For graduate students and faculty the reference librarians are willing to do much more: verify a footnote, trace a quotation, identify an obscure name, sometimes even compile a bibliography. They rather enjoy a "difficult question," and delight in the challenge it offers to their ingenuity and knowledge. They shy away, however, from summarizing data or interpreting it; they take no responsibility for the validity of the information they furnish.

The last spectrograph depicts a special library in action. Mr. X, is in charge of the library that serves the research staff of a chemical firm. He calls himself a special librarian or an "information officer" or perhaps even a documentalist. He doesn't worry a bit about doing anyone else's work for him; in fact, he believes that that is what he is there for. He compiles bibliographies, does literature searches, submits reports on the "state of the art." He tries to anticipate questions by distributing abstracts of articles pertinent to the current research projects. At times he may prepare translations or even take a hand in editing material for publication. In short, he holds himself almost completely responsible for the "literature side" of his firm's research, and thereby frees his patron's time for concentration on the "laboratory side" of their projects.

You all recognize these libraries, but you may never have stopped to realize that each bases its service on a different

theory of reference work, or to examine the reasoning these rest upon. James Ingersoll Wyer identified these theories as "conservative," "moderate" and "liberal,"[3] but I prefer the more mnemonic and alliterative sequence of "minimum," "middling" and maximum."

The minimum theory bases its case on education and fear. The library admittedly has an obligation to assist the inexperienced reader, but it serves him, best, so this argument goes, when it limits its help to showing him how. To which the minimal theory would add by way of corollary the supposition that the experienced reader or scholar does not want or requires more than occasional personal assistance. Ainsworth Rand Spofford wrapped all this up neatly in his dictum of sixty years ago: "It is enough for the librarian to act as an intelligent guide-post, to point the way; to travel the road is the business of the reader himself."[4]

Of course even the minimum reference department does offer something of an information service, but diffidently. And here is where the fear comes in. Fear, first of all, that the library can never hope to have the manpower to render more than severely limited assistance. Fear, again, that the patrons will take undue advantage and make exorbitant demands. And finally, *errorophobia,* my new word for that old malady: the librarian's fear of making a mistake. You know the feeling—the world of knowledge is so large and much of it so hopelessly specialized; let's play safe by sticking to our friendly reference books and ready reference questions. No mistakes, no worries—also not much service.

In sharp contrast, the maximum theory of reference work takes its stand on the twin tenets of faith and efficiency. Information, it contends, is of crucial concern to many people. For businessmen, legislators, researchers and scholars, it is more important that they have it than that they learn how to acquire it, and extensive library assistance is therefore economical and worthwhile in any case where the time saved by the client is more valuable than the time spent by the librarian. The chemist no longer blows his own glassware and the doctor no longer takes temperatures; why should they not have the librarian conduct literature searches for them? And where efficiency suggests the librarians should, faith says the librarian can do these things, and perhaps even better than the client himself. Given the requisite subject knowledge and sound bibliographical training, the librarian can, in this view, become the specialist in "finding out," even to the point of validating the data he secures.

Between the "conservatives" and the "liberals" stand the "moderates" . . . in the middle and, I fear, in a muddle. They affirm the pedagogical superiority of instruction over direct provision of information, but wonder whether this is an appropriate reason to limit assistance to their non-student clientele. They want to promote demand for the library's service, but are unwilling to extend the scope of the service most in demand. They range wide but seldom deep. Expediency vies with principle.

The result is a pattern of wonderful inconsistency. I have the impression that the patron who comes to a public library looking for, say, Babe Ruth's home run record, is likely to be directed to Menke's *Encyclopedia of Sports;* if he were lazy enough to telephone instead, he would find that the same reference department ran a very efficient information service. I know from personal experience that an ingenious student can, by writing a plausible letter to a neighboring university, have compiled for him the bibliography that his own library would never produce. A request from the City Hall or the

[3] James Ingersoll Wyer, *Reference Work: a Textbook for Students of Library Work and Librarians.* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1930), pp. 6-7.
[4] Ainsworth Rand Spofford, *A Book for All Readers* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900), pp. 204, 213.

President's Office produces wonders of reference work.

Do I seem to you to have presented an inaccurate picture of the three theories? I have no doubt that my slips and prejudices have been showing, and I now abandon the attempt at impartiality and give you my own opinions.

I say first of all that we should give up our reservations about the direct provision of information and recognize information service as a principal and worthy obligation of the library, something we should try to push forward as far as we can. Let us admit frankly that our *instructional* efforts are logically applicable only to students, and that our other customers have no more reason to be guided in the techniques of finding out than they have in being shown how to fix a defective carburetor. Again to quote Wyer: "It is service, not suggestion, that is at a premium."[5]

Wyer made his statement three decades ago, and I believe that the value and need of such service have mounted with the years. For the general public there is now greater need than ever for the public library to serve, in W. S. Learned's famous phrase, as "the community intelligence service."[6] In an age when the media of mass communication assault us every day with a barrage of distortions and half-truths, the public library can make an almost unique contribution by serving the community's center for reliable, detailed information. The public library may sometimes find it hard to compete with television, picture magazines and the like when it comes to furnishing entertainment and escape. But why compete? I hold with Dr. Robert Leigh and the Public Library Inquiry that the natural and appropriate role of the public library in our time is to emphasize and develop the kinds and qualities of service that the mass media are not equipped to give.[7]

In the libraries that serve scholars and research scientists, the case for an amplified reference service is even stronger. In the first place, it may be conceded that the social importance of their work warrants these people special consideration. More important is the fact that research workers stand in growing *need* of a full-scale reference service. A recent textbook on the theory and practice of industrial research puts it this way: "It is inefficient to expect a research worker to obtain all this information on his own. In any case, it is barely possible for him today to keep up with current information in his own particular specialty, much less maintain his contracts with other fields. The library . . . staff . . . in any efficient research group must maintain or have access to all the sources of information which would be of utility to a worker in a given project. For best results, they should be able to prepare bibliographies and abstracts of pertinent material *rapidly* and to furnish specific literature which the researchers feel would be of additional interest."[8]

This statement brings out the chief reason for the increasing dependence of research workers upon librarians. I refer, of course, to the astounding proliferation of scientific literature since the Second World War. All of us have seen the fearsome statistics that prove this point, and it is now quite evident that the volume of pertinent literature in any single field, except possibly in the most narrow specializations, has outstripped the capacity of the individual research man to cope with it unaided.

The scientist's bibliographical difficulties are compounded by a number of other factors: the acknowledged deficiencies of the abstracting and indexing

[5] Wyer, *op. cit.*, p. 9.
[6] Williams S. Learned. *The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge* (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1924), p. 14.

[7] Robert Leigh, *The Public Library in the United States* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1950), p. 46.
[8] David Bendel Hertz, *The Theory and Practice of Industrial Research* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1950), p. 303.

journals in covering the literature; the present-day tendency to publish results in the relatively inaccessible "technical reports" rather than in the standard journals; the fact that scientific research has increasingly emphasized the interdisciplinary approach and hence has forced the researcher to gain cognizance of work done outside the realm of his own bibliographic competence. Without going into details on these much-discussed matters, I think I am quite safe in concluding that the task of tracing and using scientific literature has become considerably more difficult in the last decade. The effect, it seems to me, is to justify a place for an intermediary between the research man and his literature, and to suggest that the location of information almost necessarily becomes a specialized function devolving upon specially assigned personnel.

You will have already noticed that, in the foregoing analysis, I have leaned rather heavily on the reference librarian's potential contribution to *scientific* research. It is certainly true that the subdivision of labor implied in this relationship is more readily applicable to the physical sciences and technology than it is to research in the humanities and social sciences. It is, I concede, equally true, that by far the greater number of people actually functioning in this capacity of "research librarian" (or call him what you will) work in libraries attached to industrial research laboratories or in scientific institutes.

Yet I refuse to admit that the reasoning that makes an amplified reference service feasible and desirable for scientific research does not extend to other fields of investigation. The humanities and social sciences suffer from a like proliferation of publication. Team research and interdisciplinary research are certainly no novelties here, either. And most convincing of all is the fact that a research service, catering especially to the humanities and social sciences, *has actually worked very well* in such institutions as municipal and legislative reference libraries, special libraries, and, not infrequently, in university libraries. May I recall to you the "research librarianships" established with Carnegie Corporation funds a generation ago? At Cornell and Pennsylvania, these "research librarians" engaged in such projects as: a report on methods used in handling strikes in Australia; biographical sketches of sixty-four early British writers on economics; a study of King Charles I's theory of government as indicated in his speeches.[9]

And this was the confidential judgment rendered on this service by one of the most eminent humanists at the University of Pennsylvania: "It was of the utmost value. I have never habituated myself to obtaining help in such research as I have done, and it was a surprise and satisfaction to find the immense advantage of such trained and intelligent help . . . I have not the least doubt of the value of such assistance. I was not so sure of it at first. The only difficulty, it seems to me, is on *our* part, that is, to formulate our problems in such a way as to make his contribution to their solution available."[10]

This is glowing testimony, and I wish the situation were quite as this famous scholar pictured it. I wish indeed that the "only difficulty" about an amplified reference service were on the part of the recipients. You and I know that "it just ain't so." We know that the Carnegie Corporation's scheme of "research librarianships" never spread beyond the two universities of the original demonstration. We remember that the Detroit Public Library's plan for an Industrial Research Service died aborning.

It is all too easy to see the large practical difficulties that attend any grand-scale information service: the need for highly-

[9] Cf. Samuel Rothstein, *The Development of Reference Services . . .* (ACRL Monographs, Number 14. Chicago: Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1955.), p. 94.
[10] Quoted in Rothstein, *op. cit.*, p. 95.

trained staff that can combine high bibliographical skill with special subject knowledge; the problem of discriminating between the trivial and the important request; above all, the problem of *numbers*. I recall being told some years ago on a visit to the New York Public Library that, in the Information Division there, each reference librarian was expected to deal with fifty to sixty inquiries an hour! I could only shake my head.

I do not have ready-made, overall answers to these genuine problems, and indeed it would be presumptuous of me to present such solutions, for these can only be worked out in the individual library, with due regard for the circumstances attending each situation. Every case is special. I do suggest the following possibilities as food for thought:

1. Library budgets *can* be increased—perhaps several times over—without putting the slightest strain on the economy of either the United States or Canada. As a British librarian recently stated, when the cost of a single missile may exceed the combined expenditure on the country's libraries, it is absurd to speak of library costs. The scale of our present services would have seemed utopian a generation ago; why should *we* see the future as static?

2. The reference services—and especially the information service—can get a large share of the existing library budget. I have no wish to start one more civil war in the ALA, but it may well be that we spend too much money on our technical processes and not enough on our public services. (By the way, I happen to be in charge of technical processes at my library).

3. There seems to be sound reason for hope that advances in library technology can produce savings which could be applied to the expansion of information services. Much of our cataloging, circulation, and acquisitions work can be mechanized, and for that matter, we are promised machines for "information retrieval" too. In any case the point is the same; the library is freed to concentrate on the really intellectual tasks in librarianship, and prominent among them the information service.

4. A foundation—and of course the Council on Library Resources springs promptly to mind—might be persuaded to sponsor adequate demonstrations of amplified reference service, say adding a dozen subject specialists to each of a number of public and university libraries. In the special library setting the workability and value of such service is already an established fact; what we need to work out now is just how the goal can be realized in the far more complicated context of the *general* library. The Carnegie Corporation "research librarianships" constituted a test of sorts, but were hardly conclusive. A full-scale experiment is now in order.

And now may I permit myself a few last words of summary and peroration. Historically and indeed in most of their present-day functions librarians have been technicians, handmaidens of both sexes, who work *with* books rather than *in* them. When reference service and particularly an information service became established as a regular part of American library practice, it really constituted a new dimension in librarianship; we began to deal in knowledge and not just volumes.

It was a radical idea, a big idea, but sometimes I fear that we have been guilty of considering it too big for us. Though the concept and techniques of an information service began in the general library, we general librarians have been diffident about exploiting it. Other people have done so, and very effectively; now they threaten to establish themselves as a wholly separate profession. History gainsays them, but our claims must rest on more than history. Both the needs of our clients and our own self-interest say that we should look for ways to work at greater range and depth, to do

always more not less. If first-class reference service is valuable enough for the businessman to buy, then it is also important enough for the community and the university to support.

This is a large objective, and to reach it we must somehow surmount great practical difficulties. But I would remind you that practical solutions are always a secondary matter; what comes first is conviction. If we can achieve a clear-cut decision on direction and policy, if we can settle on ends, I have no doubt that we can find some of the means.

Problems of College And University Libraries

The Council for Financial Aid to Education has published *Wake Up and Read, a Few Facts About College and University Libraries* as one of its series of leaflets on the nature and needs of higher education in the United States. The leaflet emphasizes the importance of libraries in higher education and summarizes their need for increased financial support.

The pamphlet cites the fact that financing library series is a major problem to colleges and universities. "More than one president," it declares, "has said that this problem is second in urgency only to that of raising faculty salaries."

It points out that the percentage of increase in expenditures has not kept abreast the increases in total institutional expenditures in a representative sampling of libraries. It notes that the medium beginning salary for professional librarians had, by 1958-59, risen only to $4,500 while the U. S. Department of Labor estimated in 1960 that starting salaries for college graduates with bachelor's degrees only would average $5,400.

"Viewed in the large," summarizes the Council's leaflet, "the expansion of services, the improvement of building plans, the raising of personnel standards for staff, and the building of collections are not examples merely of library progress, but part of the total program of improvement in higher education in the United States. That is why everybody—university administrators, teachers, parents, legislators, and the general citizen—has a stake in the future of the college and university library."

A copy of the pamphlet has been sent with the compliments of ACRL to the libraries of each institution listed in the U. S. Office of Education's directory of colleges and universities. Additional single copies may be secured from the ACRL office or from the Council at fifteen cents each. Orders for twenty or more copies can be filled by the Council at a 40 per cent discount on the single-copy price. The address of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, Inc., is 6 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Staff Manuals for Reference Departments In College and University Libraries

BY BILLIE BOZONE

STAFF MANUALS HAVE become recognized as a generally useful operating device in college and university libraries. Perhaps one of the most important influences in this recognition has been the increasing number of married students whose wives work as sub-professional and clerical assistants from several months to four years. The excessive turnover of full-time staff, plus the ever-changing student staff, has necessitated a crash program in orientation procedures and routines if the department's work is to be carried on consistently and successfully. The adage that a new worker does not earn his salary until after one year on the job *cannot* be true.

Unfortunately, the staff manual is not something for which the librarian can make out a request form, and receive some days later. The manual must grow out of the staff and conversely, the staff must grow out of the manual. For some staff members, the process of simply getting routines down on paper will make the department's work clearer than would many hours of lectures. Writing the manual also provides an excellent opportunity for the department to evaluate itself—its organization, policies, routines, and standards of service. A department which understands its organization—the "why" and "how"—will work more efficiently than a department which operates on a trial and error basis. In a large system, the manual has an important function in standardizing the work, thereby eliminating error to a large degree. The manual also serves as an interpreter of the reference department to faculty and staff patrons.

Although much has been written about staff manuals, professional literature on manuals for reference departments *per se* is meager. Perhaps Mary Barton's milestone at Enoch Pratt has intimidated prospective writers. But that manual, in spite of its excellence, can not be followed too closely for a college or university reference department.

Miss Bozone is Assistant Reference Librarian, Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University.

When a reference department concludes that it will compile a staff manual, the first task is the assignment of work. The department head, in consultation with the assistants, should make an outline of all items which will be included.

Primarily, the manual should include all operations, procedures, and routines practiced by the department. It should be concise, easily understood, well-illustrated with forms and records, properly captioned, and written on a level that can be understood by people who have had little or no contact with a reference department. As much as is possible, unexplained library jargon should not be used. PAIS has little meaning to the average college freshman.

The department head should then assign the various items, or sections, to the assistants who are most capable of doing them. After the assignments are clear, the assistants should consult all available sources which have something to do with their particular topic. *Library Literature* is valuable in locating these sources. Other indexes, such as *Readers' Guide Industrial Arts Index—Applied Science*

and Technology Index, Monthly Catalog, and *Engineering Index* are worth scanning. If possible, other staff manuals should be read. After the staff has saturated itself with material and has made a collection of brief notes, the department head should discuss style and form with them before the actual writing begins. Often, the assistants will have found better methods, more accurate procedures, and more efficient routines than the ones in present use. Perhaps some of the routines now in use are needless and could be discarded completely. At this time, decisions should be made to adopt or reject the newer practices. Consultations with the librarian or director are in order at this point.

When all assistants have finished their assignments, the department head should approve and correct the information before it is typed into the final copy. One last meeting and a final discussion by all the reference department staff members should serve to iron out any wrinkles or inconsistencies which remain.

As many copies of the finished manual as are needed should be typed and put in a loose-leaf notebook. This facilitates corrections and additions. Experience has shown that the best way to compile the manual is to treat it in sections, each section being numbered individually. This greatly facilitates the use of the index, which should be compiled after the finished manual is typed.

Now the reference department has a staff manual. Each new staff member—professional, clerical, or student—should be required to read completely the manual during his first week of employment. Thereafter, it should be used as a ready reference work.

It should be emphasized in a manual, and personally, that suggestions for revision are welcomed. The manual should not be taken as a permanent authority, but should be flexible enough to include anything new the department could undertake, without requiring a complete rewriting. The reference department which has not changed its manual in years may well be stagnant and unimaginative.

The following "Table of Contents" from the *Reference Department Staff Manual* of the Mitchell Memorial Library of Mississippi State University will serve to show the organization of material by one reference department[1] which used the above procedure to compile its manual:

INTRODUCTION

A. THE REFRENCE DEPARTMENT
  Operations and Activities
B. GENERAL REGULATIONS
  Library Hours
  Library Patrons
  General Department Policies
C. STUDENT ASSISTANTS
  Director's Memo
    Conditions of Employment
    Rates of Pay
    General Duties
  Student's Time Card
D. THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF
  Qualifications and Educational Requirements
  Hours
  "Coffee Breaks"
  Duties
  Closing the Building
E. LOCATIONS
  Social Sciences and Humanities Reference Room
  Physical and Biological Sciences Reference Room (floor plans)
F. LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION
  Summary
  How to Shelve a Book
G. THE STACKS
  "Closed" Stacks
  Locations
H. RULES FOR THE USE OF BOOKS AND MATERIALS
I. ROUTINES
  Periodicals

[1] Attention should be drawn to the fact that this outline embraces many functions which may fall into other departments in some college and university libraries. However, Mitchell Memorial Library's reference department is subject-divided into two sections, and all bound and current periodicals, manuscripts, government documents, etc., are attached to these two reading rooms and are handled by the Reference Department.

(Continued on page 34)

Beating the Brush for Books: The Dealers' Sources of Supply

By HAROLD J. MASON

IN A RECENT ARTICLE in another library journal[1] I made the point that American periodicals dealers have surprisingly and, from the standpoint of good business principle, foolishly avoided telling their clientele anything about themselves. I stated that it is my great hope that the dealers themselves would correct this situation within the near future. Certainly, I should think, the librarians in this country would aid and expedite this correction by their natural curiosity about an area of acquisitions in which they are currently spending millions of dollars.

I distinguish periodicals dealers from subscription agents and book dealers as those companies which buy, stock, and sell back-files of predominantly out-of-print general and scholarly journals. A large periodicals company will maintain sets, volumes, and issues of publications ranging over such diverse subject areas as geography (*Annals of the Association of American Geographers*), history (*American Historical Review*), medicine (*American Journal of Clinical Pathology*), law (*Columbia Law Review*), engineering (*Translations of the American Society of Civil Engineers*), zoology (*Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*), geology (*Economic Geology*), philology (*Modern Language Notes*), botany (*Botanical Review*), chemistry (*Journal of Physical Chemistry*), physics (*British Journal of Applied Physics*), and literature (*American Literature*), to mention some examples.

[1] "Periodical Sets and the World Market; or, Life in a Rubber-Boot Factory" *Library Resources and Technical Services*, IV (1960), 295-302.

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In that earlier article, within the limited amount of space available, I traced only the outlines of the activities and functions of the American periodicals dealer. In this and a subsequent paper the two most important specifics of the methods by which we buy and sell periodicals will be discussed.

Buying—Methods

Involved as we are in a commodity that runs in numbers to millions of individual pieces, one must have an extensive knowledge of the periodicals market before he is allowed, in our company, to do much buying. There is, after all, entirely too much room for error. The figure "millions" is no exaggeration. A good sized periodicals firm (and you can count the number of such firms on the fingers of one hand) stocks well over 7,500 individual titles. Each of these titles is composed of a specific number of volumes—ranging from 257 volumes in the case of the *American Journal of Science* which began publication in 1818, to 5 volumes for the *Journal of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers* which only began in 1955. Then again, each volume is composed of a given number of issues—12 per volume for the earlier publication, 4 per volume for the latter. Add to all this the fact that each volume has a title-page-index, which is also counted as "a piece," and it is not difficult to arrive at a figure of "millions" of items.

The importance in citing these figures (and a million of anything is still a lot of anything even in these days of billions and trillions) is to show the enormity of our field of operations. For the fact is that literally every issue within every volume of all the thousands of periodical titles that we handle is individually identifiable as to importance (with regard to subject matter) and scarcity (with regard to the possibility of its acquisition). To take an example, we need go no further than the very common (i.e. easily available, because it is printed in such a huge edition) *Analytical Chemistry,* published by the American Chemical Society. This is a title which, because of its "commonness," for years could not be given away. An examination of our various catalogs will show that the price (contrary to the general rise in prices of other journals) has consistently fallen for certain volumes—from $5.00 to $4.00 to $3.00 to its present $2.50 each. Yet within the 30 published volumes of *Analytical Chemistry* we have have found that one issue, volume 6 number 3, has been virtually impossible to find on the second-hand market. The same is true of *Econometrica* volume 17 number 1, *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* volume 12 number 2, *French Review* volume 2 number 1, *Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics* volume 1 number 1, *Journal of the History of Medicine* volume 6 number 2, *Journal of General Education* volume 1 numbers 1 through 3, and a hundred other cases. You had better know all the stories and all the cases before you start spending money buying periodicals on a large scale.

To reenforce our memory at Kraus Periodicals, however, we have a number of aides. One such is a file of "publishers' reports" on several thousand periodical titles. This file is just what its name implies: information from various publishers regarding their particular publications. The specifications supplied by the publishers are kept up to date by annual revisions, there being an employee of our company who does almost nothing else but keep the file current and constantly increasing. The reports themselves contain an enormous amount of information for any given publication: what volumes, issues and indexes are out of print; what the in-print parts cost; what discounts are allowed to dealers; what current subscriptions cost, although we do not handle subscriptions at all; in some few cases, inventory figures for the in-print parts; a schedule of dates for all previously published volumes; all pertinent bibliographical information, including title changes, suspensions, number of issues per volume, general indexes published, and even the disposition of the title-page-index. In short, we have a complete case history of almost every title that we handle. Without it we could not operate.

Another important instrument used in buying is our file of dealers' catalogs, which is one of the most comprehensive collections of this type of material ever assembled anywhere. Here are found representative catalogs and lists of every important book and periodicals dealer in the world, dating back to the nineteenth century. The value of these catalogs to us should, I think, be obvious. First, they contain bibliographical and descriptive information sometimes not found anywhere else. (American librarians have failed fully to recognize the importance of these catalogs as a reference tool. There are too few relatively complete files of dealers' catalogs in this country.) Secondly, they provide suggested sales prices, which although at times may be obsolete, nevertheless are all we have to go on. Unfortunately, there is nothing for the periodicals field comparable to *Book-Auction Records* and *Book-Prices Current.* Third, they delineate price levels which serve as guides in purchasing, for one does not buy a set for more money than he finds indicated in a competitor's catalog. Of course, where a specific set has become extremely scarce, or there is

a customer searching for a title where price is of no consequence, then the "established" price is meaningless. You simply "establish" a new price for that title in your own next catalog. But it is more often and likely the case that you will attempt to stay within the bounds of the "going" prices.

The entire question regarding prices and pricing is entirely too complex and specific a problem to be discussed now. Let it be sufficient to say, however, that apart from those principles discussed above, there is always present that one statute of classical economics that governs our entire price determination policy: the law of supply and demand. That is not to say pricing "what the traffic will bear," but rather, in reverse, what it costs to purchase material in the face of the fiercely competitive buying market that exists today. It should be clearly understood that prices for sets of periodicals have risen mainly because it is more costly now to purchase those sets than it was previously. (The other reasons are, obviously, increased costs in handling, storing, and marketing.) The periodicals dealers' current dilemma, as many librarians are aware, is not the pressing necessity of selling his stock as much as the difficulty of being able to replenish it.

The last important piece of auxiliary apparatus used in our buying program is our own reference library. We have assembled, for all who need to consult it, an excellent collection of books about books and periodicals. It is a library that is used constantly and intensively. Indeed, there is a story of long standing in our firm that before an executive can be considered worthy of this name he must have kept in his bedroom for at least a year the *Union List of Serials,* and studied it nightly before retiring as any theologian would reflect upon his Bible. This anecdote is indicative of two things: how highly we regard reference books in general and the *Union List of Serials* in particular, and what trials one must endure to attain executive status in a large periodicals company.

Included in this collection of reference books, in addition to the aforementioned *Union List of Serials,* are such works as the *World List of Scientific Periodicals, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory,* Library of Congress *Catalog of . . . Printed Cards,* British Museum *Catalogue of Printed Books,* Bibliothèque Nationale *Catalogue Général, Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis, Annuaire de la Presse Française, Schweizerischer Zeitschriften- und Zeitungskatalog,* and many, many others. It is doubtful whether any reference collection in any library receives more use than ours.

Buying—Sources

The question most asked by visitors to our warehouses both here and abroad is: "where does all this material come from?" The answer is no secret: "from many places." There are actually five main sources of supply: (1) libraries, (2) individuals, (3) other dealers, (4) publishers' stock, (5) acquisition of smaller companies.

1. *Libraries*—The types of libraries to whom we sell are the same types of libraries from whom we buy. The methods of buying from these various types, however, are as dissimilar as the methods of selling to them.

a) Industrial libraries provide us with our current scientific and technical material, which we usually purchase on an "evaluation" basis. Industrial librarians, guided by economy-conscious purchasing agents, know that they ultimately make as much money from their duplicates (with many less headaches) by sending in their journals for evaluation as they would by listing them. Detailing hundreds and thousands of issues involves an inordinate expenditure of effort that is, in the final analysis, uneconomical. In using the phrase "economy-conscious" I did not intend any pejorative connota-

tion. Rather, through experience, these industrial people know that labor costs a good deal of money today, more, in fact, than could be recouped from the sale of the journals if listed.

Actually, in a large periodicals company such as ours, there is very little difference in the amount that would be paid if we "bid" on the duplicates or if we "evaluated" them. The reason is, simply, that every title and virtually every volume within that title carries predetermined purchase and sales prices. There is no sentimentality or favoritism among the members of our receiving department for General Electric over Westinghouse or the Bell Telephone Laboratories over IBM. Besides being more economical for the senders, the "evaluation" method is more economical for us, saving the expense of initially preparing the bid and then the ensuing correspondence resulting from it. There are times, of course, when the arrangement proves unsound for us; that is, when the majority of the journals sent in for evaluation is found to be waste paper. After all, there are shipping charges and the expenses of labor for unpacking and sorting the material. If we discover this to be the case after two or three shipments, then we simply request the shippers to refrain from sending us their duplicates. The entire situation is comparable to the "gifts" problem of libraries.

For the most part, the material received from the industrial library is scattered; sets and long runs are the exception rather than the rule. Occasionally, however, sets are offered in collections resulting from the merging of two companies and an overlapping of the two libraries' holdings, the discontinuance of a division of a company and a dimunition of interest in the specific subject area of that division, or an exhaustion of space and a decision to discard specific back files in favor of current holdings. When collections are disposed of, for any of these reasons, they are usually offered for sale on a bid basis.

b) The college and university libraries' duplicates that are sent or offered to us are usually in the form of longer runs and sets. Single issues and scattered volumes apparently are disposed of elsewhere: sometimes to the United States Book Exchange, less often to a regional or local exchange union, most often to the wastepaper dealer, occasionally to those periodical dealers who issue buying lists. We do receive from several university libraries shipments of miscellaneous material, but the emphasis is more on the liberal arts than the sciences, as is the case of the industrial library.

Generally this type of library prepares lists of all its duplicates—issues and volumes along with sets. The practice is to circulate the lists among several dealers asking for bids and the conditions of purchase: *i.e.* who pays shipping charges, whether the material can be used as credit against future purchases, by what methods the material may be shipped, or other factors. When the bids are returned and evaluated, a decision is reached and the successful bidder informed. Ironically, it seems that the single issue and volume lists are prepared with great care and apparent effort, whereas the offers of long runs and sets are often appended with such ambiguous declarations as "an almost complete set" or "complete except for a few lacking issues" or "we believe complete, although it has not been collated." From experience we know that when such statements are made the runs or sets are almost never complete, and that the "few issues" that are missing are among the most difficult of that title to find.

On the other hand, many inventories are quite carefully prepared and are nearly professional-looking in their presentation. The Cornell University Library and the Medical Library of Columbia University, to mention only two

that come to mind immediately, issue monthly lists (rather than irregular ones, which is the case with most libraries) that meet the above specifications. It is interesting to note, by way of comparison, that the duplicates offered by the former library are almost exclusively short, incomplete sets that are weeded from the collection, whereas the latter sells only the longer and more complete sets that are received as gifts. Further, they both request cash payment, which is contrary to the customary university library request for credit.

c) The material that we purchase from the public libraries in this country are generally in collections, and often large ones at that. Obviously, the journals (more properly magazines) to which the smaller and medium sized public libraries subscribe are not of the type that we normally acquire. However, the larger libraries, often cramped for and desirous of extra space and funds, do offer for sale groups of sets that they have assembled over the years and which are perhaps now felt to be extraneous to their needs.

An outstanding example of this is the excellent collection that we purchased recently from the Allegheny Regional Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Once an important science and technology library, supporting and being supported by the research programs of the surrounding industrial companies of Pittsburgh, this collection fell into disuse over the years when the Westinghouse, General Electric and U. S. Steel established their own libraries. The branch was, of course, still being used when the sale to us occurred. However, the local, lay reader was little impressed by nor had much need for the complete sets of *American Journal of Science, Botanical Gazette, Astrophysical Journal, International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, Journal of Geology* and *Journal of Physical Chemistry* that stood on the shelves. The directors, therefore, very wisely decided to dispose of this material.

Thus, in a highly competitive bid conducted among six dealers did we purchase, for "over $50,000," all of the scientific and many of the liberal arts journals of the Allegheney Regional Library. The beauty of the collection was that every volume was complete, bound, and in excellent condition, and almost every set was intact from volume 1 to date. We think it was worth every penny that we paid for it.

In any one year two or three public library collections such as this will be offered for sale. We wish there were more.

2. *Individuals*—Purchases made from individual collectors are usually small, relatively unimportant, but often provide us with the cleanest material that we receive. The reasons are, of course, that personal holdings get far less use than library copies, and that they are cared for a great deal more. The "individuals" referred to come from all walks of life, but most often they are retired professors, industrial scientists or engineers, or other types of active researchers.

Another large group are the wives of these journal-savers; it appears that one of the very first decisions the wife of a deceased collector makes is to sell his books.

My remarks about inaccuracies in the listings by librarians can be multiplied in volume and degree when applying the same matter to purchases from individuals. Indeed, we have learned from experience not to expect anything approaching the material that was originally offered. It works, to be sure, both ways: at times we are pleasantly surprised at how much extra we receive, although most of the time we are shocked by the lacks. But in the long run the additions and the shorts balance out each other, and it is very seldom that we will claim anything from an individual. There is, really no particular point in claiming: the ensuing reply is invariably

that "the material was packed personally by me," and an error, therefore, is "out of the question."

If I appear to be a little derisive or ridiculing in my remarks concerning individuals who sell their journals, let me halt that impression immediately. Actually, I have meant to be sharply contemptuous, for I generally consider many of these people to be the most harmful of all to the libraries of the world. The reason for my contempt lies in the fact that whereas the hoarder of journals preciously guards the condition of his material, he even more fastidiously searches for ways to dispose of it unethically. Libraries for the most part offer their surplus periodicals for sale on a closed-, single-, unalterable-bid basis. Not so, however, those individuals who do not abide by the rules of the game but delight in the auction that ensues when they indicate (ever so delicately) that your competitor has already entered a bid ten percent higher than you and wouldn't you therefore care to reconsider. The wheels are set in motion when this same information is hinted to three or four dealers simultaneously. When the material is of little importance we customarily ask the seller to forget the entire matter and we withdraw our original bid from consideration. However, where the collection is important, we become involved in the auction along with everyone else.

I not only consider this type of selling unethical but inconceivably detrimental to the interests of the library world. For who, after all, pays the increases in the purchase price when the collection goes "to auction"? Certainly not the dealer, who works on a fixed margin of profit. When the price goes up in the buying of a set, then the price is proportionately increased when it is sold. This factor, as stated above, is one of the principal reasons for the increase in prices of sets of periodicals.

3. *Other Dealers*—When a new list or catalog is issued by another periodicals dealer we generally try to read it immediately. It is read with extreme care for a number of points: a comprehensive picture of the level of prices, the inclusion of specific sets that are known to be required by certain libraries, the listing of odd volumes which may possibly complete sets that are presently incomplete in our own stock. Almost every mail brings a new list from some dealer somewhere in the world, and the reading program is understandably an enormous one. I would conservatively estimate that I read (in varying degrees of thoroughness) some 350 dealer catalogs a year. Other people on our staff probably read a total of 500 more.

The cooperation among dealers is, for the most part, good. There are two or three in the world, however, who refuse to sell to other dealers. (There is, apparently something sacrosanct about a library purchase order!—and, besides, they don't have to extend to libraries that usual courtesy, the 10% discount, offered to other dealers). Cooperation is, of course, a two-way proposition, and we assist other dealers with the same general degree of enthusiasm that is exhibited towards us.

There are hundreds of smaller dealers throughout the world who do not issue catalogs at all. From these people we usually buy as a result of direct offers or visits. With the same regularity that the mail brings catalogs, it also brings offers from unknown (to the library world) Japanese, Italian, Mexican, Argentinean or Czechoslovakian dealers. Many of these people are almost amateurs at their trade; for example, very few of them know the real value of the material they are offering. Most of the time the asking prices are exorbitantly high or ridiculously low; generally they are based upon the prices that were paid for the material. Many of the obvious novices ask us to set the prices ourselves. In this manner, thousands upon thousands of vol-

umes are purchased by us, and hundreds of people who "dabble in books" earn a living.

The reasons that the smaller dealer sells his journals to us, rather than retaining them himself, are obvious: (1) he cannot afford, because of limited capital, to keep his stock inactive for very long; (2) he does not generally have close contact with the libraries of the world, nor can he afford the expensive marketing procedures followed by the larger dealers; (3) he does not have the space to store nor the staff to process a large amount of material. In the interest, therefore, of a quick—but necessarily lesser—return on his investment, the small dealer disposes of the stock which he cannot, for various reasons, maintain.

Besides buying from direct offers, we also buy a considerable amount of material through periodic "scouting" or "field" trips, both in this country and abroad. At the present time, I would say, we spend more money and energy on buying than on selling trips.

There is a great fallacy, however, in the belief, current among librarians, that they can make "buying trips" abroad pay in the same way we do. The main difference lies in the approach and the intent: we buy in quantity and not necessarily in sets. A visit to a dealer's warehouse in London, Paris, or a suburb of Brussels may yield three thousand volumes in German or French Zoology—no ten of which are of the same title, or all of which are of five titles with up to ten copies of each volume. By combining these purchases with our own stock, and by buying judiciously elsewhere in the world of these same titles, we are able to put together multiple and marketable sets. A librarian has not paid for a buying trip abroad in the last 25 years if he has gone to buy periodicals alone. (This is in no way, of course, intended to discourage travel requests. I fully realize that there are other things in life besides periodicals.)

For the most part, then, the hundreds of smaller dealers scattered throughout the world are of importance to American libraries. However, their significance lies chiefly in their role as "stringer" suppliers to, and scouts for, the larger dealers.

4. *Publishers' Stock*—For the same reasons that smaller periodicals dealers would rather turn over their stock to larger dealers than maintain it themselves so the publishers of periodicals would rather dispose of their back issues. Faced with limited space, little help, small budgets—and often attractive offers from a periodicals dealer—the publisher is delighted to relieve himself of the responsibility of being in "the back issues business."

The recent tendency of acquiring publishers' stock has been implemented and expedited by the establishment, by many of the larger corporations, of reprint affiliates. It is usual, when signing a reprint contract with a publisher, to purchase those back issues that are still in-print within the inclusive volumes that will be reprinted. Thus, when we agree recently with the American Anthropological Association to reprint volumes 1 through 50 of the *American Anthropologist,* we also purchased from the Association the few hundred issues that were on hand, at an agreed per issue price, between volumes 1 and 50.

Although the idea of acquiring complete control of a title, usually an important title, may appear to be a splendid and profitable idea, it may seem less splendid upon further analysis, and infinitely less profitable as a result of some disappointing experiences. Actually, every dealer who has been actively buying publishers' stock during the past five years—the period of the greatest activity in this area—has warehouses bulging today with thousands upon thousands of copies of identical issues and volumes. The Stechert-Hafner Company, for example, recently signed a contractual

agreement with the New York Botanical Garden (an arrangement, by the way, much sought after by several dealers, including ourselves) whereby they would reprint the out-of-print parts of the various publications of that society. But along with the reprint rights they also inherited some 100,000 issues of *Economic Botany, Mycologia, Addisonia, Brittonia, North American Flora,* and the *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden.* We did no better during the past year, receiving some 70,000 issues of the *Publications of the Modern Language Association,* when we agreed to reprint the first 30 or so volumes of *PMLA.*

I believe that the entire program of acquiring this stock from the publishers is a foolish enterprise for the dealers. They inherit the same problems that the publishers had, on top of having to invest additional capital. But in an industry that is already highly competitive, it is a necessary device of self-protection to acquire the obviously important titles before your competitors do. It must be apparent that if one dealer controlled all the stock of most of the best-selling journals, there would be little possibility of real co-operation. Only by having something to offer can you expect other companies to fill your requests. And as a corollary to this, it should be noted that the stock could fall into undesirable hands, where an unscrupulous person could demand unreasonable prices. Thus, the reputable dealers are performing a service to the library world by protecting libraries, as well as themselves, against such a possibility.

Up to the present time, my own company has purchased the publishers' stock of approximately fifty important periodicals. Involved are hundreds of thousands of issues and many thousands of dollars. It is a terribly expensive prestige activity.

5. *Acquisition of Smaller Companies*—The main physical growth of Kraus Periodicals, Inc. has resulted from the purchase of several smaller companies and the merging of their stock into our own holdings. Apart from many minor mergers, the most important acquisitions were Universum Book Export Company (1951), B. Login and Son, Inc. (1953), and the periodicals department of the H. W. Wilson Company (1955). Nor have we been alone in this program of buying up smaller companies. Within the past few years one of the oldest companies in the United States in this field, the periodicals department of the F. W. Faxon Company of Boston was purchased by the J. S. Canner Company (1957). Less than two years ago one of the most respected, the Ashley-Ratcliff Corporation of New York, was purchased by Walter J. Johnson, Inc. (1958). There are many more examples, too numerous to mention here.

Despite the loss of these companies, however, the industry as a whole has grown. The recent replacements, to be sure, have been one man operations, mainly products and ex-members of the major companies. But they represent the possible large companies of the future. Sol Grossman, former manager of Zeitlin and Ver Brugge, established Western Periodicals in Los Angeles about three years ago; Alfred Jaeger, a former executive of the Walter J. Johnson, Inc. began operating a business under his own name about two years ago in New York; another executive previously of the Johnson organization, Gerhard J. Meier, also founded a company in New York last year; a fourth example is Harold Burstein, formerly with J. S. Canner Company, who organized a firm about two years ago in a suburb of Boston. There are others, and there will probably be many more in the future.

The main problem facing these and similar companies is their lack of funds with which to support and, in fact, to build an adequate stock. Immediately upon acquiring a good set or run, they usually sell it at a "wholesale" price to one of the larger dealers in order to meet current obligations. Conversely, having

little stock themselves, they are forced to purchase from these same dealers at only slightly below "retail" prices those sets which they are able to sell. There is little possibility for real growth operating under these conditions.

Everyone, however, wishes them well and hopes that they, too, do not become additional "small company casualties".

Buying—The Future

Several dealers have indicated that the sources of supply are drying up. The few good sets that do become available, the argument goes on, are immediately purchased by libraries and thus taken out of circulation forever. Furthermore, there are not enough private sources from which to buy to accommodate the ever-increasing demands of the existing libraries, to say nothing of the newly established ones. The picture for the future, as painted by these cynics, is dismal.

These assumptions, for the most part, are utter nonsense. First, the established libraries in this country, which still account for the majority of our annual business, have already purchased the standard English-language periodical sets. In fact, they began long ago acquiring the secondary foreign-language journals.

To prove this premise, which we had already suspected to be true, a rather costly experiment was conducted. We issued our "Acquisitions Bulletin No. 12," covering exclusively the fields of English-language biology and medicine, during a prime sales period (September, the beginning of the school, and in most cases the fiscal, year). From the standpoint of its content and production the catalog was a good one; from the aspect of its sales accomplishments it was an abysmal failure. Whatever sales were made from the catalog were almost exclusively abroad—in India, Japan, and South America. Considering that the main volume of the *Union List of Serials* alone contains almost 120,000 serial titles, there is still a considerable amount of material to be bought and sold, other than the basic English language sets.

The second point in deflating the pessimists' arguments is that reprints are more than sufficiently furnishing the requirements of the newer libraries for the more common titles. These reprints can, of course, be issued in any required number, and the editions are usually adequate. As I have stated previously, many of the larger dealers (Dawson, Johnson, Kraus, Stechert) have already established reprint affiliates and hundreds of the more important titles have since been reprinted or are in various stages of preparation. The reprint program is, however, a separate paper in itself, and will be dealt with accordingly.

Third, it is not entirely true that a periodical set is taken out of circulation once it is placed in a library. As pointed out above, many industrial and public libraries dispose of files, and, indeed, entire collections that are felt to be extraneous to current needs. This is also essentially true of many college and university libraries, who are constantly weeding their collections and revising their requirements. Further, due to the ever-increasing use of microcards and microfilm, sets are released for sale when replaced by these and other forms of microtext. Thus, as I have tried to point out repeatedly in this article, libraries, not individuals, are the single most important source of our material.

It is, of course, true that all dealers are constantly searching for new sources of supply. In the future we will all have to try a little harder to find those untapped resources. With demand constantly increasing, our buying concepts and methods will have to be revised. We shall have to start "thinking big"—or perhaps bigger. But the fact that many of us are *thinking* is a positive feature: one which is bound to make life for you, the librarian, a little easier.

University Libraries and Government Publications: A Survey

By GEORGE CALDWELL

HOW SHOULD A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY treat its government publications? Some argue for a separate collection.[1] Others insist that documents should be placed in the library's general collection cataloged like other publications.[2] A third group concludes either system will work and that there are no grounds for preferring one arrangement to another.[3]

At the University of Kansas Library, a survey was made of other university libraries' methods of handling documents. Probably the thing that surprised us most was the clear majority which contended that a separate collection of government publications produces a superior quality of bibliographical service. More division of opinion had been expected, in view of the past controversy on the matter. Our question was worded as follows: "Do you feel that a separate collection of government publications, in comparison with a collection in which they are integrated into the regular collection, tends to result in: (a) Higher quality of bibliographical service by the library, (b) Inferior quality of bibliographical service by the library, (c) No great difference in quality of bibliographical service, (d) Don't know." The pros and cons were voted as follows: higher 15; lower, 1. Four indicated that there was no great difference, and three, that they did not know. Thus, 65 per cent of the respondents indicated that a separate collection produced a higher quality of bibliographical service, whereas only 4 per cent thought it produced a lower quality.

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In practice, a separate documents collection usually means many documents are not cataloged, for economic and other reasons. Therefore, the following question was asked (the number of responses to each part of the question is given in parentheses):

> If government publications are in a separate collection and are *not* entered in the main public catalog, do you feel this is:
>
> (3) A positive advantage.
> (15) Has disadvantages, but these are compensated for by the advantages of a separate collection.
> (2) Not a serious omission.
> (3) Serious omission for undergraduates.
> (5) Serious omission for graduate students, faculty, and researchers.
> (5) Serious omission for library staff.

The raw numbers above can be somewhat misleading, since several librarians checked more than one statement. In terms of the actual number of librarians, 18 checked one of the first three statements, while only five checked the last three. Thus on this question more than three-fourths of the respondents tended

[1] Mahala Saville, "Government Publications—What Shall We Do with Them?" *Library Journal,* LXV (1940), 681-84.

[2] Andrew D. Osborn, *Serial Publications; Their Place and Treatment in Libraries* (Chicago: ALA, 1955), pp. 27-28, 186.

[3] Mary Brown Humphrey, "Obstacles and Opportunities in Specialized Treatment of Federal Depository Documents," *CRL,* XII (1951), 45; Violet Abbott Cabeen and C. Donald Cook, "Organization of Serials and Documents," *Library Trends,* II (1953), 202.

to favor the separate collection, compared with less than one-fourth who had serious misgivings.

The librarians were asked how satisfied they were with their own system for handling government publications and whether they wished for any changes. In reply, most of the librarians appeared satisfied with what they had, although many qualified their satisfaction by noting improvements which could be made or by explaining that their existing situation limited the changes which could be made. The fact that people can be satisfied with various systems, of course, does not mean that one system is superior to another.

Nature of the Survey

What kind of survey was this? On what sort of sample was it based?

The survey developed as part of a general reappraisal of the organization of government publications at the University of Kansas, which in turn was based on the problem of future building plans. Other library surveys on the documents problem had been made with helpful results, notably those by Eastin[4] and Jackson.[5] But they did not deal with some of the questions in which we were especially interested.

Questionnaires were sent to 31 members of the Association of Research Libraries in April 1958, addressing them to the Documents Librarian at each school. Twenty-three libraries (75 per cent) returned the questionnaire.[6]

Admittedly, the sample is small. This does not necessarily mean, however, that it is insignificant. The membership roster of the ARL represents a group of prominent libraries which were especially interested in organizing materials for research. Since we were concerned with libraries problems similar to those at Kansas, we omitted in general the very largest and the most specialized libraries. Within these limitations, however, we tried to include most of the libraries on the list, to balance the sample. This gave us a group of thirty-one libraries, twenty-three of which returned our questionnaire. Most of the libraries in our sample have collections of 750,000 to 1,000,000 volumes, with a handful of both larger and smaller ones. Most of them also serve from one thousand to three thousand graduate students, with a few either larger or smaller.

It may be objected that the sample is biased because most of the questionnaires were answered by documents or reference librarians, who may tend to have a particular point of view about documents, resulting from the nature of their work. This objection is valid up to a point, and their opinions should obviously be supplemented by those of other groups affected by documents. However, the opinions of documents librarians also deserve a certain special weight, since as specialists, they are the staff members most likely to have first-hand familiarity with the actual problems encountered in trying to do research in government publications. Moreover, the survey opinions were confirmed to a considerable degree by other investigations conducted on the Kansas campus. Faculty members in the departments which use documents most heavily and regularly—Political Science, History, and Economics—tended to favor a separate collection.

The questionnaires indicated that eight libraries had completely separate collections of government publications, four had predominantly separate collections, six handled most governments publications like any other publications,

[4] R. B. Eastin, "Let's Use Public Documents!" *Library Journal*, LXXIII (1948), 1554-58.

[5] Isabel H. Jackson, "Advantages and Disadvantages of a Subject System of Classification as Key to a Depository Collection," *CRL*, XII (1951), 42-45.

[6] The libraries in our sample were from the following universities: California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Cornell, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State, Joint University Libraries, Kentucky, Louisiana State, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio State, Rutgers, Stanford, Texas, UCLA, Virginia, Washington, Washington of St. Louis, and Wisconsin. (We also queried Oklahoma State, since they have one of the strong documents collections in this area, but their reply is not tabulated in these returns).

and five libraries had quite mixed systems. Hence about three-fourths of these libraries give some sort of separate or special treatment to documents, and only about one-fourth treat documents completely like other publications. These figures correspond roughly to those in the Eastin and Jackson surveys, which indicates that our sample is probably representative. Our figures also hint strongly that in spite of the oft-expressed desire to treat government publications like any other publications and the desire for single catalogs and unified collections, there are likely strong practical reasons which cause so many of these research libraries to give their documents special treatment.

In trying to evaluate the factors for and against each type of documents organization, it seems especially pertinent to consider the views of two libraries that had had experience with *both* main types of documents organization. In both cases, the librarians answering the questionnaire volunteered that after experience with documents under both controls, they preferred the separate collection. These conclusions are confirmed by others[7] who have known both main types of documents organization and among faculty on the Kansas campus.

Non-Federal Documents and Separate Collections

The arguments in the literature for separate collections apply most strongly to federal documents, where a mass of complicated and unwieldy material can be handled efficiently by a system of printed catalogs and classification. But for all the other types of government publications—especially state, local and foreign—we had doubts about whether separate uncataloged collections were as necessary or worked as well. This problem has not been discussed in any detail in the literature, where most attention has centered primarily on federal and United Nations documents. So in the second half of our questionnaire, we asked about the handling of separate collections for non-federal documents. This part of our questionnaire was answered by almost all the librarians who had separate or partially separate collections—16 of the 17. The opinion ran as follows:

Favor state and local documents in separate collection: Yes, 12. No, 4.
Favor foreign documents in separate collection: Yes, 12. No, 4.
Favor United Nations documents in separate collection: Yes, 15. No, 1.

Thus, the librarians with separate collections for federal documents tended strongly to that other types of documents should also be separate from the library's general collection. Further, most of them stated the non-federal documents should not only be separate from the general collection, but also together with the federal documents.

Arrangement of Non-Federal Documents

The next problem on our minds was how to arrange the non-federal documents if we established a separate collection. Although the numbering system for U. S. and U. N. publications could be definite, this was not so for foreign, state and local documents. So we asked the librarians presiding over separate collections how they proceeded.

The most common single pattern in these separate collections was to arrange non-federal documents alphabetically by area, agency, and title. However, the approach varied according to how distinct the documents collection was and which type of document was being shelved.

Over half of the libraries used an alphabetical arrangement, either in whole or in part, for state documents. Only two

[7] William F. Barr, "Advantages and Disadvantages of the Superintendent of Documents Classification as a Key to a Depository Collection," *CRL*, XII (1951), 42; Edmon Low, "Government Documents at Oklahoma A. & M.," *Serial Slants*, VII (1956), 17.

libraries were using the Swank system for state documents, although two others were switching to it. With foreign documents, the picture was fairly evenly divided between alphabetical vs. LC or Dewey. With UN documents, the leading arrangement was the UN classification scheme. There were not enough specific references to local documents to make it clear how many of the libraries actually had significant collections of them.

How satisfied were the librarians separate collections with their systems for non-federal documents? Because of the variety of organization used and the size of our sample, our data were too scattered and limited for precise conclusions. About the only group large enough to show anything were the eight libraries which were using or had used the alphabetical area-agency-title arrangement. Five libraries had found it satisfactory, but three had not. One librarian considered this arrangement as too confusing and time-consuming for shelving, one was converting to the Swank schedules, and another was converting the documents of its own state to the LC system.

Cataloging of Non-Federal Documents

We also wanted to know how these separate collections managed the cataloging of non-federal documents. So we inquired, "Are your non-federal documents given full cataloging (subject, title, author) in either a special card catalog or in the library's main card catalog? Is your system satisfactory?"

The great bulk of the separate collections responding to this particular question, 8 out of 12, said they did not fully catalog non-federal documents. Of these, two were satisfied. Another was dissatisfied, and one said, quite significantly, that if they had more staff and funds, a card catalog of state and foreign documents would be useful because of the uneven coverage in printed indexes.

Another thing that bothered us about separate uncataloged collections of government publications was a mental image of students and faculty having to wade through dozens of different catalogs to cover the field and find what they wanted. So we asked the librarians of separate collections about this, as follows: "If you do not fully catalog your non-federal documents, do your patrons have to learn to use several printed catalogs—*Monthly Catalog* of U. S. Government Publications, *Monthly Checklist of State Publications, U. N. Documents Index,* etc.—in order to gain access to the publications? Is this satisfactory?"

To our surprise, this seemed hardly a serious problem at all in the experience of these librarians; 12 of them thought this arrangement worked out satisfactorily, only one equivocated with a "not entirely." The consensus was that many of their patrons were faculty, research personnel, and graduate students, who learned quickly from instruction.

Conclusion

After studying the available literature, conducting this survey, visiting other libraries, canvassing local faculty and student opinion, and discussing the problem among ourselves, we have decided to work toward a separate centralized collection of government publications at the University of Kansas Library, when building additions permit. Our plan is to arrange most new U. S. government publications in the documents section by the Superintendent of Documents classification. Most U. S. documents in the main library already classified by Dewey will probably be moved into the documents section and kept under Dewey until time permits the documents staff to convert them to the Superintendent of Documents classification. However, because of a strong divisional branch library system, most scientific documents will probably continue to go to the science libraries and be cataloged in the main catalog and the science libraries' catalogs. Our collection of printed UN documents will

remain in the documents section, uncataloged for the most part, arranged by UN documents symbols and sales numbers. Because of the incomplete coverage in printed indexes, our library catalogers will continue to catalog and classify Kansas and foreign government publications, but most of these will probably be housed in the documents section. We hope, by taking the foregoing steps, to make the complex mass of government publications easier for faculty and students to get at, especially on the graduate and serious research level where these difficult materials are needed in quantity. We also believe this move will enable the library to service and control documents more efficiently and economically.

Tauber to Australia on Project

Dr. Maurice F. Tauber, Melvil Dewey professor of library service at Columbia University and editor of *CRL,* will spend March through August in Australia on a Fulbright assignment to assist in a study of the resources of the research libraries of the country. His address will be the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra, Australia. On his way to Australia during February he will visit libraries in Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Singapore. He will return in September by way of Europe. During his absence please address any inquiries regarding articles or other matters relating to *CRL* to his office at Columbia University and they will be directed to the individuals who will carry on the editing of the magazine while he is away.

Manuals for Reference Departments

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The First Book in the Library of The First State University

By LOUIS R. WILSON

WHAT WAS THE FIRST BOOK acquired by the first state university library of America?[1] What university library received it? What were the circumstances under which it was acquired? Where is it today? The answers to these questions appear in the following pages.

The first three questions can be answered easily; the fourth calls for more extended consideration.

The answer to the first question may have been known as long ago as March 22, 1785. But if so, the information has not been generally available. Undoubtedly, Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the United States Congress at that time, knew which state university would probably receive the book, but the institution did not then actually exist except as it was provided for in a state constitution which had been adopted by a constitutional convention on December 18, 1776.

There was no uncertainty, however, about the first book that was to find its way into the library of the first state university to open its doors and send out into the life of the nation the first class of graduates. It was a copy of the second edition of *The Works of the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas Wilson, D.D. Fifty-eight Years Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. With his Life Compiled from Authentic Papers by the Rev^d. C. Cruttwell.* Published at Bath in 1782, it was printed by R. Cruttwell, and sold by C. Dilly, Poultry, London. Volume I contained various papers by Bishop Wilson as well as his biography, while volume II contained his sermons. The two volumes were bound as one in morocco, making a stout folio.

The Works of Bishop Wilson appeared in several editions and extracts were widely circulated. Possibly the most extensively distributed edition was the third in eight octavo volumes, also printed at Bath in 1782-89.

The library of the University of North Carolina was the fortunate institution to receive the book, even though in 1785 the University's establishment by the General Assembly was four years in the future.

The official record of the transactions relating to the acquisition of the first book consists of four parts:

I. Article XLI of the Constitution of North Carolina adopted at Halifax, North Carolina, December 18, 1776, constitutes the first part. It authorized the establishment of one or more universities thirteen years before the General Assembly of 1789 passed the enabling act which brought the University into being.

That a school or schools be estab-

Dr. Wilson is Dean Emeritus, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, and former Librarian of the University of North Carolina.

[1] This article is reprinted from *The Library of the First State University: A Review of Its Past and a Look at Its Future,* by Louis R. Wilson (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1960). The publication was issued on the occasion of the addition of the millionth volume to the North Carolina collections.

lished by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of Youth, with such Salaries to the Masters, paid by the Public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices: and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

II. The second part is a copy of a resolution of the United States Congress passed on March 22nd, 1785, concerning the donation of copies of the *Works* of Bishop Wilson by his son, Dr. Thomas Wilson, to the Congress for distribution to the libraries of the college or universities of the respective states, the resolution being inscribed on the fly-leaf of the volume by the secretary. The information concerning the resolution is taken from *The Library of the University of North Carolina,* by Fisk P. Brewer, professor of Greek and librarian, 1860-70, and the resolution as it appears on the fly-leaf of the copy presented to Brown University.

By
The United States in Congress Assembled March 22, 1785.
On motion of Mr. Howell seconded by Mr. King,—

Resolved that the Delegates representing each of the United States in Congress assembled be, and they are hereby authorized to receive from the Secretary of the Congress and to transmit to such College, University or public Seminary of learning in their states respectively as they may judge proper, to be deposited in the Library thereof, one of the Works of Thomas Wilson, D.D., and late Bishop of Sodor and Man, presented to Congress by his Son Doctor Wilson, Prebendary of Westminster.—

CHAS. THOMSON, Secy.

No mention is made of the specific institutions to which the gifts were sent in the *Journal of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789,* volume XXVIII, page 188, where the resolution is recorded.

III. The third part is the statement of agreement made in 1785 by the delegates to the Congress from North Carolina who received the donation to transmit it to the University. The statement appeared on the fly-leaf following the resolution and is quoted by Brewer as follows:

In pursuance of the above resolution the undersigned, delegates from the State of North Carolina, have agreed to transmit the works of Dr. Thomas Wilson to Newberne, to be deposited there in the Library, belonging to the public Academy, till the time arrives, which they hope is not far distant, when the wisdom of the Legislature, according to the express intention of the Constitution shall have caused a College or University to be erected in the State.

HU. WILLIAMSON
JNO. SITGREAVES

IV. The fourth part is from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University acknowledging the receipt and acceptance of the gift at their meeting in Newbern December 5, 1792, almost a year before the cornerstone of the first building of the University was laid.

A book entitled "The works of the right reverend Father in God Thomas Wilson D.D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man" was presented to the board by the Honle, John Sitgreaves Esqr agreeably to a resolution of the Congress of the United States passed March 22nd. 1785 which was accepted.

Two other manuscript notes appear in the copies received by other colleges and universities. The copy at Brown University carries on the otherwise blank page before the flyleaf the notes:

A Present of the Revd. Dr. Wil-

son, Prebendary of Westminster and Son of the Author, Bishop of Man to Congress.

The U. States in Congress assembled to the College in Providence in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.

The two notes are in different handwritings and neither is signed. The note concerning the present by Dr. Wilson in the Dartmouth College copy is signed with initials which the reference librarian reports could be SL or LL, in script of 18th or 19th century style. The initials are evidently those of Samuel Livermore who was a delegate from New Hampshire in 1785.

The bookplate in the copy at Harvard carries the inscription "The Gift of the Congress of the United States Recorded 5 Sept. 1785," and information from several of the institutions is given concerning the dates on which the copies were received.

Up to this point, the record is clear and explicit. Librarian Brewer wrote about it in 1869-70; Dr. K. P. Battle, President of the University, 1876-91, and historian of the University, repeated the earlier statement of Brewer in Volume I of his *History of the University of North Carolina,* 1907, and R. D. W. Connor, Craige professor of history and jurisprudence, carried the story further in Volume I of his *Documentary History of the University of North Carolina,* 1953, citing the acknowledgement by the Board of Trustees at Newbern in December, 1792, of the receipt and acceptance of the donation transmitted by Jno. Sitgreaves.

The eventual fate of the "stout folio" can only be conjectured since no record of its actual presence in the library has appeared since 1869-70. In that respect, it shares the fate of the Sir Walter Raleigh Colony of 1587 on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, which John White left behind in August of that year while he returned to England for supplies. On his return in 1590 he found no trace of it other than a few broken pieces of armor and the name CROATAN carved upon a tree. The whole colony, including Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents to be born in "Virginia," had disappeared behind a veil of mystery. In 1937, Paul Green gave the legend permanent artistic form in a moving dramatic symphony, *The Lost Colony,* performances of which have been attended annually in the seaside theatre at Fort Raleigh by thousands of delighted visitors.

Speculation as to when and how this first book was lost, however, points to the period immediately after Librarian Brewer wrote about it in 1869-70.

Although the University enrollment of 461 in 1858 was exceeded only by that of Yale, and the University had remained open during the Civil War, its president and faculty had been turned out by the Reconstruction government in June 1868 and replaced by a new President and hastily assembled faculty. A new governor and board of trustees were in command. This new Reconstruction faculty, placed in charge of the University in 1868-69, and characterized by Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer as the "incomparable incapables," failed to inspire the confidence of North Carolina, few students appeared in 1868-69, and the commencement of 1869 was, to quote Mrs. Spencer again, "a grand fizzle." The "exercises" of the University were "largely suspended" and came to an end in 1869-70. The University was formally closed by the Trustees on February 1, 1871, and remained closed until September 1875. During this period the properties of the University deteriorated badly. It appears all the more likely that the volume disappeared at this time when one reads testimony from two individuals writing at the time—David S. Patrick, professor of latin and bursar of the University; and Mrs. Spencer, the principal correspondent of the state press

and commentator of the University during the period 1865-80.

The testimony of the Bursar is piquant and intriguing. In his report of November 12, 1869, he observed: "I have been informed that at the time of the suspension of exercises the opinion prevailed in Chapel Hill, that the University property belonged to the people. It is not surprising, therefore, that some laboring under this pleasing impression should have been guilty of theft. Books were taken from the libraries and all working utensils used about the college campus were stolen. Some have returned property with the request that 'no questions should be asked,' while others retained property under the impression that 'something may yet turn up.' "

Mrs. Spencer, to whom much of the credit for the reopening of the University in 1875 is given, bitterly criticized the unpopular Reconstruction administration in letters to friends and the state press for its neglect of the buildings and particularly for the despoliation of the libraries of the University and the Dialectic and Philanthropic literary societies in which she had long been particularly interested. In a letter to former Governor W. A. Graham, she vividly described the constant deterioration the buildings were undergoing. "These persons now in charge have but one motive in action—their own interests and how to make the most of their position. The last detachment of Governor Holden's troops broke in the Philanthropic library, defaced and carried off . . . valuable books. . . . You have doubtless heard of one of Mr. Pool's students, kicking out the doors of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Archives rooms and scattering the papers. A few more years of negro and white soldiery, and carpetbag and scalawag faculty rule and the property will indeed be past all necessity for oversight."

No mention was made of the volume when the three libraries of the societies and the University were merged in 1886 to form the present university library, or in 1891 when the volumes in it and all other collections were counted and duplicates were listed and offered for sale, or in 1894-95 when a full-time librarian was employed and began to maintain accession and other library records and annual reports. And, from 1901 to 1910 when all the collections were reclassified and recatalogued, it was not included in the record of volumes in the section of the library devoted to philosophy and religion in which all books being reclassified were entered.

Another possible explanation might be found in a letter written in 1936 by the faculty librarian under whose direction the libraries of the University and the literary societies were merged in 1886, four years before he became a member of the faculty of another university. Writing fifty years after the event, he recalled that when the libraries were merged some of the old, little used books of the university library were stored for lack of space on the top floor of New East. But when the archives of the Philanthropic Society were transferred from New East to the Carnegie library building after 1907 and when the building was completely renovated and rearranged in the middle 1920's, the presence of these books was not recorded.

In this respect, its fate was unlike that of the copies received by the libraries of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth. These have been preserved in their rare book collections. The Rutgers copy has disappeared if it was ever received.

The copy received by the College of William and Mary presents a problem which the librarian reports can be explained only by the fact that the College had been in communication with Bishop Wilson earlier than 1785. In July, 1744, President William Dawson of the College acknowledged the receipt of Bishop

Wilson's "Essay," and letters to and from the Bishop are included in the Dawson papers in the Library of Congress. The College received a copy of his *Works* in 1783, which it acknowledged on July 12, 1783, "At a meeting of the President and Professors of the University." It was a copy of the 1782 edition and was presented by the Bishop's son, but no reference could be made to the Congress since this gift was made earlier than those of 1785. Whatever the provenance of the gift was, the College no longer has the copy. It "did not survive the fire of February, 1859, or the destruction of the Library during the Peninsula Campaign."

Although the University of Georgia was chartered on January 27, 1785, fifty-four days before the resolution of the Congress was passed, that was probably too late for a copy to have been included in the gift for it. The information could hardly have been received in London before the books were dispatched to the Congress. At all events, its library has no record of ever having received a copy.

The University of Vermont poses an interesting question. It, like the University of North Carolina, was provided for in the Revolutionary Constitution adopted in 1777. It was chartered in 1791, and opened in 1800. But, unlike the University of North Carolina, it has no record of ever having received a copy of Bishop Wilson's *Works.*

The University of Pennsylvania has always been a private, non-sectarian institution except from 1779 to 1789 when the Legislature, under the influence of the Revolution, took over its control. However, the trustees protested vigorously the violation of the original charter and the institution was returned to its former status. It has received public grants, but without the assumption of state control.

Two other institutions than those named above were chartered before March 22nd, 1785. The College of Charleston was chartered March 19, 1785, three days before the resolution was passed, but it has no record of having received a copy.

Washington College, of Chestertown, Maryland, was chartered in 1782. George Washington headed its list of endowment contributors, served on its first board of vistors, and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws in 1789. However, the College suffered the loss by fire of its first library in 1827 and of its second in 1917. Few early records of the institution remain. The minutes of the board of visitors do not go back of 1816 and there are no early faculty records. Whether a copy was ever received consequently is unknown.

Brown University received its copy through the Rhode Island delegates to the Congress. It also acquired through gift a second copy and both copies are included in a catalogue published in 1793. The second copy differs from the copies received through the Congress in that the two volumes are not bound in one. They are separately bound with the portrait of Bishop Wilson as the frontispiece of volume one. The binding is also different and unusual. The back strip is calf instead of morocco and the covers are overlaid with paper with a gilt border around the edge. This is fairly early for the use of paper in binding and is important historically.

As a result of an inquiry sent to the institutions mentioned concerning the imprint and physical characteristics of the original gifts, the authorities of the John Hay Library and Brown University very generously offered to present the two volumes to the library if it would accept them to replace the missing book number one in the University of North Carolina's Library. This splendid gift has been warmly accepted by the library and the University, and this instance there is the profound hope that when the second millionth volume is acquired these two volumes will still be preserved among the library's most treasured possessions.

Bibliographical Services In the United States, 1950-1959

By KATHRINE OLIVER MURRA

Mrs. Murra is Head, International Organizations Section, Reference Department, Library of Congress. This article was prepared for the decennial UNESCO review of bibliographical services throughout the world.

Bibliographical Working Group

The American Library Association in 1951 presented a five-year plan for a basic study of bibliographical organization. Its Committee on Bibliography was resuscitated to coordinate and develop the growing interest in bibliographical organization which had been highlighted the previous year by the University of Chicago's Graduate Library School's summer conference on the subject. This Committee and the successor to the UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Planning Group, the Librarian's Bibliographical Seminar, informally explored ways of bringing into being a United States Bibliographical Planning Group. In 1952, the ALA committee enlarged its membership by inviting members from other professional library and documentation organizations to work with it. The new committee was designated the U. S. Bibliographical Working Group to cooperate with UNESCO in 1953 and reconstituted as the ALA's Board on Bibliography. It began a survey of the status of bibliography in various fields. At this time plans were made to fill the gap in American bibliography from 1800-1820 by completing Evans and supplementing it. The results are reported under "National Bibliography."

A series of circumstances has retarded the progress of the committee in its national function. Leadership in the early years of the decade which was intensely interested in this work was drawn elsewhere; progress in the development of a program was hampered by a complete reorganization of ALA itself which affected all segments of the organization. The board became a committee; interest in it dwindled or shifted to documentation and mechanization. It is gradually recovering and resuming its work.

Library Cooperation

Cooperative enterprise so permeates the structure of bibliographical life in the United States that evidences of it will be found throughout this report and not alone in this section.

During the second half of the decade one particularly significant catalyst of cooperation came into being. The Council on Library Resources, Inc. was created by the Ford Foundation and given $5,000,000 to spend over a five year period "to aid, in the solution of library problems." Many of the most notable cooperative enterprises of this period have been supported in part or in whole by the Council.

Important examples of such Council-supported programs are: A two year extension of the cooperative acquisition effort of some sixty libraries begun in 1947 to bring foreign materials into the country—the Farmington Plan; publication of a third and final edition of the *Union List of Serials* bringing it up to 1950 by reprinting in one alphabet the titles of the second edition and two supplements. A joint committee representing all segments of library work directs and supervises preparation by the Library of Congress. The third project is the prepa-

ration of an American Milkau under the editorship of Ralph R. Shaw. A distinguished group of librarians and documentalists are working on the "State of the Library Art," and five volumes, or about 40 per cent of the complete work, have been published.

Regional bibliographical and storage centers which contribute directly to the national bibliographical control have been founded or have expanded their operations during this period. For example, the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility, the Hampshire Inter-Library Center, and the Inter-College-Hill Reference Library Cooperative, Inc. are new. The Midwest Inter-Library Center has expanded its membership beyond its region, is open to all university and research libraries in the country, has undertaken cooperative acquisition of journals indexed in *Chemical Abstracts,* has established a national foreign newspaper microfilm pool, and proposes to create also a national microfilm pool for negatives of books listed in Wing's *Short-title Catalog.* There has been an upsurge of cooperation among county, public, and school libraries in various parts of the country. A number of these feature centralized processing and/or acquisitions and union lists and catalogs. One of the most recent groups formed is the Southwest Missouri Library Service, Inc., with twenty-nine participating libraries.

Cooperative acquisitions programs are new to librarianship. The Farmington Plan, a pioneering effort in this direction, attains its thirteenth year in an expanded program. Sixty libraries have agreed "to make sure that at least one copy of each new foreign book and pamphlet that might conceivably interest a research worker in the United States will be acquired by an American library," and that they will be listed in the National Union Catalog and made available by loan or photocopy. The area of activity was divided by subjects among the libraries and limited to Western Europe. Some 150,000 volumes have been brought into the country under its auspices. Plans are being made to work also in other parts of the world.

Further pursuit of foreign materials through cooperative acquisitions efforts also has been accelerated through a Conference on American Library Resources in Southern Asia in 1957; a series of seminars on Latin American acquisition problems begun in 1956 under the auspices of the Pan American Union, the Library of Congress, and a number of universities with Latin American programs; the Slavic Studies Project in which eight libraries purchased Russian books in Moscow through the U. S. Department of State from 1950-1957; a cooperative acquisitions program and union list of foreign dental periodicals initiated by the American Dental Association, and others.

Major developments in the U. S. national bibliography mark this decade and are the result of extensive cooperation but will be noted subsequently.

Basic to a cooperative bibliographic record is agreement on cataloging rules. Librarians have been increasingly dissatisfied with the ALA code of 1949. Not until 1951, however, did the Board on Cataloging Policy and Research of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification commission Seymour Lubetzky to study the existing code with particular attention to rules for corporate authors, and objectives and principles. In 1953, Mr. Lubetzky's report was published as *Cataloging Rules and Principles* calling for a thorough revision of the code along specified lines which increased debate in the literature, at association meetings, and in special institutes. A Catalog Code Revision Committee probed interest in revision and the lines along which it should proceed. Mr. Lubetzky was then directed to work toward the revision in consultation with sub-committees established to deal with the more difficult problems. The revised code in prelimi-

nary form was circulated in the spring of 1960 and is being widely discussed. Among other things, it is designed to contribute to the discussion of an international cataloging code at the International Cataloguing Conference scheduled for October of 1961 under the auspices of the International Federation of Library Associations, with money from the Council on Library Resources.

Achievement of standardization of bibliographical entries through uniform catalog rules is still questioned. Nevertheless, catalog rules have been agreed upon by a majority of users for books in Roman alphabets, Arabic and Oriental materials, motion pictures and filmstrips, books in raised characters, phonorecords, manuscripts, music.

A cooperative experiment to test the financial and technical possibility and usefulness of cataloging books prior to publication so that the cataloging information could be printed in the books by the publishers was recently concluded. In addition to the American Library Association and the Council on Library Resources, Inc., which financed the undertaking, those cooperating were 157 publishing concerns of all types, and more than two hundred libraries including the Library of Congress where the cataloging was done. The conclusion was that no full-scale program of Cataloging-in-Source could be justified. Since the final report has appeared suggestions have been made for introduction of a more limited program. Many think pre-publication cataloging can further standardize bibliographical entries and reduce cataloging costs for small libraries.

The government of the United States has passed two pieces of legislation leading to cooperation of Federal and private agencies and libraries. One calls for programs for the use of counterpart funds to be prepared by the Library of Congress, the National Science Foundation, and others to analyze and evaluate foreign materials for usefulness to the United States for the scientific and technical information they may contain; to register, index, bind, catalog, abstract, translate, and disseminate such works; and to acquire books, periodicals, and other materials for libraries and research centers in the U.S.A. All work must be done outside of this country.

The second law provided for the establishment of a Science Information Service in the National Science Foundation to arrange for abstracting, translating, and other services leading to a more effective dissemination of scientific information and to conduct programs to develop new or improved methods for making scientific information available. This service is serving to stimulate cooperation among scientists, documentalists, machine experts, and others.

Cooperation is not limited to that between libraries and others in this country or this continent. International library cooperation is rooted deeply in the last century. However the last decade has brought together more groups of greater diversification at more frequent intervals than ever before under international auspices both in this country and abroad.

National Bibliography

Current

In the United States there is no distinct entity that can be labelled "the current national bibliography." There is a collection of small and large works which may be considered fragments of this amorphous concept. Some large and valuable fragments have been added in the last ten years.

The decade is notable for the return of printed book catalogs. In 1956, the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors* (1948-) was expanded to include entries for 1956 and later imprints sent to the National Union Catalog, and retitled *The National Union Catalog, a Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and*

Titles Reported by Other Libraries. It represents cooperation between the Library of Congress, the ALA's Committee on Resources of American Libraries, and more than five hundred libraries in the United States and Canada.

The National Library of Medicine began publishing a printed catalog of its current collections in 1950. The 1950-54 segment has been supplemented by the *National Library of Medicine Catalog: A List of Works Represented by National Library of Medicine Cards 1955-1959.* Part I contains the author list and Part II the subject. Each is in three volumes.

Work is under way in the Library of Congress on a national union catalog of Oriental serials in the vernacular.

In 1953, the Library of Congress *Serial Titles Newly Received* (1950-) under the new title, *New Serial Titles* (monthly, annual cummulations) was inaugurated. A union list supplementing the *Union List of Serials,* it now receives titles and locations from more than four hundred cooperating libraries.

For many years the *Cumulative Book Index* and the "Weekly Record" appearing in *Publishers' Weekly* have been the chief listing of current U. S. book imprints. In February 1960 the publisher of the latter, R. R. Bowker Company, began issuing a monthly *American Book Publishing Record* with entries from the Library of Congress cataloging divisions arranged by Dewey Decimal Classification with author and title index and annotations. The listing is in many ways similar to the *British National Bibliography*—in composition of entry and in its potential use in an extensive cooperative acquisitions program. The same company is also publishing *Books To Come* which is an advance book reporting service appearing six times a year.

Other basic listings continuing in this decade are: *Catalog of Copyright Entries* (U. S. Copyright Office) in 13 parts; *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications* (U. S. Superintendent of Documents); *N. W. Ayer & Son's Directory: Newspapers and Periodicals; Publishers' Trade List Annuals; Monthly Checklist of State Publications* (Library of Congress).

Two significant additions to a subject approach to the national bibliography are: Bowker's *Subject Guide to Books in Print* (1957-) now in its third edition which indexes the *Publishers' Trade List Annual,* and *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* (1950-) which includes all books for which the Library prints cards whether of its own cataloging or that from cooperating libraries.

Retrospective

Contributions of note to retrospective national bibliography are the issuance of volumes 13 and 14 of Evans's *American Bibliography* by the American Antiquarian Society in 1955 and 1959, respectively. Volumes yet to come are Roger Bristol's "Checklist of Titles Not in Evans" and a short title revision of the entire work. Ralph R. Shaw and a group of volunteers began work on a supplement to Evans to cover the period 1800-1820. Thus far a *Preface to American Bibliography 1801-1819,* volume I, and *American Bibliography, A Preliminary Checklist, 1801-1805* (five of six volumes) have appeared. The New York Public Library has issued *Checklist of Additions to Evans' American Bibliography* in its Rare Book Division which contains short-titles of 1289 items.

The Bibliographical Society of America is engaged in revising Margaret Bingham Stillwell's *Incunabula in American Libraries,* which embraces Mexican, Canadian and U. S. libraries.

Work is well advanced on editing for publication the entries for 1952-1955 in the National Union Catalog. This involves removing duplicate entries resulting from divergent forms used among more than five hundred libraries submitting cards, and modifying entries which do not conform to ALA cataloging rules

or Library of Congress practice. Since some 212,500 entries are main entry Library of Congress cards the task is feasible. The 1952-55 volume monographic material reported within those dates plus maps, atlases, microcards, and microfilm will contain approximately 560,000 entries. A third and final edition of the *Union List of Serials,* henceforth to be kept up to date by *New Serial Titles,* is in progress.

Thirty-six libraries, members or neighbors of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, have produced a *Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials* largely with volunteer help. This work gives this region almost complete bibliographical control over its serials for the first time.

A National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections is a growing reality on printed cards in the Library of Congress. Information has already been received from 40 repositories out of about 210 in the United States and Canada. Eventually an estimated 24,000 collections will be represented in the catalog. The first 263 cards had come from the press by the end of 1959 and an anticipated 3000 more will be issued in 1960.

Specialized union lists and catalogs are too numerous to mention.

Types of Material

Rare books and manuscripts. The Rare Books Section of ACRL has before it in draft form *A Rare Book Manual,* preliminary edition, edited by H. Richard Archer of Williams College and other volunteers. It was authorized in response to a long felt need which found expression even before this new section was established.

Some programs of note other than those in the category of national bibliography are briefly described.

The microfilming of approximately thirty thousand codexes considered most important to scholarship in the Western Hemisphere in the Vatican Library was begun in 1957 by the library of Saint Louis University with a grant from the Knights of Columbus.

In 1951, the Modern Language Association began a survey of American literary manuscripts in American libraries which will result in a checklist showing location and quantity of holdings.

Marquette University is establishing an American Catholic Archives Center which will contain originals or microfilm copies of every Roman Catholic periodical, plus other material, ever published in America.

Manuscripts. The National Union Catalog of Manuscripts and agreement on *Rules for Cataloging Manuscripts* are probably the most significant achievements.

A program is being developed by four national organizations with the support of the National Science Foundation to provide for deposit of scientific manuscript collections in appropriate locations and their contents and location made known for the encouragement of scholarly investigation.

Government publications. The Congress of the United States passed a law which redefines a government publication "as informational matter which is published as an individual document at government expense or as required by law." The same law, prepared in conjunction with the ALA, revised the depository library to provide wider use of Federal Government publications.

The inquiry precedent to this law, embraced a survey of the adequacy of the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications,* the primary current bibliographical control of the field. Forty per cent of the 666 libraries replying to a questionnaire asked for improvements in coverage, indexing, and promptness in listing. There was equal interest among the group in reinstitution of the *Documents Catalog* and the 1909 *Checklist of United States Public Documents, 1789-1909,* as well as many requests for

a checklist of Congressional hearings.

The first group of a series of microfilms of national and local gazettes for twelve Latin American countries was issued by the New York Public Library under a plan developed by the First Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Materials in 1956 and later supported by the Association of Research libraries. It is hoped that this program can be expanded to include gazettes of all countries of the world.

The Documents Expediting Project now has 430 participating libraries which support procurement and distribution to them of Federal documents not obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents. The project is operated by the Library of Congress under contract to the Joint Committee on Government Publications of four national library associations. It began publication of a *Bulletin* in 1951.

Theses and dissertations. Access to theses and dissertations is far from satisfactory. There is no national listing of masters theses although there are innumberable long and short special lists issued by universities, libraries, scholarly journals, etc.

Dissertation Abstracts of doctoral dissertations had 27 doctoral-degree-granting universities in 1952 and now has 107 cooperating in supplying copies of dissertations for microfilming. A complete text of dissertations included can be obtained from University Microfilms, Inc., as a Xerox print on sulphite paper or microfilm. *Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities* was published continuously from 1934 through 1955 by the H. W. Wilson Company. Although broader in scope than its predecessor it was not complete, was slow in appearing, difficult to use, and costly to issue. In 1957, University Microfilms, Inc., began issuing it as an annual index to *Dissertation Abstracts* and to other doctoral dissertations granted by American universities. It is now appearing on time; its alphabetical arrangement by subject is easier to use than the previous arrangement by major fields with an alphabetical index to the subjects covered by it. All university dissertations, however, are not included in *Dissertation Abstracts.*

Translations. The great demand for translations of scientific literature has intensified the effort to find faster methods of translating and more effective ways of disseminating translations to those who may have use for them.

The translation center established by the Special Libraries Association in John Crerar Library is now the national depository for unpublished translations in all languages and is serving as an information center for the library. It published *Translation Monthly* from 1955-1958, and continues to issue printed catalog cards for current scientific and technical material.

Since 1958, all translations from this center and from other sources such as the U. S. Joint Publications Research Service are listed, indexed, and abstracted by the Office of Technical Services in its semimonthly *Technical Translations.* The OTS also issues abstracts of those of the Joint Service on cards.

So much money is going into translating and the publishing of translations and their bibliographies that some concern has been felt by abstracting services lest the endowing institutions underestimate the contribution of abstracts to the availability of information.

Much attention has been given to the possibility and problems of mechanical translation, a common language as well as the hardware. Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been publishing a journal on the subject since 1954 entitled *Machine Translation.*

Four large western universities have concluded a National Symposium on Machine Translation involving representatives of each group active in the field, and the Rand Development Corporation and Western Reserve University in 1959

sponsored an International Conference on a Common Language for Machine Searching and Translation.

Audio-visual materials. The processing and storage of audio-visual materials pose the most acute problems because of their physical properties. A Special Committee on the Bibliographical Control of Audio-Visual Materials was established by the American Library Association in 1955. Its first work was to survey some 203 film, 46 public, 66 college and university, and 92 school libraries to ascertain the status of these materials. It recommended standardization of essential elements of cataloging; greater promptness on the part of the Library of Congress in publishing cards; attention to possible need for a subject heading list; preparation of a manual on handling; and study of the use made of audio-visual materials.

The single most complete bibliographical control of motion pictures and films is *The National Union Catalog* volume listing them which reproduces catalog cards printed by the Library of Congress. It includes all copyrighted films, all Canadian and U. S. films of educational and instructional value, and U. S. Government films, and contains a subject index. *Rules for Pictures, Designs, and Other Two-dimensional Representations* prepared by the Library of Congress and the ALA are exemplified in this volume and serve as a basis for uniform listing throughout the country.

Maps and atlases. The list of maps and atlases published in the United States which is submitted to *Bibliographic cartographique internationale* (Paris, A. Colin, 1936-) is the most nearly complete listing of this material. Part 6 of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* contains another important listing, largely commercially and privately printed maps.

The chief problem of the last half century in establishing effective control has been a basic disagreement on the cataloging of maps. One contention is that maps should be cataloged as books; the other that more important than the author of the map is the area, with subject, date, scale, size, title, projection, color, and physical characteristics of the map, in that order of importance. In practice these points of view are expressed by following the Library of Congress rules or the Boggs-Lewis system. Cataloging became a critical factor when through a depository program of the Army Map Service for distributing surplus war maps, a number of libraries acquired some fifty-thousand maps in a very short time.

Music. Something of a renaissance appears to be taking place in music bibliography. However, there is a problem of disseminating information about the lists rapidly enough for research purposes.

Current national bibliographies for the field are of relatively recent date. In 1949 a *Music Index* to periodical literature was begun which, while not exhaustive, is comprehensive for music magazines. There is still a great need for a retrospective index to periodicals.

The journal, *Notes,* not only contains the best coverage of new books and music but now has a unique feature, an index to reviews of phonorecordings from domestic literature.

Recognizing the need for improvement of controls, the Music Library Association has set up a Committee on Periodical Indexing of Music.

Annual listings of music and phonorecords will be found in Part 5 of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and in *Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords: A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards.*

In 1952, the Library of Congress published *Rules for the Descriptive Cataloging of Phonorecords.*

Photoreproductions and other non-book materials. So deeply has the use of photocopying, particularly microforms, penetrated the fabric of library, information, and documentation services that many older practices are being drastically

changed. A few examples will illustrate the avenues of its diffusion. Microprint editions of American imprints before 1800 made by the American Antiquarian Society eventually including 35,000 titles; the Evans-Sabin Microcard Project issuing some 2,500 microcards per year; various newspaper microfilming projects such as the Association of Research Libraries national pool at the Midwest Inter-Library Center; numerous periodical microform projects some producing issues of journals as they appear; micro-reproduction of U. S. government documents and the records of the American Colonies, territories and states; manuscripts and archives widely filmed by private and governmental bodies such as the microfilming and indexing of the papers of twenty-three Presidents of the United States and of out-of-print books; dissertations, old telephone books, and groups of subject materials filmed in various forms. *Wildlife Diseases,* a new journal, receives initial publication on microcards. Microfilm for storage and electronic retrieval has made great progress.

Photocopying is used for acquisition, records, preparation as well as reproduction of bibliographies, documents, research notebooks, indexing, abstracting, etc.

The development of new copying processes and equipment has been so rapid that selection for use requires expert guidance. Various steps have or are being taken to cope with the problems. The National Microfilm Association has issued a *Guide to Microreproduction Equipment* and the ALA has set up a Copying Methods Section. The latter is considering several projects among which is the revision of the *Directory of Microfilm and Photocopying Services,* and a standard form for ordering such copies. The Association of Research Libraries has a new Committee on Micro-text Standards. The Special Libraries Association, with the other two, has a Joint Committee on Fair Use in photocopying to work on another intricate problem. The American Standards Association has adopted standards for microfilm on reels and in strips, for film storage, and for size of paper sheets.

Xerography, an inexpensive method of producing a dry, positive, permanent, reproducible copy, is being widely used. A microfilm process (Kalfax) based on polymer chemistry which requires no darkroom developing is being used by the U. S. Department of Defense, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others. Enumeration of other equipment developed in the past ten years is impossible here.

Four national organizations have jointly received a grant to make a study of the bibliographical control of microcopies with particular attention to how their existence becomes known. An aid for this is the revision of the *Union List of Microfilms, Supplement, 1949-1952* issued in 1953 by the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and 215 other libraries in the United States and Canada.

A survey of medical and related fields has revealed that over seventy services are providing card-form publications including punched and microform cards.

Available opaque microforms appear in a new "Union List" which is neither a bibliography in the usual sense nor a union list but rather a compilation of 3242 entries supplied by publishers and provided with a subject index.

Indexing of Periodicals

Periodical indexing and abstracting services have a long and distinguished history in the United States from Poole to the present. However, the phenomenal increase in periodical literature since World War II has challenged the adequacy of indexing methods and procedures and diminished the usefulness of the indexes themselves as controls. To offset this, many services have made revolutionary changes with remarkable im-

provement. In 1959 U. S. indexing and abstracting services covered a total of 556,267 items.

In 1958, at a conference convened by Biological Abstracts with the aid of the National Science Foundation, a National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services was founded to provide the best possible information services to scientists and technologists throughout the English-speaking world by means of cooperation, education, and research. The organization now has fourteen member services and is in the process of publishing a *Guide to U. S. Indexing and Abstracting Services in Science and Technology* (June, 1960) and a union list of periodicals abstracted by the member services.

A profusion of new indexing and abstracting services has been started for such subjects as law, psychoanalysis, medical diagnosis and treatment, tobacco, etc. Old ones, such as the long-useful H. W. Wilson Company's, have been changed. The Wilson indexes are in process of thorough revision under the joint review of users and publisher. The *Industrial Arts Index* was split into the *Business Periodicals Index* and the *Applied Science and Technology Index* and new titles indexed.

The deluge of literature has been felt most acutely in medicine and the physical sciences. The largest indexing service of the literature of a specific subject in the world, the *Current List of Medical Literature* (1950-1959) prepared by the National Library of Medicine, was indexing only about one half of the available material, missing possibly 110,000 articles of merit per year. A new *Index Medicus* (Jan. 1960-) instituting a new system of indexing using a unit citation, the Listomatic camera, punched cards, and high speed sorters has replaced the *Current List.* It is expected to increase the yearly coverage to 180,000 articles in the next five years.

Chemical Abstracts (1907-), the largest abstracting service, prepares eighty thousand abstracts per year from seven thousand journals, has made procedural innovations, utilized tape for recording index terms, and maintained a continuing study of terminology, machines, and systems.

The excellence of the subject indexes to the abstracts has been marred only by their delay in appearing. To correct this the Service has initiated a new publication *Chemical Titles* (1960-) which contains a list of citations with all titles in English, a keyword index, an author index and a list of periodicals covered based on systematic examination of some 550 journals. The indexing is accomplished by use of a "Key-Word in Context" form prepared with an IBM 704 computer.

Nuclear Science Abstracts (1948-) makes use of standard machines including IBM accounting-machine punched cards, coding and sorting machines, machine controlled photographing of cards (at a rate of 230 cards per minute), and photo-offset printing. This enables increased coverage at lower unit costs in less time. Approximately twenty-five thousand abstracts are produced per year.

Some think that the volume of literature and the cost of harnessing it with costly indexing services will eventually make the price to the consumer prohibitive. To the present time, this has not appreciably retarded the search, experimentation, and development of machines and systems for information retrieval.

At the beginning of the decade machines performed elementary sorting jobs. Today higher powered scanning machines are available, but none is fast enough or cheap enough to solve very many information searching problems. Speeds are being so greatly increased now that it is possible that scanning a million entries for the one wanted may some day be faster and cheaper than having the librarian use the card catalog in the usual way. With the development of

the photoscopic disc much greater speed and storage capacity is in the offing. A single disc can hold as many as fifteen million bits of information.

However, a more hopeful development than machines which scan seriatim is the random access searching machine which utilizes a scheme similar to coordinate indexing. It is not dependent upon speed for its efficiency because it does not have to scan all the entries coded into the machine. The IBM RAMAC, which is an example of this machine, has a capacity for storing five million alphanumeric characters. The literature of experimentation and use of mechanized storage and retrieval is voluminous. For punched cards alone, a comprehensive bibliography on uses published in 1951 contained 276 entries. A 1958 revision contains 400 additional entries.

Relatively few applications of machines in information work have been made but they are increasing. The first edition of *Punched Cards* (1951) had 186 pages on practical applications. The second edition published in 1958, while by no means complete, had 295 pages of the same type and page size. So many mechanized devices are on the market that neither evaluation of the products nor of progress has been possible.

How information is used by the technician, chemist, engineer, biologist, historian, librarian is a perennial subject of study and discussion. Bibliographies, theses, and literature surveys have appeared on this subject in the last decade, but as yet no accurate generalizations can be made beyond the confines of the particular groups observed.

Production of machines of miraculous capabilities is considered the easier part of the work. The necessity of an overall theory of information as the basis of bibliographic organization is debated, but there is little argument about the indispensability of classification and language to the development of any satisfactory system of control. It is on this shoal that most experiments founder.

Attention to terminology and coding by documentalists and machine experts, and subject headings and classification by librarians has been accelerated. The former do not accept conventional library terms and hierarchical classes for storage and retrieval, and many librarians are questioning their own systems, reexamining them and seeking improvements. In 1952, the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification and the School of Library Service at Columbia University held an Institute on the Subject Analysis of Library Materials at which dissatisfactions with, defenses of, and new developments in methods and systems of classification, subject cataloging, indexing, and other efforts to draw out the content of materials were aired. The term, "subject analysis," itself, was indicative of a different approach in library circles. The institute followed close upon serious questions raised in the *Library Quarterly* as to the nature and purpose of subject catalogs in libraries.

Evidence of progress since that time is noted in the National Library of Medicine which has in press *Medical Subject Headings* for use equally in cataloging books and indexing periodicals. It will be kept up to date by interim revision sheets. Even the sixteenth edition of Dewey, used by 96 per cent of the public libraries in the country, reflects the changing concepts in organic and inorganic chemistry in two new schedules and in the use of modern terminology throughout all schedules.

Meantime documentalists and information specialists have not been idle. Techniques, methods, and schedules for devising terms and codes have appeared in ever increasing number with appropriate jargon to explain them. Many new words and new connotations for old ones have come into the vocabulary of documentalists and, to a lesser degree, librarians—descriptor, uniterm, trope, bit, symbolic logic, binary, coordinate index-

ing, datamation, encode, etc. *American Documentation* published a dictionary of documentation terms in April 1960 listing over 400.

All of this work takes time and money and many groups are working on the problems. Elements of organizational structures are appearing in various places —a new center, a new division, another committee. A Center for Documentation and Communication Research was established at Western Reserve University. It is engaged in basic and theoretical research on a theory of documentation and searching strategy; in carrying out experimental work in machine searching of literature on contracts from private and governmental agencies.

A Research Information Center and Advisory Service on Information Processing was established in 1959 by the National Science Foundation and the National Bureau of Standards to make theoretical studies of storage and retrieval, the mechanization of procedures in the processing of information, natural languages and machine translation, evaluation of mechanized systems, machine recognition of patterns such as chemical structure diagrams, etc., in cooperation with industry, foundations, universities, professional groups, and the Federal Government. The National Science Foundation was, itself, founded in 1950 to support basic research and education and to foster the exchange of scientific information.

The Special Libraries Association created a Documentation Division. The term "documentation" was seldom used among librarians in the United States prior to this decade. There is still considerable disagreement as to what it is and a tendency to equate it with special librarianship.

The American Standards Association has defined and developed a standard for indexing.

A bill to create a Department of Science in the Government was before the Congress and if passed as written would have "responsibility for development and utilization of the latest mechanical aids and new devices for collating, translating, abstracting, indexing, storing and retrieving scientific and technological information under the control of the Federal Government, and to coordinate such data available from other sources."

The United States Senate Committee on Government Operations made a study and evaluation of progress since 1958 in the development of science information processing and retrieval programs and systems established by federal agencies. Since its inception in 1947 the committee had been interested in coordinating government programs for the assembly, analysis, indexing, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of scientific information. The report of its survey has been issued in 283 pages by the Senate during the 2nd Session of the 86th Congress in 1960 under the title, *Documentation, Indexing and Retrieval of Scientific Information.*

Various types of indexes in depth are gaining favor. A condensation-plus-comment review similar to nineteenth century review and abstracting journals, and a further refinement in review and analysis, the yearly "progress in" several medical disciplines, and a Beilstein-type index to cardiovascular literature are examples.

Retrieval in even greater depth is to be obtained from the Human Relations Area Files for anthropology at Yale University and some sixteen other universities and government agencies which maintain photocopies of the files.

Means of identifying journals and their articles short of the above kinds of indexing and abstracting, while more elementary, are an essential part of existing controls. Such are the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* (1948-), *Southern Asia Accessions List* (1952-), *East European Accessions Index* (1951-), and the Chemical Abstracts'

quinquennial *List of Periodicals Indexed.* The magnitude of serial output may be better comprehended with the fact that the Library of Congress receives 100,000 different titles per year.

Research reports have given added impetus to the search for systems. These reports are acquired at the rate of 9758 per year by the Office of Technical Services, whose collection exceeds 163,000 on basic physical sciences, technology and shop practice, circulated to more than 100,000 per year. The Publications Board, also a government agency, has custody of German scientific reports from World War II, and, now, more than 100,000 Atomic Energy Commission reports. The reports held by the two agencies are listed and many abstracted in the OTS monthly *U. S. Government Research Reports* (1955-) sent to five thousand subscribers. Copies may be obtained in photocopy, microfilm, and in its original form.

Two international conferences organized in the United States to discuss problems mentioned above were the International Conference on Scientific Information in 1958, for which one thousand observers were registered and seventy-five papers were analyzed, was sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Documentation Institute, and was the successor to the Royal Society's Scientific Information Conference of 1948. The Conference was not constituted to pass resolutions but the preprints and proceedings are not only a record of present practices and problems, but point to next steps. A joint meeting of the special Libraries association and the Documentation Committee of NATO's Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development convened in 1955.

Training in Bibliography

Professional education in librarianship and allied fields has lagged considerably behind that of other professions. Various reasons are given for this, such as the very low salaries offered librarians for many years, their inability to develop the theoretical basis of a profession, the dichotomy in educational requirements imposed on the one hand by the public libraries and on the other by the college and research libraries, and the failure of librarians to sell themselves and their work to administrators at as high a price as others. The debate often obscures cause and effect.

Nevertheless, remarkable progress toward improvement of the educational level of the profession is observable in the past ten years. In 1951, the ALA adopted standards which raised required education for librarianship from the fourth year of college in library science for the degree of Bachelor of Library Science to a year's graduate work for a Master of Library Science.

Some 563 institutions in the United States are offering library science courses but only thirty give the fifth-year accredited program. The number of schools giving unaccredited work gives concern among those who have worked hardest to raise and achieve professional status for the field.

An effort is being made among accrediting bodies to devise undergraduate standards which will prepare for graduate study of library science and yet not restrict agencies from complying with local rules for certification in school and public libraries. The 1952 *Standards for Library Science Programs in Teacher Education Institutions* were revised by the ALA and incorporated by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education in its *Standards for Accreditation of Teacher Education Institutions.* The latter association was succeeded by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education in conjunction with which the ALA worked on a later standard adopted by the National Council. For a number of reasons the ALA will probably never serve as an accredit-

ing agency for undergraduate schools. However, it will continue to work closely with the several college accrediting bodies.

A deep controversy has arisen over the fifth-year program and the efforts to accredit undergraduate schools. It is charged that "too many chiefs and not enough Indians" are being produced, that for many low-paid jobs it is unfair to expect applicants to have such expensive training and that consequently there are few applicants, etc. A variety of suggestions are made. Resolution is for the future.

One powerful stimulus to improvement of education is the demand for trained librarians, documentalists, and information officers. There are approximately three professional positions for each fifth-year graduate in librarianship in general and a many times greater number in the special library field. More than eighteen thousand librarians are needed. The number of staff members in academic libraries has increased 50 per cent in ten years.

Two factors loom large in the search for causes of this situation. The first, is the Library Services Act passed in 1956 which is to bring public library service to the rural areas of the United States. Millions of people who never before had library service now are receiving at least some. This entails new libraries and greatly extended service from existing libraries. The Act has been amended and renewed for a second five years and voted $7,500,000 for the first year of the second period.

The second factor is the rapid growth of the population with the prospect of a doubling of the college freshman enrollment by 1965. Colleges are expanding and many universities are establishing new campuses, often miles from parent institutions. This, too, means new and expanded library facilities and more trained librarians.

In spite of this, an alarming decline in library school enrollments characterized the middle 'fifties. They are gradually recovering and in the fall of 1959, 1184 full-time students were registered for the MA and the 1917 part-time. Masters degrees granted in the school year 1958-1959 totaled 1453. However, recruiting for librarianship is a major effort on the part of all branches of the profession and further improvement is expected.

The picture is not all as dark as the foregoing would imply. In a survey of training for scientific documentation work submitted to the International Conference on Scientific Information it was revealed that a great many colleges and universities offer subject bibliography courses in science, technology, the humanities, and the social sciences. Of thirty-seven schools studied in the United States and Canada in 1957, twenty-six had a program of courses, a course, or a seminar in some aspect of special librarianship. The entire group had required bibliography courses with attention to the literature of science and technology, thirteen of which were separate required literature courses, and fourteen of which were elective. "Documentation" courses were offered in five, and "science documentation" in two; five have courses in medical bibliography; and agriculture, biology and pharmacy literature courses are offered in one each.

Since education is not confined to academic courses, it is relevant to note that there are fifteen national library associations in the United States which hold meetings, publish, grant scholarships, develop standards for service and training, and otherwise contribute to professional education without themselves regularly offering courses or seminars as do some European associations. In addition a number of libraries, information and documentation centers provide in-service training for library school graduates, or train subject specialists.

Selected Reference Books of 1959-1960

By CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL

Introduction

Like the preceding articles in this semi-annual series[1] this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials.[2]

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such asA34, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*[3] and its Supplements.

Bibliography

Bibliografija jugoslovenskih bibliografija, 1945-55 Beograd, Bibliografski Institut FNRJ, 1958. 270p.

Bibliographies on all subjects published in Yugoslavia between 1945 and 1955, either separately or as parts of articles or books, are recorded here in classified arrangement, with author and subject indexes. Similar to the series now appearing as part of the national bibliography in a number of countries, often in the form of annuals, this first postwar compilation for Yugoslavia may also be utilized as a key to the more serious studies and publications contributed by that country in all fields of knowledge. Entries are in Latin characters, with the indication "ćiril" if the work cited is in the Cyrillic alphabet. Presumably a continuation is planned.—E.B.

Die Bibliographie in den europaischen Ländern der Volksdemokratie; Entwicklung und gegenwärtiger Stand, von Todor Borov [et al.] Leipzig, VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1960. 165p. DM21.30. (Bibliothekswissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus der Sowjetunion und den Landern der Volksdemokratie in deutsche Übersetzung. Reihe B, Band 3)

This work will be useful as a guide in a western language to bibliography in Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. For each country an introductory essay by a native specialist reviews the major development of its bibliography up to 1944. In a second section of each chapter there is a list of titles, with full entry, for the period after 1945, arranged under such headings as: bibliography of bibliography, general retrospective bibliography, current national bibliography and book selection lists; bibliography of periodicals and newspapers; indexes to periodical and newspaper articles, biographical dictonaries, and general encyclopedias. There is a selection of the more important subject bibliographies published since 1945. For the type of information which one might seek in Malcles *(Supplement* 1A101, 3A75) and perhaps up-date by means of UNESCO'S *Bibliographical Services Throughout the World (Supplement* 2A29) this well-organized survey provides an additional approach for a complex area undergoing rapid change.—E.B.

Impex Reference Catalogue of Indian Books. New Delhi, Indian Book Export & Import Co., [1960] 236p., 468p. Rs 40.

An in-print list of Indian books in the English language, arranged in two sections. Part I lists some 45 broad subjects with entries alphabetical by author within each subject; part II is an alphabetical listing of books entered by author, title, catchword title and sometimes by subject. Author entries in this section include reference to the subject classification used for the book in the first section. Subject headings do not conform to any standard list. Entries should include "author, title, sub-title, number of pages, price, year of publication, classification [used in Section 1], and publisher" (title page), but many are incomplete. Some government publications are listed in a separate section.—R.K.

New York. Public Library. Rare Book Division. *Checklist of Additions to Evans' American Bibliography in the Rare Book Division of the New York Public Library.* Compiled by Lewis M. Stark and Maud D. Cole. New York, New York Public Library, 1960. 110p. $3.50.

Miss Winchell is Reference Librarian, Columbia University Library.

[1] CRL, January and July issues starting January 1952.
[2] Reference: Eleanor Buist, Rita Keckeissen, Elizabeth J. Rumics, Eugene Sheehy, John Neal Waddell, Suzanne F. Wemple. Engineering: James D. Ramer.
[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)

As the title indicates, this is "an attempt to bring together in one listing the record of 'not-in-Evans' titles" in the New York Public Library's Rare Book Division. Arrangement of the checklist is chronological, and the style of entry similar to that in volume 13 of Evans *(Supplement* 2A36). The 1289 items include numerous photostats and facsimiles, with location of the original indicated when known. A few revisions and corrections of Evans are noted, and references to standard imprint bibliographies are frequently provided. There is an index by item number.—E.S.

Tanghe, Raymond. *Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies.* Toronto, Published in association with the Bibliographical Society of Canada by University of Toronto Press, 1960. 206p. $10.

Added title page in French.

Limited to bibliographies of subjects "wholly or principally Canadian (person, event, place, etc.)," this volume is based on the McGill Library School's 1930 publication of the same title *(Guide* A190). Although bibliographies included in monographs or periodical articles are largely excluded, the work includes many unpublished dissertations, masters' essays, student compilations, and some items "in preparation." Bibliographical information is complete, with frequent explanatory notes in English or French according to the language of the work considered. Entries appear under 29 subject divisions; listing within each class is alphabetical by compiler. Bio-bibliographies are grouped in a single section, "Author bibliographies," regardless of field. Some initial confusion may result from the three separate indexes: one of compilers, a bilingual subject index, and an "author" index to the bio-bibliography section.—E.S.

Encyclopedias

Grand Larousse encyclopedique, en dix volumes. Paris, Librairie Larousse, [1960-] v.1- . (In progress) $17.50 per vol.

Contents: v.1, A-Bauernfeld.

A wide public should welcome this newest link in the long chain of Larousse encyclopedias (see *Guide* D27, D28, D29), not merely for its intrinsic merits, but because it is the first *usable* general French encyclopedia to appear in thirty years. (The *Encyclopedie française, Guide* D31, whatever its scholarly excellence, cannot, because of its arrangement, be considered an easily consulted reference source.)

The first of the ten projected volumes of the new work presents much that is admirable. Unmistakably a "Larousse" product in both content and arrangement, it, like its predecessors, is a dictionary as well as an encyclopedia; articles tend to be brief and entries very specific, so that there are often fifteen, twenty, or more entries on a single page. Although many of the articles are based on those in one of the older sets, many others are entirely new or largely rewritten, easily justifying the publisher's claim that it is a new work. According to the prefatory text there is increased attention to contemporary affairs, especially in scientific and technical matters. Bibliographies, consisting primarily of French works, seem well up-to-date, although they are inconveniently located not after the relevant articles but grouped together under subjects in a separate section at the end of each volume. Paper and illustrations are well above Larousse standards, although margins are so narrow that rebinding will be difficult. Inevitably, as new materials are added, others have been withdrawn, so that the custodian of a large reference collection will retain the earlier sets while gratefully receiving the new.—J.N.W.

Uj magyar lexikon [Az akadémiai kiadó lexikonszerkesztosége] Budapest, Akadémiai kiadó [1959-] v.1- (In progress)

Contents: v.1-2, A-F.

This is the first Hungarian encyclopedia published under the communist regime. Its avowed aim of providing a Marxist-Leninist interpretation is evident both in the selection of facts and in their interpretation. Intended for the general public, the brief, dictionary-type articles are unsigned, and only the longer ones have bibliographies; maps and illustrations are included. Although it will not replace the older, standard work, *Révai nagy lexikon (Guide* D45), it will be particularly useful for identification of Eastern European figures since it contains biographical sketches of both living and deceased persons.—S.F.W.

Book Reviews

An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities, v.1, no.1 [Mar. 31, 1960-]. Detroit 6, Mich. (P. O. Box 606), Phillip Thomson, 1960- . Quarterly. $7.50 per yr., $8 outside U.S.A.

The first issue of this welcome new tool lists reviews of approximately thirty-five hundred titles from nearly three hundred periodicals. "Humanities" is used to include almost all categories of adult books except scientific and technical, and the periodicals list is correspondingly broad, including the popular, the scholarly, and the specialized. Foreign language journals are not indexed, but foreign language books reviewed in English language periodicals, (e.g., *Books Abroad* and other journals devoted to foreign literatures) are included. Individual list-

ings are brief and probably apt to confuse the novice. Periodical titles are represented by numbers, so that reference must then be made to the master list. Reviewers' names are given, but inclusive pagination is not, nor is there any other indication of the length of a review. Nevertheless, the enterprise appears to be a worthy one, and it is hoped that sufficient financial support will assure its continuance.—J.N.W.

Dissertations

Altick, Richard Daniel, and Matthews, William R. *Guide to Doctoral Dissertations in Victorian Literature, 1886-1958.* Urbana, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1960. 119p. $2.25.

Stucki, Curtis W. *American Doctoral Dissertations on Asia, 1933-1958; Including Appendix of Master's Theses at Cornell University.* Ithaca, N. Y., Southeast Asia Program, Dept. of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell Univ., 1959. 131p. (Cornell Univ. Dept. of Far Eastern Studies. Southeast Asia Program. Data paper no. 37) $2.

Lists of dissertations in specific subject fields make welcome additions to the reference collection. Of the two lists here considered, the Altick *Guide* deals with the more clearly defined subject and is somewhat more comprehensive, covering a longer period and being international in scope. It compares favorably with the Woodress list for American literature *(Supplement* 3R40) and is arranged on similar lines, though it does not include works in progress.

The Stucki volume lists only American dissertations, but attempts to cover the whole range of doctoral studies on Asia in the fields of the social sciences and humanities. Arrangement is by country, then by subject, with an author index. An appendix lists Cornell master's theses on Asia for the 1933-58 period.—E.S.

Directory

Directory of University Research Bureaus and Institutes. 1st ed. Detroit, Mich., Gale Research Company, [1960] 199p. $20.

This list includes college and university sponsored research organizations of the United States and Canada which have been "set up on a permanent basis, carrying on a continuing research program and formally identified by a specific or distinctive title." (Introd.) The entries are arranged by broad subject fields and, within each section, alphabetically by sponsoring institution.

Information includes the sponsoring institution, the name, address, and foundation date of the institute, name of the director and the number of permanent staff members. A short description of activities follows and, for some, principal serial publications and special conferences sponsored. There is an index arranged by sponsoring university and another arranged geographically by state and city.—R.K.

Foundations

New York. Foundation Library Center. *The Foundation Directory,* Ed. 1, Ann D. Watson and F. Emerson Andrews, Editors. Marianna O. Lewis, Assistant Editor. New York, Published for the Center by Russell Sage Foundation, 1960. 817p. $10.

The Foundation Library Center has utilized the records of the Russell Sage Foundation as well as extensive files purchased from the American Foundation Information Service, publisher of *American Foundations and their Fields, VII* (1955) *(Supplement* 2L9), in the compilation of this new directory which lists 5502 nongovernmental, nonprofit foundations. Organized in the same manner as the earlier work, the arrangement is alphabetical under states, except for New York City which has a special section. In most cases, information given is for 1958 and includes name, address, date of establishment, donor, purpose and activities, financial data, officers, and trustees. There are indexes by subject fields, persons, and names of foundations.

A lengthy introduction defines the types of foundations treated and discusses their assets and expenditures, geographical distribution, fields of activity, etc. The advent of this useful directory is most welcome and it is hoped that it will be revised regularly and often.

Social Science

Eldridge, Hope Tisdale. *The Materials of Demography: a Selected and Annotated Bibliography.* Published by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and Population Association of America. [New York, Columbia University Press] 1959. 222p.

This volume supplements *The University Teaching of Social Sciences: Demography . . .* edited by David V. Glass ([Paris] Unesco, 1957).

Compiled with the needs of the teacher of demography in mind, this selective listing of recent significant English-language materials for population analysis includes some four hundred books and articles, well annotated. A section on general works, which also lists useful serial publications in the field, is followed by eight more specific sections, e.g. "problems and methods of demographic analysis;" "statistical compendia." In large part the titles were culled from the *Population Index's* quarterly bibliographies. Cutoff date was 1958. Comparable bibliographies of demographic literature in French, Italian, and Spanish respectively are planned.—E.J.R.

Economics

Kish, George. *Economic Atlas of the Soviet Union*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1960. 96p. maps. $10.

In this atlas the U.S.S.R. is divided into fifteen regions, with four maps for each region: A, agriculture and land use; B, mining and minerals; C, industry; D, transportation and cities. Maps of the country as a whole show vegetation, major administrative divisions, air transportation, and population distribution. There is one page of text for each region, a bibliography of Russian sources, and an index to the 60 regional maps. The typography is excellent, and added clarity is achieved by limiting the amount of information on each map.—E.B.

Dictionary

Academia española, Madrid. *Diccionario histórico de la lengua española*. Seminario de lexicografía: Director, Julio Casares; Subdirector, Rafael Lapesa Melgar; Redactor Jefe, Salvador Fernández Ramírez. Madrid, 1960- . (In progress) 225 pesetas per fasc.

Contents: Fasc.1, A-abolengo.

The preface states that this dictionary will differ in many aspects from the one of the same title *(Guide* M430) which the Academy began to publish in 1933, but never finished. Compiled on the historical method, the meanings of each word are traced from the earliest times to the present. Whenever possible, each meaning is illustrated by fifteen quotations: five from sources earlier than 1500; five from works written 1500 to 1700; and five from works published after 1700. The quotations are from both Spanish and Latin American authors. Variants in orthography are given, often with references to other dictionaries. When completed, this will be a monumental work, useful not only as an historical dictionary of the Spanish language, but for the identification of quotations as well.—S.F.W.

Abbreviations

Plamenatz, Ilija P. *Yougoslav Abbreviations; a Selective List*. Washington, Slavic and Central European Division, Reference Dept., Library of Congress, 1959. 185p. $1.

Abbreviations, with expansions and English translations of the names "of government institutions and official bodies, industrial and trade establishments, and the more important newspapers and periodicals" (Introd.). Cyrillic characters are transliterated, and official designations appear in the three official languages, Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, and Macedonian. This is a welcome addition to two previous reference aids published under Library of Congress auspices: *Czech and Slovak Abbreviations (Supplement* 3M22) and *Polish Abbreviations (Supplement* 3M92).—E.B.

Science

McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1960. 15v. $175.

Statistics are impressive for this fifteen volume encyclopedia: 9300 pages, 9336 illustrations, 7224 articles alphabetically arranged, and a 100,000 entry index in the last volume. Five Nobel Prize winners are among the 2015 authorities who are identified in the "Key to Names of Contributors," v.15, p. 1-14.

Articles are written at the level of the intelligent layman, not the specialist in the field. An introductory article generally provides a broad survey of each branch of science and technology, and separate articles cover the main subdivisions and more specific aspects. Cross references guide the reader to related topics.

Biographical and historical articles are ordinarily excluded, as are all but the pre-professional aspects of the behavioral and medical sciences. Bibliographies follow most of the longer articles and appear up-to-date and well chosen. Typography and format are excellent.

A yearbook, beginning in 1962, and "continuous revision" are planned to keep the information current.—J.D.R.

Music

Lawless, Ray McKinley. *Folksingers and Folksongs in America*. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce [1960] 662p. $10.

This is a kind of omnibus volume on the collecting and singing of folksongs and ballads in the United States and parts of Canada. The main sections of the work present biographical sketches of singers of ballads and folksongs, an annotated bibliography of collections of these songs (including information on archives and bibliographical sources), and checklists of folksong titles and discography. In addition, there is a chapter on folk-music instruments and one on folklore societies and folk festivals. Convenient arrangement of materials within the sections, bibliographical footnotes, and indexes of names, subjects, and titles combine to make this a useful and easy-to-use reference book.—E.S.

Literature

Dizionario universale della letteratura contemporanea. [Milano] Mondadori [c1959-] v.1- . (In progress) il. $88.

Contents: v.1-2, A-K.

These are the first volumes of a new encyclopedia of world literature written by Italian scholars under the general editorship of Alberto Mondadori. To be in four volumes, the *Dizionario* is to contain some 6000 entries covering 1870 to 1960. The arrangement is alphabetical and items include authors, literary movements, important periodicals, prizes, national literatures, etc. Not only literary men, but some artists, scientists, sociologists, and political figures are included for their literary works with the purpose of integrating literature and social movements in a single panorama of modern civilization. Articles range in length from a paragraph to several pages; bibliographies include works by and about an author. Photographs of authors, events and places discussed, and colored reproductions of works of art serve as illustrations. Analytic indices and chronological tables are to appear in volume four.—R.K.

Goethe-Bibliographie 1912-1950, hrsg. von Herbert Jacob. [Goedeke, Karl. Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung aus den Quellen. 3.Auflage: Band IV/5. Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1957-1960.] 997p.

Continues the register of Goethe studies to 1911 which appeared in Goedeke, *Grundriss,* 3. Aufl. Band IV/3 (Dresden, 1912) (R505). Continued by the annual Goethe bibliography in *Goethe; vierteljahresschrift der Goethe-Gesellschaft.*

Awe-inspiring in its comprehensiveness, this international classified listing of monographic and serial publications about Goethe includes such a range of topics as editions of Goethe's works, translations, dramatizations, parodies, musical settings, illustrations, and critical studies (with reference to reviews); studies about Goethe, his family, his times, his writings, his influence; comparative studies (e.g., Werther and Emilia Galotti, Mann's Doktor Faustus, Iphigenie in Euripides, Racine, Goethe); a chronological listing of Goethe celebrations, etc. Organization of the sections is excellent; the detailed table of contents and the index (triple column, p. 881-997) make location of specific sub-topics or individual items easy. Essential for Goethe studies, this can also be of real value in research in less obvious fields such as modern German literature and comparative literature.—E.J.R.

Jahresbericht für deutsche Sprache und Literatur, bearb. unter Leitung von Gerhard Marx. Berlin, Akademie-Verlag, 1960- Bd. 1- . (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für deutsche Sprache und Literature). 979p $16.80. Bd. 1, Bibliographie, 1940-1945.

For the use of scholars and librarians there have been available for many years two excellent annual surveys of current scholarship in Germanic language and literature, the *Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie* and the *Jahresbericht über die wissenschaftlichen Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der neueren deutschen Literatur.* (For earlier changes in title, records of years covered and years of publication, see *Guide* R491, *Supplement* 2R74 for the former and *Guide* R509, R510, *Supplement* 3R74 for the latter). For various good reasons explained in a lengthy preface, the two lists have now been combined, and the present title constitutes the first volume of the new series. It is essentially a comprehensive bibliography of scholarly works on Germanic language and literature of all periods. Books, periodical articles, dissertations, and, helpfully, parts of books are all included, with the major European languages, except Slavic, represented. The two principal sections, language and literature, are logically divided by periods, which are further divided under appropriate sub-headings, including listings for individual authors. A briefer third section lists works on Friesian and Dutch subjects. There are separate, detailed author and subject indexes and a third index of words which are the subjects of linguistic treatment.—J.N.W.

Klapp, Otto. *Bibliographie der französischen Literaturwissenschaft.* Bd. 1, 1956-1958. Frankfurt am Main, 1960. 428p. DM58.

Although this new current bibliography, to be a companion to Eppelsheimer *(Supplement* 3R72) is published in Germany with a German title, it has also a French title page and the work itself is in French. Interpreting French literature in a broad sense, the intention is to list books, articles, and these published during the period covered, dealing with various aspects as well as with individual authors. After an initial chapter of "Généralités," the arrangement is by century from "Le Moyen Age" to the "Vingtième Siècle," with indexes by name and by subject.

In this volume some 400 periodicals, primarily from Europe and North America, and more than 100 miscellaneous collections have been analyzed. Spot checking with the *French VII Bibliography (Supplement* 3R92) naturally shows some duplication although there would seem to be articles in each not found in the other, but, because of different arrangement and because *French VII* does not include a list of periodicals indexed, it is difficult to make a satisfactory comparison. It would seem probable that this new *Bibliographie* has more comprehensive coverage, particularly from European countries, but that both will continue to be useful. Bd. II, 1959-1960, is announced for spring 1961.

Molinaro, J. A., Parker, J. H., and Rugg, Evelyn. *A Bibliography of "Comedias Sueltas" in the University of Toronto Library*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1959. 149p. $3.50.

"The Spanish *suelta,* approximately 15 by 20 centimetres in size, was published as a separate and integral unit during the eighteenth century and has now all but disappeared from circulation." (Preface).

This bibliography lists the *sueltas* in a special collection presented to the University and includes principally 18th century editions of over 700 Spanish plays, from 1703-1825. The arrangement is alphabetical by title with indexes by author, and by publishers and booksellers.

Vulpius, Wolfgang. *Schiller Bibliographie 1893-1958*. Weimar, Arion, 1959. 568p. (Weimar. Nationale Forschungs- und Gedenskstatten klassischen Literatur. Bibliographien, Kataloge und Bestandsverzeichnisse.) $8.00.

This well-organized bibliography, an outgrowth of the Schiller celebration in 1955, is an impressive international selection of works by and about the German author. Some 1800 citations for Schiller's works (indicating editions, translations, text editions, etc.) are followed by more than 5500 listings for books, parts of books, newspaper and magazine articles, and some dissertations, ranging in subject from Schiller himself and aspects of his work to the cultural background of his time, Schiller societies, etc. Naturally the emphasis is on continental scholarship; a particular effort was made to list East European and Slavic materials, and some Oriental items are also included. Marginal headings, annotations, cross-references, and an author index add to the ease with which the bibliography can be used.—E.J.R.

Biography

Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia. *Biograficheskii slovar' deiatelei estestvoznaniia i tekhniki*. Otv. red. A. A. Zvorykin. Moskva, 1958. 2v. ports.

As is acknowledged in the introduction, the publishing of biographical dictionaries in Soviet Russia has lagged behind other types of reference material in recent years. The editors of the Soviet encyclopedia, in collaboration with the Institute for the History of Science and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, have helped to remedy the situation with two volumes containing approximately forty-five hundred articles. The biographees are historical and contemporary persons, of all nationalities, prominent in scientific and technical fields including medicine and agriculture. The articles are based on those in the second edition of the BSE, with some revision and updating. There is a supplementary alphabet in v. 2, p. 427-442 for additional changes. A final section reviews biographical reference material, Russian and foreign. The articles have short "by and about" bibliographies, usually longer than in the BSE.—E.B.

Leningrad. Publichnaia biblioteka. *Russkie sovetskie pisateli-prozaiki; biobibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Leningrad,* 1959- . v. 1- . 20r.

Contents: v.1, Avdeenko-Zhestov.

A group of bio-bibliographical reference books for Russian authors of the Soviet period commences with the first volume of a series on prose writers, living and dead. For each author there is a one or two page biographical note, followed by a substantial bibliography. The bibliography is intended to be comprehensive for the author's publications in literature, and literary and art criticism, and selective for any writing as popularizer of science, or as publicist. Movie scripts and dramatizations are included, as well as books, articles, and dissertations about the author. The selection of authors to be included in the series was made by the directors of the Union of Writers of the R.S.F.S.R., and the names of compilers, with the authors assigned to them, are also given. The first volume includes 51 writers whose names fall within the first seven letters of the Russian alphabet. According to the introduction similar works are in preparation for dramatists, poets, and authors of children's books.—E.B.

Sovetskie pisateli; avtobiografii v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo khudozhestvennoi lit-ry, 1959. 2v. ports. 44r 35k.

Using a somewhat unusual approach for a biographical dictionary or reference work the editors have compiled two volumes consisting of autobiographical sketches by 130 Soviet writers. The emphasis is on the "older" generation whose creative work began in the nineteen twenties or earlier. Living authors have contributed sketches for the collection. For those who have died, the editors have selected from ten to twenty pages of autobiographical material previously published, supplementing these in most cases with later information. There is no attempt at bibliography. The list of authors appears to differ considerably from the list selected for the first volume of the bio-bibliographical series.—E. B.

Who's Who in Soviet Science and Technology, compiled by Ina Telberg. New York, Telberg Book Co., [1960] 119 1. $12.80.

Selecting about 1,000 living Soviet scientists from the *Biograficheskii slovar' deiatelei estestvoznaniia i tekhniki* (see above) the compiler has translated into English the basic information

as to date of birth, education, major positions, and awards. Additional description of the scientists' work has been compressed to a sentence or two and in many cases bibliography is omitted. An average entry contains about ten typewritten lines of information. The mimeographed format of this example of the Telberg "experiment in small circulation translation" is serviceably bound and legible, although somewhat awkward in size. A companion volume of biography in the humanities and social sciences is in preparation. —E.B.

Geography

Harris, Chauncy Dennison and Fellmann, Jerome D., comps. *International List of Geographical Serials.* Chicago, University of Chicago, 1960. 194p. (Chicago. University. Dept. of Geography. Research paper 63) $4.

"The fundamental purpose of this list is to provide a comprehensive inventory of all known geographical serials, both those currently being published and those no longer active." (Introd.) Arrangement of the 1637 entries is by country of origin, then alphabetically by serial title or other main entry. Titles in Oriental languages and non-Latin alphabets are provided in their original form in an introductory listing preceding the transliterated entries. Bibliographical information is complete, and addresses are given for current publications. Page references to *Union List of Serials, New Serial Titles,* and the *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals* are provided for locating files. The introduction appears in English, French, German, and Russian. There is an index of titles and cross-references.

Although referred to as a third edition, the present work actually represents a second change of title as well. It does not wholly supersede the compilers' "second edition" (*A Union List of Geographical Serials,* 1950), since the latter indicated locations in certain French libraries which are not noted in the new list.—E.S.

History

Blaudin de Thé, Bernard. *Essai de bibliographie du Sahare français et des régions avoisinantes.* [2. ed.] Paris, Arts et Métiers Graphiques, 1960. 258p.

This classified bibliography of 9301 items, books and periodical articles, is divided into two main sections, (1) *Les Territoires du sud de l'Algérie* and (2) . . . *Bibliographie du Sahara français et des régions avoisinantes,* followed by a combined author index. Both parts are revisions of earlier published bibliographies and list works of the 19th and 20th centuries (up to December 31, 1958) with occasional publications of earlier dates, and while predominantly French in coverage, include some materials in other languages.

Blegen, Theodore C. and Nydahl, Theodore L. *Minnesota History; a Guide to Reading and Study.* Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press [1960] 223p. $5.

Based on Dean Blegen's study outline, *Minnesota, Its History and Its People* (1937), this new guide is intended particularly for the use of teachers, students, and study clubs. The twelve chapters covering the period from pre-pioneer days to the present are sub-divided, with each of the 42 sub-sections treating a specific phase of Minnesota's political, economic, social, cultural, or religious history. Each sub-division presents a topical analysis of historical events, followed by a series of questions and suggestions for study, and a list of references. Although the lists are not intended as exhaustive bibliographies, they include both books and periodical articles, and many entries are annotated. Lack of an index seriously impairs the usefulness of the volume. —E.S.

Carman, Harry J. and Thompson, Arthur W. *A Guide to the Principal Sources for American Civilization, 1800-1900, in the City of New York: Manuscripts.* N.Y., Columbia University Press, 1960. 453p. $10.

The first of two proposed volumes (the second is to treat printed materials), this useful handbook is designed to provide for the 19th century what the Greene and Morris *Guide . . . (Supplement* 2V13) does for earlier periods. Basic arrangement of the resources described is topical, similar to the manuscripts section of Greene and Morris; details of scope and treatment are explained in the preface. A voluminous first section entitled "General and Political," chronologically subdivided, is followed by a number of subject chapters ranging alphabetically from "Architecture" to "Theatre." In each major section national materials are presented first, followed by listings by individual state. Within each division items are listed by date. Individual notations are concise, but clear and to the point, although it has been obviously impossible to provide any substantial analysis of specific items in many of the larger subject collections. A useful list of libraries and depositories, with summary descriptions of relevant holdings, precedes the text, and an index of some five thousand names follows it.—J.N.W.

Ellis, John Tracy. *A Guide to American Catholic History.* Milwaukee, Bruce Publishing Company [c1959] 147p. $2.50.

A classified, annotated bibliography of some 800 items designed to serve as a guide to Ameri-

can Catholicism. Chapters cover guides, manuscript depositories, general works, diocesan and parish studies, biographies, religious communities, education, special studies, periodicals, and historical societies. Books, articles, pamphlets, masters' and doctoral theses are included. Arrangement within a category is alphabetical by author. Introductory notes to each subdivision indicate the nature and limitations of the items listed and the strength and weakness of the literature in the particular field. Critical annotations make the work a valuable guide; a full author-title-subject index facilitates its use.—R.K.

Lamer, Hans [et al.] *Dizionario della civiltà classica.* Traduzioni di Roberto Fertonani [et al.] [Milano] Il Saggiatore, [1959] 821p. il. (La Cultura. 5)

A translation, with minor revisions, of the author's *Wörterbuch der Antike,* Leipzig, 1933. Articles cover such obvious categories as personal and place names, institutions, phrases, customs, art forms, etc. Most of them are brief and without bibliographies; more important topics, e.g., "Ateneo," "Grecia," "Latino," are generally longer and have brief bibliographies, mostly Italian. Format is attractive, and plates are numerous and handsome, although placed with little relevance to the accompanying text.—J.N.W.

The Louisiana Union Catalog. Baton Rouge, Louisiana Library Association, 1960. 912p. $30.

Originally issued in 1959 for distribution to the contributing Louisiana libraries, this catalog has been reprinted with a few corrections, but without additions. The Louisiana holdings of 60 libraries within that state are represented, with some out-of-state locations for items gleaned from the American Imprints Inventory of the Historical Records Survey. "In addition to . . . books by Louisiana authors and books about Louisiana (adult and juvenile), the Union Catalog also contains . . . sheet music, brochures, leaflets, programs, periodicals, unpublished theses, and maps." (Pref.) Format and page appearance are similar to that of the Library of Congress catalog. A card file at the Louisiana State Library will continue the catalog, and printed supplements at two-year intervals are proposed.—E.S.

Ramos, Roberto. *Bibliografía de la revolucion mexicana.* [2 ed.] México, D.F. (Av. Dos No. 226, San Pedro de los Pinos, México 18), the Author, 1959-60. 3v. $5.25.

Contrary to the implication contained in a sales letter from the author, this is not entirely a new edition, as the first two volumes, containing 3,130 entries, are merely new printings of the originals of 1931 and 1935 (*Guide* V378). Volume three is considerably expanded, listing nearly 2000 items published since 1935. Volume contents are by period of publication; arrangement within each is alphabetical by main entry, usually with quite full bibliographic information. There are some brief annotations and a rudimentary subject index for each volume. With such an impressive amount of material, it seems unfortunate that the entire work was not re-edited, with items arranged in one alphabet and with a really useful subject index.—J.N.W.

U. S. Library of Congress. General Reference and Bibliography Division. *A Guide to the Study of the United States; Representative Books Reflecting the Development of American Life and Thought.* Prepared under the direction of Roy P. Basler . . . Washington [U. S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1960. 1193p. $7.

The *Guide* is intended as "an introduction to representative books that reflect the development of life and thought in the United States. In no sense is it a source of information about every conceivable facet of that life; nor has it any completeness as a catalog or compilation of Americana." (Introd.) Despite its necessary selectivity, the volume is somewhat staggering in aim and achievement. The 32 chapters include such headings as: literature; geography; general, diplomatic, military, intellectual, and local history; science and technology; education; religion; economic life; politics, etc., with numerous subdivisions for each. There are nearly 6500 numbered entries, most of which are annotated. Many annotations include citations and evaluative notes for related works not given numbered entries. The terminal date for some sections is 1955; others list items published through 1958. There is an index of authors, subjects, and titles.

An important reference tool in its own right, the *Guide* does not (nor is it intended to) replace the *Harvard Guide* or the bibliography of the *Literary History of the U.S.,* but will serve as a supplement to both. It should prove particularly useful at institutions offering programs in American studies.—E.S.

Sixty Grants Awarded by ACRL Committee

GRANTS TO SIXTY college and university libraries were made by the ACRL Grants Committee at a meeting in New York late in the fall. In addition to these awards the committee made seven grants for research by individual scholars. (These research grants are reported in detail elsewhere in this issue of *CRL.*) The grants to libraries total $46,010, ranging from $250 to the Central College Library, Pella, Ia., to $1500 to the Reed College Library, Portland, Ore. Single grants average just over $750, more than two times the average of grants in earlier years of the program.

"Although our grants are not still large enough to solve fully the problems of library needs," comments Robert W. Orr, director of the Iowa State University Library and chairman of the committee, "we hope that they will, in every case, encourage library use and infuse into local library activities new vigor and efficiency. We are especially glad that we have been able to increase the size of the 1960-61 grants and are proud that we had an abundance of applications which promise a maximum of benefit through the grants made in response to them.

"In my five years' work with the ACRL Grants Committee," he says, "it has been emphasized again and again by the applications we have received that the first need of every library is books. While we have made other grants to strengthen library programs it has always been, and always will be, with the idea that libraries are for books, the use of books, and the students who use them."

Applications in the 1960-61 program were received from over three hundred college and university libraries. Since the grants may be made only to libraries of institutions not supported by taxes, this figure represents a large proportion of those eligible to participate in the program.

Edmon Low, President of ACRL, comments: "This year's applications to ACRL's Grants Committee are another demonstration of the definite need of all types and all sizes of college and university libraries for major help in building book collections. While we regret that grants could be made in response to less than 20 per cent of the applications, we are more than ever grateful to the United States Steel Foundation for its leadership that has made our grants program possible and to the other corporations and foundations which have contributed to its support."

This is the sixth year of the ACRL grants program. The ACRL Grants Committee has now distributed over $245,000 in approximately four hunderd separate grants.

The Muskingum College Library received its fourth grant in the history of the program. Fifteen college or university libraries received grants for a third time, and twenty were awarded their second ACRL grant. Grants were made to twenty-four colleges for the first time for each of them: Bard College, Baylor University, Bennett College, Bryn Mawr College, Colgate University, Dominican College of San Rafael, Fordham University College of Arts and Letters: Loyola Seminary, Franklin and Marshall College, Gettysburg College, Goddard College, Gonzaga University, Hartford Seminary, Indiana Technical College, King's College, Lehigh University, Livingstone College, Saint John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Swarthmore College, University of Houston, University of Puget Sound, Waynesburg College, Wells College, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.; and Whitworth College.

The majority of the 1960-61 grants were made to strengthen book and periodical collections. A few, however, will be used for the purchase of audio-visual materials or of equipment for photoreproduction.

Donors of the 1960-61 funds are the United States Steeel Foundation (the principal contributor to the ACRL grants program since its inception in 1955), the International Business Machines Corporation, the Koppers Foundation, the Microcard Foundation, Micro Photo, Inc.; the National

Biscuit Company, the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Time, Inc.; and the H. W. Wilson Foundation, Inc.

Members of the ACRL Grants Committee for 1960-61 are Chairman Orr, Miss Lois Engleman, librarian, Denison University; Edward C. Heintz, librarian, Kenyon College; President Low, librarian, Oklahoma State University; Flora B. Ludington, librarian, Mount Holyoke College; Richard W. Morin, librarian, Dartmouth College; and Giles F. Shepherd, Jr., assistant director of libraries, Cornell University. Humphrey G. Bousfield, chief librarian, Brooklyn College, serves with the committee as a consultant, and Richard Harwell, executive secretary of ACRL is an ex-officio member of it.

1960/61 ACRL Grants

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. (William W. Bennett) $500.

Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y. (Marion E. Vosburgh) $500.

Bates College, Lewiston, Me. (Iva W. Foster) $700.

Baylor University, Waco, Tex. (Roscoe Rouse) $1100.

Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. (Constance R. Marteena) $500.

Bennington College, Bennington, Vt. (Mary S. Hopkins) $1400.

Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala. (Margaret H. Hughes) $500.

Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill. (Mary Elizabeth Ambler) $1000.

Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio (Delbert Grätz) $500.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. (Janet M. Agnew) $500.

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. (James H. Richards, Jr.) $1000.

Centenary College of Louisiana, Shreveport, La. (Mrs. Alice S. Alben) $600.

Central College, Pella, Iowa (Alice Lammers) $250.

Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. (Bruce M. Brown) $800.

College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho (Richard G. Elliott) $500.

Connecticut College, New London, Conn. (Hazel A. Johnson) $500.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa (Forrest E. Brown) $1250.

De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. (Russell S. Dozer) $500.

Dillard University, New Orleans, La. (Ernest C. Wagner) $1200.

Dominican College of San Rafael, San Rafael, Calif. (Sister M. Marguerite) $850.

Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. (Robert M. Agard) $1000.

Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Va. (Sadie A. Hartzler) $500.

Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. (William R. Lansberg) $1000.

Fordham University College of Arts and Letters: Loyola Seminary, Shrub Oak, N. Y. (Theodore Cunnion) $500.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. (Herbert B. Anstaett) $1100.

Furman University, Greenville, S. C. (Robert C. Tucker) $500.

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa. (Mrs. Lillian H. Smoke) $1000.

Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt. (William E. Osgood) $400.

Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash. (Rev. Clifford Carroll) $1000.

Goucher College, Towson, Md. (Sarah D. Jones) $500.

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa (Henry Alden) $1000.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. (Walter Pilkington) $1000.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. (Miles M. Jackson) $500.

Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn. (Dikran Y. Hadidian) $1500.

Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N. Y. (Elizabeth Thalman) $900.

Hope College, Holland, Mich. (John R. May) $500.

Indiana Technical College, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Wirt Fairman) $500.

King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Mary I. Barrett) $400.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. (Warren Morris) $800.

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. (James D. Mack) $1000.

Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. (Josephine P. Sherrill) $700.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, Ohio (Richard K. Gardner) $1200.
MUSKINGUM COLLEGE, New Concord, Ohio (Robert W. Evans) $1000.
NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln Neb. (Ted Kneebone) $900.
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, Los Angeles, Calif. (Tyrus G. Harmsen) $800.
PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Ore. (Elsie M. Lundborg) $1000.
REED COLLEGE, Portland, Ore. (Luella R. Pollock) $1500.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md. (Charlotte G. Fletcher) $1000.
SIOUX FALLS COLLEGE, Sioux Falls, S. D. (Hans O. Zenner) $600.
SKIDMORE COLLEGE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (Gladys M. Brownell) $700.
SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, Springfield, Mass. (Doris M. Fletcher) $700.
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore, Pa. (Charles B. Shaw) $500.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, Houston, Tex. (Howard F. McGaw) $800.
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND, Tacoma, Wash. (Warren L. Perry) $850.
UPSALA COLLEGE, East Orange, N. J. (Miriam Grosh) $500.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington, Pa. (Edwin K. Tolan) $1000.
WAYNESBURG COLLEGE, Waynesburg, Pa. (Mrs. May P. Clovis) $500.
WELLS COLLEGE, Aurora, N. Y. (Helen L. Sears) $500.
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, New Wilmington, Pa. (Mabel C. Kocher) $500.
WHITWORTH COLLEGE, Spokane, Wash. (Flaval A. Pearson) $500.

ACRL Meetings At Midwinter

The ACRL Board of Directors will meet twice at the Midwinter meeting of ALA, at 10:00 A.M. Thursday, February 2, and 10:00 A.M. Friday, February 3. Steering committees of the University Library Section and Teacher Education Libraries Section will meet at 4:30 P.M. Thursday, February 2. The Subject Specialists Section Steering Committee will meet at 8:30 A.M. Friday, February 3. Scheduled to meet Thursday, February 2, are ACRL's Committee on Appointments and Nominations (8:30 P.M.); the Committee on Conference Programs (8:30 P.M.); the Committee on Grants (4:30 P.M.); the Committee on National Library Week (8:30 A.M.); the Committee on Organization (4:30 P.M.); the Publications Committee (4:30 P.M.); the Committee on Standards (4:30 P.M.); the ACRL/ARL Metcalf Project Advisory Committee (luncheon meeting at (12:30 P.M.); and the University Libraries Section Committee on Urban University Libraries (4:30 P.M.). The Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations will meet at 8:30 P.M. Thursday, February 2, and for a luncheon meeting Friday, February 3, at (12:30 P.M.) The Advisory Committee to Administer the Burmese Projects will have a luncheon meeting at (12:30 P.M.) Tuesday, January 31.

Seven Awarded ACRL Research Grants

GRANTS TO ENABLE the completion of research projects in librarianship or bibliography were awarded seven individuals at the fall meeting of the ACRL Grants Committee. The awards go to Floyd M. Cammack, University of Hawaii Library, Honolulu; Donald C. Dickinson, Bemidji State College Library, Bemidji, Minn.; Robert D. Harlan, University of Southern California School of Library Service, Los Angeles; Robert C. Jones, American River Junior College, Sacramento, Calif.; Richard H. Rouse, Cornell University Department of History, Ithaca, N. Y.; Jackson E. Towne, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.; and Tung-Li Yuan, Washington, D. C.

Edmon Low, President of ACRL, commented enthusiastically on these projects. "We are happy," he says, "to renew once again research grants as a part of the ACRL Grants Program. The solid research that resulted from our earlier grants is evidence of their value."

Robert W. Orr, chairman of the ACRL Grants Committee added: "The grants this year effectively demonstrate the continuing interest of librarians in bibliography as a legitimate and fruitful aspect of librarianship. Requests for support of bibliographical research far outnumbered those for methodological research. Since previous grants by ACRL have been directed primarily toward methodological work in librarianship, it is gratifying to see these grants made for bibliographical projects."

Both Mr. Low and Mr. Orr reiterated ACRL's thanks to U. S. Steel, the Microcard Foundation, and other donors to the grants program. Mr. Orr noted that the grants program, with the approval and encouragement of the U. S. Steel Foundation, had supported research from its inception and that the interest this year of the Microcard Foundation in establishing at least one generous fellowship to encourage research in a bibliographical project had probably stimulated requests in that area.

A summary note of each of the seven research grants to individuals appears below:

CAMMACK. $1,000. For preparation for publication of a bibliography of primary research materials relating to Oceania now available at the University of Hawaii.

DICKINSON. $500. For completion of a thorough bibliography of the works of Langston Hughes, including Hughes' separately published works, items published in anthologies, and contributions to magazines.

HARLAN. $500. For an investigation of the life and work of David Hall, eighteenth-century Philadelphia printer, leading to definitive accounts of his associations in business with Benjamin Franklin and with William Strahan of London, to a bibliography of items printed by Hall, and, possibly, to a full-length book about Hall.

JONES. $400. For help in the compilation and production of the 1960 listing of 750 selected titles of books of the year most suitable for junior college library collections as a continuation of Robert Taft Jordon's earlier compilations for 1958 and 1959 of "750 Desirable Books for the Lower Division Library."

ROUSE. $1,000. For work toward the reconstruction and preparation of a new edition of John Boston's *Catalogus scriptorum ecclesiae* and, through it, of a study of the development of English libraries of the late fourteenth century with special emphasis on their production and use of a union catalog.

TOWNE. $550. For the completion of bibliographies of pioneer printing in California (to 1875) and in Texas (to 1876) supplementing work, as yet unpublished, begun by the late Douglas C. McMurtric and incorporating new information developed by the research of Mr. Towne and of other bibliographers.

YUAN. $650. For a survey of American resources concerning Russian works on China to serve, with its record of more than three thousand items, as a supplement to Mr. Yuan's *China in Western Literature*.

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

Columbia University's East Asiatic Library has received 500 Japanese books from the foreign minister of Japan. The books were presented on behalf of the U. S.– Japanese Centennial Goodwill Mission, organized to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic, cultural and economic relations between the United States and Japan in 1860.

The Ford Foundation has given a grant of eight million dollars to the Council on Library Resources, Washington, D. C., for research into improved library methods, with emphasis on ways of storing and finding information in the "library of the future."

With part of the new grant, the Council will set up a laboratory to study photographic and electronic techniques designed to cope with the deluge of publications resulting from the accelerated rate of research. The laboratory will also attempt to develop pilot models to improve methods of storing and retrieving information, particularly in large research libraries.

The library of the George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, has received a gift of sixty volumes on the art and architecture of India and Thailand from Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Eisenberg, and a Geneva Bible dated 1560 from Martin Christensen.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., has received more than 1,300 volumes from the library of the late Dr. Clarence H. Haring, professor of Latin American history and economics at Harvard University for thirty years. An authority on Latin America, Dr. Haring built a valuable personal library in the field of Latin American studies and selected Knox College as a permanent location for the major part of his collection.

Books in medical history will be purchased with funds recently given to the University of Minnesota Library. The gifts were received through the interest and efforts of Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, chief of the Department of Surgery of the College of Medicine. One fund was given by members of the surgical faculty, the second by Dr. George D. Eitel of Minneapolis, the third by family and friends of the late Dr. Edgar T. Herrmann, and the fourth and largest was donated by Mr. and Mrs. John Sargent Pillsbury of Minneapolis. The library committee hopes that the establishment of these funds will encourage other donors to join in this effort to build a significant collection of medical history materials at Minnesota.

Four hundred books of public affairs, biography, fiction, and literature have been presented to the New Mexico State University by Clarence P. Wilson, a former university editor, and his wife. Another addition to the university library has been the Eugene Manlove Rhodes Collection, purchased from Frank V. Dearing of Santa Fe. It consists of letters, original manuscripts, significant clippings, and autographed copies of all the Rhodes books, and augments a collection presented ten years ago by Mrs. May D. Rhodes.

An outstanding collection of music and music literature has been acquired by the University of North Carolina library. The books apparently belonged to R. Aloys Mooser, Swiss musicologist, best known for his three-volume study, *Annales de la musique et des musiciens en Russie au XVIII^e siècle*. The greater part of the collection consists of bibliographies, library catalogs, and studies of national, provincial, or municipal histories of music. It includes valuable and rare works of Albert Gohler, C. Valentin, A. Bertolotti, and G. Caullet.

Another gift to the University of North Carolina library consists of 3,000 volumes of Judaica and Hebraica, donated by Dannie Heineman of New York. This collection of books, periodicals, and articles includes books dating back to 1523, with many volumes from the 17th and 18th centuries. It deals mainly with the culture, history, and sociology of the Jews. While most of the materials are in English and Hebrew, some are in German, French, and Yiddish. Particu-

larly good are the books in mediaeval Hebrew poetry and modern Hebrew literature.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LIBRARY has been presented with part of the Curtis Theater Collection, a gift of Dr. and Mrs. Ford E. Curtis of Pittsburgh. The rest of the collection will be received at the library from time to time as the books are collected and organized by the donors. The entire collection consists of several hundred volumes of plays, histories and critical works on the theater and drama, journals relating to the drama, reference works, programs, reviews, articles, pictures, miscellaneous data on the contemporary theater, and material on recent off-Broadway productions. Dr. Curtis, who taught courses in drama many years at the University, will maintain the collection during his lifetime and assure its continuation through an endowment.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY is constantly augmenting its collections of literature about the Near East. Four thousand volumes purchased from dealers in the Middle East, India, and Pakistan by Dr. Rudolf Mach, lecturer and curator of the university's unique Garrett collection of Arabic manuscripts, are being cataloged in Firestone Memorial Library.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA has been presented with an Hebraic collection by the San Francisco Lodge of B'nai B'rith. Included are an edition of the Hebrew Bible with modern translation and commentary, the Code of Maimonides, and other volumes covering an extensive range of the literature on Hebraic and Judaic history, law, religion and culture.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LIBRARY has received the library of James Alexander Craig as a gift from his daughter, Mrs. Craig Stonier of Brentwood, California. The 1500-item collection is strong in the fields of archaeology, Assyrilogy, Assyro-Babylonian art and civilization, Semitic languages and literature, and the history of Judaism.

MANY INTERESTING ITEMS are being acquired by Southern Illinois University library. Recently purchased was a collection of unpublished letters of the Irish poet and dramatist, William Butler Yeats, and of Lady Augusta Gregory, prominent in the renaissance of the Irish theater, written to the late Lennox Robinson of Dublic, fellow dramatist and critic. The letters relate to the affairs of the Abbey Theatre. The complete library of Dr. José Mogravejo Carrion of Cuenca, Ecuador, more than 7,000 books and documents dealing with Ecuadorian history, government, anthropology, and literature, also is on its way to the university library.

Papers, correspondence, and manuscripts of R. Buckminster Fuller, internationally famous engineer, designer, and research professor at Southern Illinois University, will soon be given to Morris Library. The papers, consisting of thousands of items, include correspondence with leaders not only in the field of engineering and design, but also with prominent business men, world political leaders, philosophers, and men of letters.

TULANE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has been presented with a complete set of books published by the Limited Editions Club. The gift, to be known as the A. Watson Chapman Graphic Arts Collection, includes a number of other books and phonograph records. The donor will add to the collection works newly published by the Limited Editions Club.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn., has attained more than half its goal to raise $30,000,000 for development. The Joint University Libraries, serving George Peabody College for Teachers, Scarritt College, and Vanderbilt University, will receive $1,000,000 of the campaign money for its book-fund endowment and $750,000 to enlarge the central division building. In addition, a new wing will be added to the Vanderbilt University hospital to house the medical division of the libraries.

A GENEROUS GIFT of $776,250 more than triples the original library endowment fund of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., bringing its total endowment to about $1,000,000. This gift, from a friend of the college, who prefers to remain anonymous, is more than ten times the total annual ex-

penditures of the library in recent years. Income from the gift will be used for general library operation, including salaries, wages, and library materials.

TWO MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS of importance to students of Pacific Northwest history have been acquired by the University of Washington Library. One is the Alonzo Wardall collection of diaries, account books, letters, clippings, and broadsides documenting the labor and cooperative movements of the late 19th and early 20th century. The other is the Winfield Ebey Scott Papers, 1842-1910, containing approximately 850 items, mostly correspondence, relating to the pioneering and development of the Pacific Northwest, particularly in the Whidbey Island area of Puget Sound.

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY has placed on indefinite loan at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver a set of four 17th-century collected editions of Shakespeare's plays, including a fine copy of the famous First Folio of 1623. This is the second loan of this type to be made by the Folger Library, the first having been presented to St. Andrews University in Scotland. Folger Library trustees believe that the interests of learning will be served by placing these copies at research institutions in regions which do not have easy access to such materials. The University of British Columbia, chosen because of its growing significance in the humanistic education of the Pacific Northwest, has recently dedicated a new library building.

BUILDINGS

FROM CALIFORNIA comes word of expansion plans in several university libraries. Orange Coast College, Costa Mesa, has expanded seating capacity and stack area; California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, has scheduled work on an addition to the library to begin in March; Santa Monica City College will build additions to the library doubling stack, study and working areas; and the University of California at Riverside will provide additional space for 150,000 volumes, 157,000 documents, and 548 seats.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, Provo, Utah, is planning a new library building at a cost of $5,000,000.

A MILLION-DOLLAR GIFT has been received from the Leonard C. Hanna, Jr. Fund by Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, toward the completion of the new library-humanities building. The gift is the third largest in the history of the school. The library is expected to be in use by February 1961.

A THREE-STORY MODULAR LIBRARY BUILDING is being constructed for the Indiana State College, Indiana, Pa., at a cost of $600,000. The building, to be completed in April, will have a capacity of 130,000 volumes and seats for 600 students.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the University of Miami in Florida have authorized completion of the $3,000,000 general library on the main campus. The first unit of the library, costing $485,000, is in use and houses 200,000 volumes. A $2,000,000 fund to complete the library was provided partly from the $6,000,000 bequest of the late Otto G. Richter and through a gift of $500,000 from an anonymous donor. The building will be named the Otto G. Richter Library.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING at Montana State College will be greatly enlarged when the new addition is completed, probably in September 1961. The new structure, costing $1,122,520, consists of four floors and basement, doubling the size of the present building.

A NEW ADDITION to the library of Sacramento State College in California more than triples the space of the original building. Thus library facilities are keeping pace with the increase in enrollment, now 7,200 students as compared with 2,359 in 1952-53.

AT NEW HAVEN a site is being cleared for the new Yale Rare Book and Manuscript Library on which construction will begin in the spring. This library, to be located diagonally across from Sterling Memorial Library, will be used solely for the university's large collection of rare books and manuscripts.

Meetings

The sixth annual meeting of the Midwest Academic Librarians Conference will be held at the Dwight B. Waldo Library, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich., on Friday and Saturday, April 14-15, 1961. The advisory committee of librarians in charge includes Katherine M. Stokes, Western Michigan University, Henry Alden, Grinnell College, and Russell S. Dozer, DePauw University.

The seventieth anniversary of the New Jersey Library Association was observed with a conference, attended by 230 librarians, at the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel in Asbury Park, N. J. The theme of the conference was "The Creative Future." At the business meeting of the association, a resolution was passed favoring a minimum annual salary of $4800 for beginning professional librarians. The spring meeting will be held at the Dennis Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., April 26-28, 1961. As part of New Jersey's tercentenary celebration, the association recommended erection of a cultural center near the State House in Trenton to house the Division of the State Library, Archives and History and the State Museum.

The forty-sixth annual conference of Eastern college librarians met at Columbia University in November. Maurice F. Tauber was moderator of a panel on centralization and decentralization in academic libraries. The afternoon topic was "The Role of the Council on Library Resources in Solving the Problems of Libraries."

A conference on bibliography was held at Pennsylvania State University last November. Papers were heard on "The Role of Bibliography," "Internal Evidence in Attribution of Authorship, in Dating, and in Source-tracing," "Applications of Modern Data-Processing Machines in Bibliography," and "The Function of the Library in Graduate Study in English." Among topics discussed by the conference groups were problems in American bibliography, bibliographical controls, educational policies of libraries, rare books, and historical and critical scholarship.

The annual meeting of American Documentation Institute was held at Berkeley last fall in cooperation with University Extension, University of California, Berkeley. Topics included implications for documentation, governmental and non-governmental documentation research activities, discussion of automatic storage and retrieval systems, and specific applications of mechanization techniques.

An institute on "Collecting Science Literature for General Reading" was held at Monticello, Ill., in November by the Division of University Extension and the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Illinois. Among important and timely aspects of the field considered by specialists were classics in science, the present state of scientific progress, dissemination of science information, readers' interest in science at various ages, publishing of science literature, aids to selection for libraries, science fiction, and audio-visual materials.

Publications

To develop information centers based on qualitative, not quantitative, concepts is the view of Battelle Institute staff members G. S. Simpson, Jr., and J. W. Murdock, writing in the November *Battelle Technical Review*. They consider the most effective way to handle the flood of technical information that threatens to inundate scientists and engineers in a sea of words is to deal with it in terms of utility. They reject the idea of use of computers, data-processing machinery, reproduction and transmitting machines as the best way to cope with the information problem. Instead they recommend screening and evaluating the material by scientists and research-engineers so that meaningful and significant information may be easily available.

An approach to automatic indexing and retrieval of library-stored information through investigating machine search of natural language text is described in an article in the October 21, 1960 issue of *Science*. Don R. Swanson, author of the report, presents the results of preliminary experimental studies based on that approach. The work was carried out by Ramo-Wool-

dridge Intellectronics Laboratories under the sponsorship of the Council on Library Resources. It is the first phase of the study in word correlation and automatic indexing.

A LIST of 750 desirable 1960 books for the lower-division college library has been compiled by Dr. Bob Jones, American River Junior College, Sacramento, Calif. The format and content follow similar lists issued for 1958 and 1959 by Robert T. Jordan. Copies are available upon request.

EARLY in 1961 the Microcard Foundation will publish the first inclusive list of microform publications. It will be called *Guide to Microforms in Print* and will be issued once a year. It will list all publications available in microform from commercial publishers and note publications of non-commercial organizations issuing lists or catalogs on a regular basis.

LIFE EXPECTANCY of commercial book papers may be increased from approximately 50 years to 400 years or more, according to a 64-page report by Randolph W. Church, Virginia State Librarian. *The Manufacture and Testing of Durable Book Papers* describes the investigations of W. J. Barrow, document restorer at the Richmond institution, and an expert in various aspects of paper and ink. When commercially manufactured, the paper should come within the medium price range.

A RECORD of three days of panel discussions held during the ninth annual meeting of the National Microfilm Association in New York last April has been published in book form. Dr. Vernon D. Tate, executive secretary of the association, is the editor of this 250-page report which contains papers presented at the meeting by representatives of industry, government, and libraries. The publications may be obtained from National Microfilm Association, P. O. Box 386, Annapolis, Md.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, as well as internal administration problems of national libraries, is among the topics considered in *National Libraries: Their Problems and Prospects* (UNESCO, 1960; order from Columbia University Press; 125 p., $2.00). It contains the papers presented at the Vienna symposium, September 8-27, 1958.

Guide to Catholic Library Literature (volume 6, 1956-59) has been issued by the Catholic Library Association, 620 Michigan Ave., N.E., Washington 17, D. C.; $17.50. Walter Roming edited the 725-page volume.

Survey of Information Library Units in Industrial and Commercial Organizations is available from Aslib (3 Belgrave Square, London SW1). The investigator, D. J. Campbell, covered fifty-two British industrial and commercial information library units. Price of the 42-page report prepared by C. W. Hanson is 10s. to members of Aslib, and 12s.6d. to non-members.

Studies in Bibliography, volume 13, by the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, edited by Fredson Bowers, is available from the Society in Charlottesville. This volume (1960, 290 p., $6.00) contains a wide variety of papers of interest to librarians as well as the Rudolf Hirsch and Howell J. Heaney checklist of bibliographical scholarship.

AUBERT J. CLARK, O.F.M. CONV., is the author of *The Movement for International Copyright in Nineteenth Century America* (Washington: The Catholic University of America Press, 1960, 215 p., $3.50). This work, presented as a doctoral dissertation, includes various appendices on copyright.

MISSCELLANEOUS

NEWBERRY LIBRARY at Chicago has found it necessary to require a card of admission to its reading rooms to serve adequately scholars for whom its collections were designed. The cards are being issued to faculty members, Ph.D. candidates, and M. A. candidates for the writing of theses. This regulation will bar undergraduates from using the library for course assignments. However, undergraduates will be admitted if they present to the admissions secretary a letter from the librarian of their university or college, indicating that they are writing a paper for which material can be found only at Newberry.

BELL AND HOWELL COMPANY, Photo Productions Division, has received a $177,000

research and development contract from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for the development, manufacture, and field evaluation of a microimage production system for library use. The project will involve design and development of a system that will make possible rapid reproduction, on standard library-size cards, of reduced images of pages of books, periodicals and other library reference materials.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO LIBRARY, in an attempt to reduce theft and mutilation of books, has urged faculty members not to accept term papers containing pictures, maps, graphs, or illustrations clipped from periodicals, newspapers, or books. The art department dramatized the problem by designing posters discrediting book thefts and mutilations; these were exhibited in the library and were seen by hundreds of students.

DEERING LIBRARY at Northwestern University has been displaying in the main lobby an exhibit giving information about the University library, its branches and departments as well as the Chicago campus libraries. The viewer can learn how to obtain books and other publications through the use of the card catalog and the stacks; and which types of materials can be found in the reference room, reserve book room, business, documents, and any of the other departments in the main building. This is an effective way to carry out the slogan: "Know your library."

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION is encouraging proposals for additional research projects or studies of a general nature that may produce new insights, knowledge, or techniques applicable to scientific information systems and services. Of greatest interest are studies to provide better understanding of scientific communication processes, information needs for scientists and the extent to which needs are met by existing publications and information services or could be met by proposed new types of publications and services. Another research area of great interest would be studies on information storage and retrieval, including procedures for automatic analysis of texts of documents, automatic indexing and abstracting, and automatic searching of stored materials. Inquiries and proposals should be addressed to Documentation Research Program, Office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C.

NOW IN OPERATION at the University of Arizona Library is a conveyor-belt which returns books directly into the stack area for discharging. The device increases efficiency of this routine circulation operation.

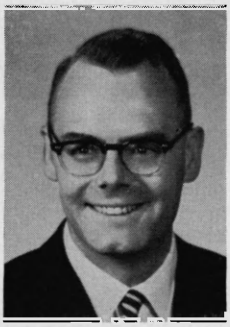
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES for the opening of the south wing of the library building at the University of British Columbia were held in the fall. At the first session, constituting the fall meeting of the Friends of the University Library, Dr. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, gave an address on research libraries and the advancement of learning. The second session, sponsored by the Senate Library Committee and the British Columbia Library Association, was a symposium on "The Library: Revised and Enlarged Edition." Sir Frank Francis, director of the British Museum, addressed the final session on "Libraries, the Great International Network."

THE WINNER of the 1960 Library Binding Institute scholarship, Ray L. Carpenter of Chapel Hill, N. C., will use the fund to do research in library administration. He will analyze library literature on administration and have extensive interviews with library leaders throughout North Carolina to determine the standards and problems of administrative behavior. Mr. Carpenter has served as assistant managing editor of *Library Resources and Technical Services* for nearly two years.

DREXEL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE offers four full tuition scholarships to deserving students for the academic year 1961-62. Requirements are: American citizenship; matriculation as a full-time student for the master's degree; high academic achievement at an approved college or university; and proof of financial need. Applications and complete credentials should be sent to the Director of Students of the Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel Institute of Technology, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 4, before May 1.

Personnel

JOHN PROVOST WILKINSON was appointed Director of Libraries at Dalhousie University on September first of 1960. This prestigious university is located in far eastern Canada, in Halifax, Nova Scotia.



John Provost Wilkinson

Mr. Wilkinson has just completed three years of training for his new responsibilities in the position of assistant director of libraries for social studies at the University of Nebraska where he held the rank of assistant professor. Prior to that he had been for six years the assistant librarian in the Ontario College of Education of the University of Toronto and prior to that for one year an assistant reference librarian in the Toronto Public Library.

A native of Exeter, England, Mr. Wilkinson is nevertheless a life-long resident of Canada where his father is a distinguished professor of medieval history. The close family affiliation with the University of Toronto made it natural that John Wilkinson should have done his preparatory work there: B.A., B.L.S., and M.L.S. More recently he has been attending the University of Chicago where he has completed his course and language requirements and the preliminary examinations for his doctorate in the Graduate Library School.

That John Wilkinson should have achieved the directorship of libraries in an important Canadian university at the age of thirty-three is no accident, nor can it be attributed to any factors other than hard work, inherent drive and native intelligence, and clarity of purpose. This ambitious, stubborn, but withal charming young man must inevitably occupy a major position of leadership in higher education on this continent and those of us in Nebraska who counted him a member of our team are proud to have had a hand in his maturing. Not the least of his assets, of course, are an attractive wife and two daughters—*Frank A. Lundy.*

Appointments

CHARLES D. ABBOTT, formerly director of libraries, University of Buffalo, is now curator of special collections and director of libraries emeritus.

ROBERT V. ALLEN, formerly senior research analyst in the reference department, Library of Congress, is now area specialist (USSR) in the Slavic and central European division.

BARBARA J. ARMSTRONG is a staff member of the Engineering Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

CORNELIA O. BALOGH is a member of the catalog department, University of California, Los Angeles.

REXFORD S. BECKHAM, formerly art and anthropology librarian, University of California, Los Angeles, is now assistant director of libraries for science and technology, University of Nebraska.

ELEANORE BLUE, formerly law librarian, Washburn University, is now law librarian and assistant professor of law, University of Kansas City Libraries.

MRS. ARLINE BOCK, formerly librarian, Montebello (California) School District, is now circulation librarian, Occidental College, Los Angeles.

MRS. IRENE BRAY, formerly a member of the Santa Monica Public Library, is now a member of the Institute of Industrial Relations Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

NILS BRISKA is assistant librarian in the

acquistions division, Mann Library, Cornell University.

KENNETH R. BROWN is reference librarian, Occidental College, Los Angeles.

NORMAN J. BUNKER, formerly librarian, Ingham County Library, Mason, Michigan, is now librarian, Northern Michigan College, Marquette.

LUCY BUTCHER, formerly natural and applied sciences librarian, Chico (California) State College, is now a member of the serials department, University of California, Berkeley.

ELEANORE J. CARMICHAEL, formerly librarian, John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, is now assistant reference-catalog librarian, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

MRS. A. J. CHURCHMAN, formerly catalog librarian, University of San Diego, is now assistant librarian.

ELEANOR COOK, formerly librarian, Greeley & Hanson Library, Chicago, is now head of the undergraduate library, University of British Columbia.

JEAN DAY, formerly with the California State Library, Sacramento, is now a member of the acquisitions department, University of California, Berkeley.

MRS. CONSTANCE COLLIN DICK is librarian in the acquisitions department, Alderman Library, University of Virginia.

EDWARD DORO is curator of rare books, Northwestern University Library.

JOHN T. DOROSH, recently retired as curator of the Slavic room, Library of Congress, joined the staff of the University of Miami Library, Coral Gables, on October 1, 1960 for three months as consultant to assist in the organization and development of Russian materials.

MRS. NELLIE VON DORSTER, formerly a staff member of Swarthmore College Library, is now cataloger, Oberlin College.

KENNETH M. DUFF, formerly first assistant in the serials department, University of Pennsylvania, is now head, reserve book department.

MRS. FLORENCE DUNCAN, cataloger, University of Kansas City Libraries, is now chief of technical services.

MRS. ADELE EMERY is acting head of the catalog department, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.

LUTHER H. EVANS, project director of the Brookings Institution survey of libraries in federal departments and agencies, has been appointed editor of *American Documentation.*

ETHEL M. FAIR, formerly director, New Jersey College for Women Library School, New Brunswick, is now visiting professor of library science, University of Kentucky.

ROBERT E. FESSENDEN, formerly a staff member of the Public Library of Portland and Multnomah County, Oregon, is now librarian of the Oregon Historical Society.

RUBY FOSTER, formerly on the staff of the U. S. Air Force Academy Library, is now reference librarian, Colorado School of Mines, Golden.

JOSEPH F. GANTNER is a member of the Biomedical Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

ALFRED GEIMER is law librarian, University of San Diego.

ROBERT L. GITLER, formerly executive secretary of the Library Education Division and secretary of the Committee on Accreditation of the ALA, is now consultant and visiting professor, Japan Library School, Keio University.

DONALD D. HENDRICKS, formerly assistant chief librarian, Decatur Public Library, is now head librarian, Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

FRANCES G. HEPINSTALL, formerly college librarian, State University Teachers College, Buffalo, is now librarian, Alfred (N. Y.) University.

JOHN HERBST, JR., formerly on the staff of Kansas City Public Library, is now reference librarian, University of Kansas City General Library.

THOMAS D. HIGDON, formerly head of the technical processing department, Los Angeles County Medical Association Library, is now a member of the Biomedical Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

GERTRUDE HILL, formerly chief librarian, Museum of New Mixico Library, Santa Fe,

is now special collections librarian, Arizona State University, Tempe.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. HILLEGAS is administrative assistant in the director's office, University of Michigan Library.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HOLZBAUER is technical librarian, International Business Machine Product Development Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. JOHANNA E. HOLZBAUER is librarian, International Business Machine Manufacturing Engineering Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LEONARD C. HYMEN is a member of the acquisitions department, University of California, Los Angeles.

THORKEL JENSEN, formerly associate librarian, Rice Institute, Houston, is now technical librarian, Naval Ordnance Test Station Library, Pasadena.

JOHN B. KAISER, formerly director of the Newark Public Library (1943-1958), is now executive director of the American Documentation Institute with temporary offices in Washington, D. C.

BRIDETTE KENNEY is assistant librarian, Transportation Center Library, Northwestern University.

WALTHER LIEBENOW is stack supervisor in the circulation department, University of California, Los Angeles.

MRS. MARTHA M. LOW, formerly assistant reference librarian, Colorado State College, Greeley, is now circulation librarian, Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

ÅSA GUDRUN ANN MARGRET MALMGREN, formerly assistant librarian in the Stockholm School of Economics, University of Stockholm, is now visiting geology librarian, University of Kentucky.

MRS. CATHERINE MAYBURY, formerly librarian, Institute of Public Service, Chapel Hill, and teacher of the public documents course in the University of North Carolina Library School, is now head of the documents department, Wilbur Cross Library, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

MRS. MARGERY M. MAYER is art librarian, Oberlin College.

MRS. SARAH MILLER is senior professional assistant, Library School Library, Columbia University.

HERBERT R. MITCHELL, formerly cataloger, Cornell University, is now professional assistant, Avery Library, Columbia University.

ROBERT B. MOORE, formerly catalog-reference librarian, Kansas State College, Pittsburg, is now catalog librarian, Jacksonville University, Florida.

BARBARA L. MORRISON is reference and cataloging librarian, DuPont Techincal Library, Wilmington, Del.

EUGENE V. MUENCH, formerly assistant librarian in the science division, University of Nebraska, is now cataloger, New York University Medical Center.

ROBERT H. MULLER, formerly assistant director, University of Michigan Library, is now associate director.

MRS. BARBARA MYERS is special collections librarian, Occidental College, Los Angeles.

EDWARD NARKIS, formerly assistant reference librarian, University of Chicago, is now librarian, Business and Economics Library.

ELIZABETH P. NICHOLS, formerly program consultant, Association of Junior Leagues, New York, is now director of library services and trade editor, C. S. Hammond & Company, Maplewood, N. J.

TAISTO J. NIEMI, formerly librarian, Northern Michigan College, Marquette, is now librarian, State University of New York College for Teachers, Buffalo.

O. GENE NORMAN, is documents and assistant reference librarian, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

MARGARET NOTHEISEN, formerly assistant librarian in the science division, World Book Encyclopedia, is now librarian, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.

MRS. FLORENCE M. OHLAND, formerly a reference librarian, Newark Public Library, is now cataloger, Fondren Library, Southern Methodist University.

MARY PHOEBE OPLINGER is chief engineering librarian, Douglas Aircraft Company, Charlotte, N. C.

WARREN S. OWENS, formerly administrative

assistant, University of Michigan Library, is now chief divisional librarian.

JAMES M. PERRIN is order librarian, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California.

ROBERT PFEIFFER, formerly a member of the order department, Library of Congress, is now art and anthropology librarian, University of California, Berkeley.

WILLIAM PHOENIX, formerly circulation librarian, Colorado State College, Greeley, is now acquisitions librarian, University of Kansas City Libraries.

JACK RALSTON is music librarian, University of Kansas City Libraries.

SARAH REBECCA REED, formerly an assistant professor, Florida State University Library School, is now executive secretary of the Library Education Division and secretary of the Committee on Accreditation of the ALA.

PHYLLIS A. RICHMOND, formerly serials cataloger, University of Rochester, is now supervisor of River Campus science libraries.

JAMES RIDDLES, formerly a member of the San Diego Public Library, is now reference librarian, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California.

HENRY SCHERER, formerly assistant librarian, Midland College, Fremont, Nebraska, is now head librarian, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia.

MRS. DOROTHY HOLMES SCHULTZ is assistant reference librarian, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

MRS. DOROTHEA SCOTT, formerly head librarian, University of Hong Kong, is now assistant to director, Columbia University.

WILLIAM H. O. SCOTT, formerly visiting assistant professor, University of Washington School of Librarianship, is now circulation librarian, Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham.

OSCAR A. SILVERMAN, chairman of the English department, University of Buffalo, has been appointed director of libraries.

MRS. LILLIAN HARBAUGH SMOKE, formerly acting head librarian, Gettysburg (Pa.) College, is now head librarian.

LORAINE SNEATH, formerlv with the St. Vincent's College of Nursing Library, is now a member of the serials section of the acquisitions department, University of California, Los Angeles.

PAUL H. SPENCE, formerly social studies librarian, Notre Dame, is now assistant director of libraries for social studies, University of Nebraska.

R. CLIFFORD STEWART, formerly head of the book selection department, University of Michigan, is now assistant director of the library.

PAULA M. STRAIN, formerly associated with the reference department, Library of Congress, is now librarian of the federal systems division, International Business Machine Corporation, Owego, N. Y.

MRS. HELEN STRICKLAND, formerly a member of the technology department, Seattle Public Library, is now head of the fisheries-oceanography branch of the University of Washington Library.

ARTHUR W. SWANN is director of libraries, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California.

KANARDY L. TAYLOR, formerly a staff member of the John Crerar Library, is now librarian, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

YING J. TING, formerly a cartographer in the engineering center, University of Southern California, is now a cataloger in the Engineering Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

WALDEMAR F. TOENSING, formerly librarian, Brown and Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn., is now head of the acquisitions department, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

MYROSLAVA TOMORUG, formerly Slavic reference librarian, Library of Congress, is now senior cataloger, Columbia University Libraries.

NANCY TOWLE, formerly a member of the serials section of the acquisitions department, University of California, Los Angeles, is now head of the periodicals reading room.

ERLENE TRUETT is technical librarian, Amcel Propulsion, Inc., Asheville, N. C.

RUTH WARNCKE, formerly head of the Library Community Project, ALA, is now as-

sistant professor of library science, Western Reserve University.

PETER WARSHAW is a member of the reference department, University of California, Los Angeles.

GENE A. WHICKER is librarian, Applied Studies Library of the Conservatory of Music Library, Oberlin College.

LEON WHITINGER, formerly head of the reference department and branch libraries, Auburn University, is now director of library service, Eastern Washington College of Education, Cheney.

BARBARA WILSON, is assistant professor of library science, Montana State College, Bozeman.

WILLIAM R. WOODS is a member of the Business Administration Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

MRS. MARJORIE H. WRIGHT, formerly reference librarian, National Library of Medicine, is now associate librarian, College of Medicine, University of Nebraska.

ROSALEE I. WRIGHT, formerly chief engineering librarian, Douglas Aircraft Company, is now a member of the reference section of the Engineering Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

WILLIS E. WRIGHT, librarian, Williams College, has been appointed chairman of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee for a three year term.

Retirements

JEANNETTE H. FOSTER has retired as reference librarian, the University of Kansas City Libraries, after a career of academic librarianship, and library school teaching.

SAMUEL W. MCALLISTER has retired as associate director of the University of Michigan Library.

MONREO POTTS, for many years associate librarian, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, has retired after forty-two years of service.

ALBERT ROY retired June 30, 1960 as librarian of Boston University's College of Business Administration. He is now working part-time as curator of the Boston University Philatelic Library which he founded in 1951.

Necrology

MARGARET MANN, associate professor emeritus of library science, University of Michigan, died August 22, 1960 in Chula Vista, California.

Miss Mann began her professional career as assistant librarian and instructor at the University of Illinois in 1897. In 1903 she became head of the catalog department of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, and in 1919 she was cataloger and classifier at the Engineering Society Library in New York. In 1924 she served as first vice president of the American Library Association, and in 1926 she became a staff member of the University of Michigan Library where she worked until her retirement in 1938.

She held membership in the Bibliographical Society of America, the Association des Bibliotecaires Francaise, and the Michigan Library Association.

She was the author of *Subject Headings for Use in Dictionary Catalogs of Juvenile Books* (1916), and *Introduction to Cataloging and Classification of Books* (1930).

Miss Mann was an outstanding member of the library profession and those who knew her either personally or through her books will remember her with great respect and admiration.

ROLLIN A. SAWYER, who died on October 24, 1960, after an illness of several months, had gathered a collection of almost a million volumes during the 33 years he was chief of the Economics Division of The New York Public Library.

His interests were both in contemporary and antiquarian publications, in each he seldom missed securing the enduring, interesting and promising publications. His collecting of national gazettes, running to more than 200,000 volumes, is one of the extra-

ordinary ventures which were every day practice with him. He was an early believer in microcopy and it was in good part his efforts which led to the commercial publication of the microcopy edition of the British Sessional Papers, based, in large part, on the superb set he had accumulated for the Library.

During the same years, and until his death, he was Chairman of the Board of Public Affairs Information Service. In these years, the PAIS *Bulletin* found its way into every notable library in the United States and in many overseas.

The people who were trained by him, many now in eminent positions, remember his meticulous standards, wide-ranging abilities, his alertness, dignity and the truth and wit of his lancet-like remarks.

THERA P. CAVENDER, head of the catalog department at the University of Iowa since 1956, died October 14, 1960.

SIR ANGUS FLETCHER, director of the British Library of Information until his retirement in 1941, died August 6, 1960 at the age of 77.

ROSCOE R. HILL, chief of the division of State Department archives until his retirement in 1946 and a prominent Latin Americanist, died October 26, 1960.

ANNA JACOBSEN, head of the catalog department, University of Cincinnati, for many years, died in July, 1960.

REV. A. HOMER MATTLIN, S.J., director of libraries, University of Detroit, died September 19, 1960.

VIOLA ANDERSEN PEROTTI, curator of the Snyder Collection of Americana at the University of Kansas City Libraries since 1946, died September 9, 1960.

How Donors and Collectors Contribute To a Library's Distinction

The peculiar function of the special collection may go unrecognized by an even well informed individual. He may scoff at the idea that they can have special significance. But the scholar is aware of their very great value. By consulting them he finds the materials in one place that he may fail to find even in libraries of several millions of volumes. They contain items that can be found, if found at all, at very few places.

Rare books and the rare materials in such collections likewise serve the same purpose. A university library can scarcely afford to secure them out of its always limited funds. It must provide adequate fundamental materials for courses and classes. This often means it must limit its purchases to current editions and facsimiles rather than first editions and originals which, in some way, bring the student into rapport with the author, the creator, in the setting and at the moment that he brought the publication into being. One donor of such materials has expressed the hope that a student brought into intimate contact with the source of his cultural heritage may carry away from his educational experience a richer comprehension of the depth and complexity of the world of which he is a part. A single contact with a Babylonian tablet, an ancient Greek manuscript, or an incunabulum, may cause a whole former civilization to flash before the mind of a student hitherto uninspired. Without such collections and materials a library may be good, but it cannot be great. They are required to give it depth, completeness, and distinction. *University of North Carolina, The Bookmark Number 30, September 1960.*

Review Articles

Role of Classification

The Role of Classification in the Modern American Library. Papers Presented at an Institute Conducted by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Librrary Science, November 1-4, 1959. (Allerton Park Institute no. 6) Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science (Distributed by the Illini Union Bookstore) 1959. vii, 136p. $2.00.

During the past five years, there have been two major conferences on the topic of classification. The first, the International Study Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval, was held at Dorking, England, in May 1957. The second, reported in this slim volume, occurred in October 1959. The Dorking Conference was concerned primarily with developing better classification for the future, the Allerton Park Conference with surveying the present state of classification in American libraries. Persons approaching the subject for the first time would be well advised to read the proceedings of the two Conferences in reverse order.

Ten papers were given at the Allerton Park Conference, covering the major aspects of classification in American libraries. The first paper, by Robert B. Downs (University of Illinois) makes the significant point that in the dictionary catalog classification is mainly a convenient code for indicating shelf location. After noting its comparative success in this respect, he decries the tendency to reclassify merely to get a code that is more satisfactory intellectually, but not more efficient as a location device.

Following Downs' opening, Thelma Eaton (Illinois) contributes an excellent paper on the development of classification in the United States. She shows that American participation in theoretical classification was much greater during the 19th century than is generally realized. This feature of American theoretical work is an interesting contribution to American cultural history. A myriad of questions for the intelectual historian are raised by the dynamic situation in classification. Was the interest in theoretical classification in this period wholly indigenous or was it a reflection of similar interest in Europe? Since the quality of American college education was not high during most of the century, were American classificationists successful because they had less to UNlearn than their European contemporaries? Were American classification ideas supported because it could be seen that they were *useful,* thus fulfilling the old Puritan ideal which has become part of the American pragmatic outlook? Did the 19th century interest in theoretical classification continue into the first half of the 20th century? Or was Bliss the sole representative of an earlier movement? If so, why did the movement die? One hopes that Miss Eaton will continue her important study.

After a firm foundation in the American antecedents of modern library classification, there follows a penetrating commentary on some aspects of the philosophical basis of classification by Mortimer Taube (Documentation, Inc.). Taube begins with a general survey of the problems involved in using classification for bibliographical control. He reaches the conclusion that these problems are compounded because of the confusion in understanding what classification really is. Then he defines classification in terms of logistic (symbolic logic, mathematical logic). This view considers classification to be a rigorous, deductive system, logically akin to mathematical systems. If one accepts this interpretation, sooner or later one runs into Gödel's proof, which shows that it is "impossible to establish the logical consistency of any complex deductive system except by assuming principles of reasoning whose internal consistency is as open to question as that of the system itself.[1]" Thus, if one sticks to deductive logic, it should be impossible to make a completely consistent classification, just as it is impossible to make a completely consistent system in pure mathematics. Though he does not mention Gödel's proof, this is the problem, really a paradox, raised by Taube's definition. He describes major principles with Boolean algebra, yet he

[1] Ernest Nagel, and James R. Newman, "Gödel's Proof," *Scientific American,* CXCIV (1956), 71.

knows that classification is so complex that all of its intricacies can never be demonstrated by the laws of this algebra, or, in fact, by logistics in general.

In this Conference paper, Taube makes a mild attempt at resolving the conflict, but falls into the paradoxical situation of denying in one paragraph that there are "real classes" to be discovered in the world, while affirming in the next that it should be possible to construct a logical library classification "if the empirical facts [inherent in the actual organization of knowledge] can be demonstrated." One may escape the burden which Gödel's proof places on deductive methods by rejecting total reliance on deductive logic in favor of employing some features of inductive logic, building classification on the basis of philosophical methods which permit the use of inference from observation, and which do not *demand* rigid consistency, pure structure or formal demonstration of relationship patterns.

After the flight into theoretical classification, the next five papers deal with the practical. Herman H. Henkle (John Crerar) discusses the classified catalog as a research tool, stressing both its virtues and its faults. There are so very few classified catalogs in this country that it is difficult for those who have never worked with one to evaluate them, and Henkle's views are both timely and helpful.

Ruth Rutzen (Detroit Public Library) reports with her usual verve on the Reader Interest Classification, a system used at Detroit to overcome the physical and intellectual limitations imposed by standard classification. This system is one of the more imaginative efforts in current classification practice and deserves more appreciation, emulation, experimental application and development than it has so far received.

The two standard classification systems are covered by Heartsill H. Young (University of Texas) who discusses the endearing qualities of the Dewey Decimal system, and Irene M. Doyle (University of Wisconsin) who presents the Library of Congress system. Young gives the following qualities in favor of the Dewey classification: its firm basis in Baconian philosophy, its terminology, its index, three factors used in its notation: the decimal, Hindu-Arabic numerials and mnemonics, its intelligent editors, and the organizational genius of its originators. In one form or another, all of these qualities except the philosophical basis and the notational group may be claimed as assets for any other classification. The *enduring* factors in Dewey are that it is easy to read regardless of what language one speaks, easy to understand, easy to learn, and easy to use provided one limits usage to a code for shelf arrangement of books and not for the classification of knowledge.

Miss Doyle ably summarizes the strengths and weaknesses of the Library of Congress classification. It is a system which takes a long time to learn because of its multiple classification features. Since it is non-logical in arrangement, as a rule, and broad yet "close" with regard to detail, it is a classification which in daily usage relies on *precedent* rather than reason for location of material.

One fortunate feature of the Allerton Park Conference was the addition of a subject specialist. Robert G. Bartle (Illinois) looks upon the classification of mathematics, and finds it wanting. The classification of mathematics is probably the most difficult of all fields for the average cataloger. Bartle's suggestion of making a classification from the headings used by the editors of *Mathematical Reviews* is worth doing, but, if it is to be of any use to librarians, extensive scope notes must be added in the process.

It is a short step from classification for the specialist to that for a library devoted to a special subject. Isabel Howell (Tennessee State Library) clearly shows that most general libraries have aspects which make them special, such as departmental collections in limited subject areas, while most special libraries are, in part, general, so that it becomes difficult in all instances to draw a hard and fast line between the two. Classification *for books* in either type of library can be about the same. However the general library does not have the masses of report, reprint and other documentary literature which form a significant part of the special library's working collection. Miss Howell shows little sympathy for those librarians who must handle materials in dynamic subjects, such as the sciences, engineering and medicine, and also dynamic patrons, who insist that both books and documents be classified according to some system closelv approximating the current development of

their particular subjects and who do not hesitate to express these wants loudly, lengthily and sometimes lucidly.

The final paper in the Conference, by Jesse H. Shera (Western Reserve) assesses the future of classification and serves as a connecting link with the Dorking Conference. Shera stresses the idea that a classification is the fundamental evidence of the organization of knowledge, noting the place of inference in assigning a class identity to new data. Although he regards commonly-used classifications as "an address-book for the library stacks," he concludes that they are in no danger of being replaced as such. The evidence of several contributors to this meeting shows that with the dictionary catalog it is quite possible to ignore the shortcomings of whatever classification scheme is used since this is not the crux of the information retrieval system.

The collection of papers ends with an excellent summing-up by Donald E. Strout (Illinois). Only one or two omissions of any consequence may be noted in the composition of the Conference. Most of the experimentation in classification and in the subject analysis of knowledge for library purposes has taken place in special libraries. It is unfortunate that the Conference did not include a brief survey of these innovations. It would also have been interesting to have something on the Colon Classification, on the many good medical classifications produced in this country, and on the Bliss classification, which has some of the enduring qualities of both Dewey and Library of Congress, as well as schedules for mathematics that might please Bartle.

A general meeting such as this is a worthy undertaking and it is hoped that we shall see more of them in the future. The divergent views of the classifiers represent the varying necessities imposed upon different kinds of libraries by the nature of their collections and their clientele. It is entirely possible that the dream of one or two universal classification schemes suitable for all kinds of subjects in all kinds of libraries is now dead, and that we have entered a period to be dominated by specialized classification systems, each adapted to the subject, environment and purpose for which it is to be used. *—Phyllis A. Richmond, University of Rochester Library.*

Encyclopedia of the Book

An Encyclopedia of the Book . . . Cleveland and New York, The World Publishing Company (London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.), [1960]. By Geoffrey Ashall Glaister. 484p. $17.50.

This volume contains an alphabetical glossary of terms, explanations of practices and equipment, and brief identifications of personages related to "paper-making, printing, bookbinding and publishing, with notes on illuminated manuscripts, bibliophiles, private presses, and printing societies" (title-page). It leans heavily on the Swedish *Grafisk Uppslagbok* (1951), from which many of the entries have been translated, with or without amplification by the compiler; such entries are identified by the initials *G.U.* Certain items have been supplied by Dr. Muriel Lock and Mr. Lewis G. Kitcat, and these, also, are identified by the relevant initials. The compiler, Geoffrey Ashall Glaister, dates his introduction at Dacca, Pakistan, where he is British Council Librarian, and he has put eight years of exacting toil into this exhaustive *Encyclopedia.*

The work consists of six sections, of which the glossary is far and away the largest and most noteworthy, comprising 451 pages of text and illustration. Following this are five appendixes on, respectively, "Some Type Specimens," a highly selective series (p. 543-460); "Latin Place Names as Used in the Imprints of Early Printed Books" (p. 461-463); "The Contemporary Private Press" (p. 465-469); "Proof Correction Symbols" (p. 471-475); and "A Short Reading List" (p. 477-484). While these appendixes are moderately useful, the value of the glossary so far overshadows them that their inclusion in the volume comes as something of an anticlimax.

The main glossary, on the other hand, stands by itself in the English language. It fills a void in a manner and to a degree that no predecessor has ever attempted. This fact alone places the work in a preferred category; the further fact that the entires it contains are for the most part carefully, accurately, and amply compiled makes the volume deserving of the highest commendation. One hopes for two developments—first, that the publishers will keep the volume (or

successive editings of the basic text) in print for many years to come, and second, that the compiler will maintain his interest in the work and make certain that revisions are made to keep pace with changing technology, to incorporate fuller coverage, and to take advantage of further investigations throwing brighter light on past practices and personalities.

The volume, of course, is not without its share of inadvertencies—no first printing of a work of such colossal scope could hope to be. (What, exactly, is meant by the seemingly contradictory phrase "pure weak linseed oil" on p. 86?; surely Adam Ramage was not the builder of the first American-made printing press; William Ged's stereotyped edition of Sallust is dated 1739, not 1744; and so on.) The criticism that the needs of an American user are not adequately met is obvious ("California case" and "Job case" would be useful entries, for example). There is a plethora of nonessential, sometimes downright useless, definitions which are either self-evident or readily to be found in any reasonably good dictionary *(oblong, bibliopegy, polished calf)*. The listing of book clubs leaves much to be desired, especially in regard to American ones (only the Grolier Club is mentioned among the half-dozen extremely important American organizations that come easily to mind).

But there is nothing in the above that can —or is intended to—detract from the work in any substantial degree. This is truly an important addition to the literature of books and book-making, furnishing a reference tool that is unique in our language. It can be improved in later editions, but even if this never comes to pass there is no gainsaying the validity and value of Mr. Glaister's contribution.—*Roland Baughman, Columbia University Libraries.*

Reading Tastes

Borrowings from the Bristol Library, 1773-1874; *A Unique Record of Reading Vogues.* By Paul Kaufman. Charlottesville, Va., Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1960. 138p. $5.00.

Scattered here and there throughout the length and breadth of New England, and doubtless elsewhere in the United States, are ledgers in which have been recorded borrowings from the libraries to which they once belonged. These ledgers, not a few of which date back to the late eighteenth century, are arranged in one of two ways: In some, a page was assigned to each title held by the library, and upon it was recorded the name of each borrower and the dates of withdrawal and return; in others, the arrangement was by borrower's name with listings, as in a bank ledger, of the titles withdrawn. The reviewer has long argued that these records might have some limited value as indices of reading taste during the years of their use.[1] Limited their value must be, first because in most instances the character of the borrowing public is not revealed, and second, because there is often no way of determining the character of the collection from which the loans were made: e.g., books on history may have been most heavily borrowed because more books on history were available for loan from the collection. Nonetheless, if used cautiously and interpreted judiciously, these registers do throw a little light on the reading interests of subscription library patrons during the early years of our country.

Mr. Kaufman, of the University of Washington Library, who had previously made a tabulation of the borrowings of Southey and Coleridge from the Bristol Library,[2] has now turned his attention to all the borrowings from that institution revealed in the five registers which span the years from August 23, 1773 to November 29, 1784.

The Bristol Library Society, a voluntary association of the type familiar to students of library history on this side of the Atlantic, was inaugurated in 1773, with a charter membership of 132 citizens who contributed one guinea annually to maintain the organization. Within a year the Society had acquired 574 titles—not an inauspicious beginning for early libraries of this type. Its subscribers came from the middle and upper-middle classes of Bristol society, thus its use reflects something of the reading tastes of an informed and thoughtful segment of a community with a long cultural tradition. In other words, it would seem to have been

[1] See the discussion of this problem in the reviewer's *Foundations of the Public Library.* Chicago. University of Chicago Press. 1949, 114-123.
[2] *Modern Philology,* v. 21 (1924) 317-320.

quite comparable in its patronage to the Redwood Library at Newport, R. I. which had been organized a few decades earlier. It was, then, a library of the gentleman-scholar; the kind of library that reflects perhaps more accurately than any other type the reading tastes of its clientele.

Mr. Kaufman's little volume is devoted almost entirely to a tabular listing of the nine hundred titles held by the library between the years 1773 to 1784 and circulated for a total of 13,497 withdrawals. The titles, and the number of borrowings of each as recorded in the five registers, are classified in broad subject categories, viz: *theology, history* (including *antiquities* and *geography*), *philosophy, natural history* (including *chemistry*), *belles lettres, etc.* One can properly, we believe, question the wisdom of devoting 104 pages of a 138-page book to the publication of a table in which the forest is scarcely discernible for the trees, but Mr. Kaufman's eight pages of analysis *are* interesting and, in a limited way (which he is very careful not to exaggerate) revealing.

Of the nine hundred titles loaned more than 13,000 times, sixteen showed more than one hundred borrowings, and 119 titles were withdrawn only once, though this figure means little unless one knows the length of time each title was included in the collection. Obviously, a book that has been in a library for ten years has a much greater "exposure" to use than one that has been in the collection only a few weeks. Because no accession records are available, the inability to correlate circulation with accession points up the greatest fallacy in Mr. Kaufman's method. Nevertheless, Kaufman's analysis does tend to confirm some of the subjective observations made by the reviewer when he was studying the early social libraries on this side of the Atlantic. *History and travel* was by far the most popular subject, representing almost half of the total loans, but involving only one-fourth of all the titles, and exactly the same situation maintained in colonial New England despite our easy assumption that the typical Yankee was preoccupied with his spiritual salvation. Hawkesworth's *Voyages* appears to have been the most widely read volume, having circulated 201 times. It was followed by: (the numbers in parentheses indicate circulations)

Brydone. *Tour through Sicily* (192)
Chesterfield. *Letters to his Son* (185)
Hume. *History of England* (180)
Goldsmith. *History of the Earth* (150)
Raynal. *European Settlements* (137)
Robertson. *Charles V.* (131)
Sterne. *Tristram Shandy* (127)
Lyttleton. *Henry II.* (121)
Fielding. *Works* (120)

The Greek and Latin classics are only modestly represented, and of these, Cicero, represented by four titles, seems to have been the overwhelming favorite (a total of 148 borrowings). Medieval and Renaissance literature was conspicuously neglected. Susannah Dobson's *Life of Petrarch* was rather frequently borrowed (68 times), but Petrarch's own works, though they were in the collection, were largely ignored. Hoole's translation of *Ariosto* shows only 32 borrowings; had it been Harington's rendering, the score might have been higher, but then, *Rabelais* circulated only seven times. Representation of English literature is surprisingly modest. Sterne, Fielding, and Swift lead the pack, with Shakespeare a rather poor fourth, perhaps because many of these titles were in the private libraries of the members of the Society. Statistics for poetry are so low as to be inconclusive, though such writers as Mrs. Barbauld and Akenside enjoyed more popularity than seems justified by their present-day reputations. Again, the low scores of such writers as Pope and Thomson may be explained by their presence in personal libraries.

In any final analysis, perhaps the most striking value of the Kaufman study is its demonstration of the general similarity of reading tastes in the English-speaking world on both sides of the Atlantic. Americans were cousins of the British intellectually and culturally as well as genealogically. The Bristol Library that Kaufman has investigated could well have been in Bristol, Connecticut. In the reviewer's opinion this is the most important conclusion supported by the Kaufman "findings," and it is unfortunate that he has not mentioned it in the pages of his study.

Though quite properly modest about the results of his work, Kaufman emphasizes that it is only a "pilot" investigation; his recommendations that the inquiry "should be car-

ried on by all means to" a later date (p. 138) and that "refinement should, however, be considered by future investigators," (p. 127) seem questionable. The basic data is so imperfect and so statistically unreliable that any attempt to use them as more than indicators of the most general hypotheses would be misdirected "scholarship." Nevertheless, *Borrowings from the Bristol Library* has a modest utility and there must have been good fun in its making.—*Jesse H. Shera, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University.*

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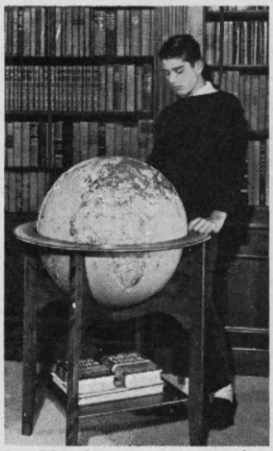

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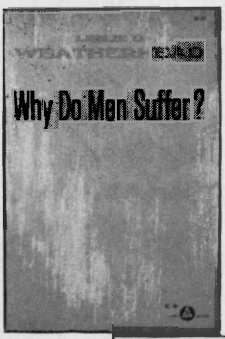

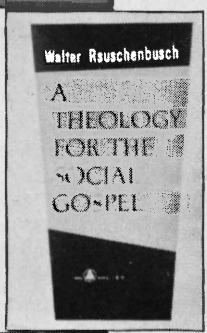

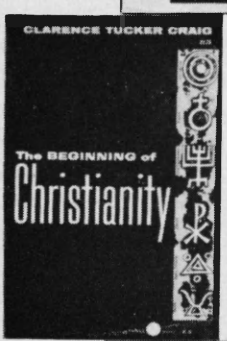

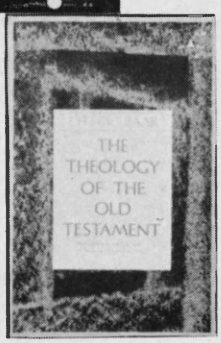

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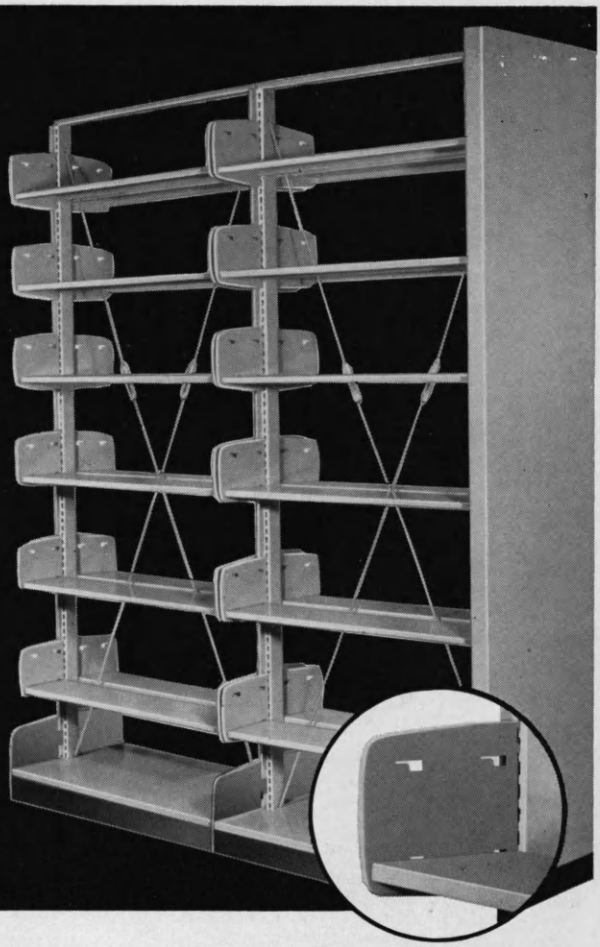

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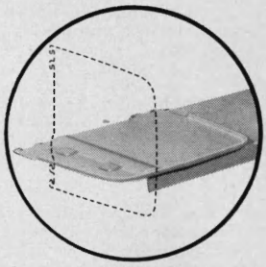

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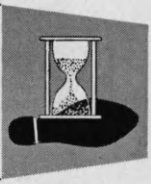

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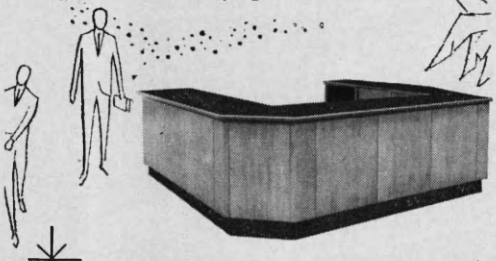

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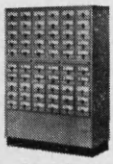

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