

America. His common-sense definitions of the binding responsibilities of a research library will be useful on both sides of the Atlantic.

The treatment of special libraries by Norbert Fischer is perhaps more valuable for the description of special library organizations and individual libraries, especially in Europe, than for an exposition of administrative principles. While certain broad principles can apply to general research libraries in all countries, the details of operation of a medical library, for example, are somewhat different from those of an art library. For this reason Alfons Ott's essay on the music library will be more useful to music librarians than Fischer's will be to other special librarians.

Leyh's essay on shelving and call numbers reflects his broad knowledge of practices in other countries, and his decades of successful administration of a major research library command serious attention to his words. Those of us who see forty thousand to one hundred thousand volumes a year pouring into our stacks may live to regret the day that we didn't heed Leyh's warnings about classified arrangement for the bulk of our holdings.

Leyh's study of library statistical records involves definition and exposition rather than analysis. The vagaries of library records are so confusing that the simple and practical approach is difficult even within homogeneous groups. Leyh urges consideration of large bodies of statistical data rather than isolated facts, separation of the fundamental from the secondary, thoughtfulness in making comparisons.

Heinrich Treplin and Hildebert Kirchner study laws governing library use, acquisition and disposal of unneeded books, copyright law (including policies on photographic copying), and international law (especially in connection with destruction and "liberation" by military action). Library legislation in the United States is generally studied in a much narrower sense (mainly covering laws on public municipal and state-wide library service), and the breadth of the Treplin-Kirchner approach deserves serious consideration by authors of our manuals on research library administration.

The late Hugo Andres Krüss' contribution on international aspects of library work was

copied verbatim from the first edition of the *Handbuch* (II [1933], 717-752), and Breycha-Vauthier covers the last three decades, including the development of the international Federation of Library Associations, UNESCO, international aspects of documentation and standards, and international libraries (mainly of the UN).

The concluding chapter on library architecture by Leyh and Gerhard Liebers is one of the most valuable in the entire work. As customary for all *Handbuch* essays, there is a significant and instructive historical introduction. Liebers, who has travelled in the United States, gives a perceptive and critical analysis of the numerous new buildings here in the last decade and a half, and he is able to extract some basic principles from our broad experience, extensive theorizing, and exchanges of ideas. At the same time he does not overlook new library buildings in other parts of the world, and he is able to round out the historical and theoretical material in Leyh's section to form a broad and coherent study.—Lawrence S. Thompson, *University of Kentucky Libraries*.

## Standards at Work

*The Sioux Falls College Library: A Survey.*

By Mark M. Gormley and Ralph H. Hopp.  
Chicago: ALA, 1961. iii, 34p. \$2.50.

Those familiar with library surveys might consider this slim volume, at first glance, scarcely of passing interest. Sioux Falls College—coeducational, liberal arts, denominational, enrollment 496—is typical of hundreds of its genre. Its library is hardly unique (discouragingly), reflecting years of semistarvation: collections lamentably small, staff skeletal, building incapable of accommodating foreseeable enrollment increases.

This report is in turn typical (in the best sense) of what a college administration may expect upon requesting a library survey under ALA auspices: a visit by a team of able and experienced librarians—here, the executive secretary of ACRL, and the associate

director of the University of Minnesota Libraries—who, following a few intensive days of interviewing campus personnel and examining library collections, procedures, and physical plant, will provide an expert assessment of strengths and weaknesses and cogent guidelines both for measures immediately desirable and for long-range library development. With these Sioux Falls College now stands equipped.

Two features make this report of interest beyond the college's own constituency. Sadly undernourished as the library is (the surveyors pound hard on the fact that after years of substandard support, a library will not regain its feet by any ordinary "formula," but that, instead, outsize expenditures are required, and for a good long time), yet the report is notable for all it relates as being *right* in the library. There emerges an inspiring picture of what can be accomplished, despite privations, in roughly two years by a librarian who applies astuteness and energy to a library that is in a bad way: vigorous weeding, for example, so that accelerated acquisitions can later build on a solid nucleus; establishment of sound procedures in tech-

nical processes; new services, however necessarily restricted in scale, for readers. The surveyors rightly express admiration of the college's librarian. As—one trusts!—the new level of recommended support materializes, he appears ready to shift right into high gear. Not all survey reports reveal such a picture; this one makes good reading.

The other remarkable aspect of this report is the surveyors' utilization of the new *ALA Standards for College Libraries*. They have thoroughly integrated them into their report, actually reproducing pertinent paragraphs in facsimile as introduction to most sections: "Structure and Government," "Reference Collection," etc. They then apply these quotations to the local scene, emphasizing or elaborating on particular points as needed. It is an effective technique, economical of space and of explanatory verbiage. It brings immediately to bear the most authoritative statements on each broad aspect of a college library. (Inevitably, they find occasion also to quote Guy Lyle.) It need hardly be added that both authorities stand up excellently. So does this survey.—*Robert L. Talmadge, Tulane University Library.*

## Books Briefly Noted

*Annual Legal Bibliography, & Selected List of Books and Articles Received by the Harvard Law School Library from July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961, including all items which have appeared in volume one of Current Legal Bibliography.* Volume one. Edited by Vaclav Mostecky. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Law School Library, 1961. 215p. Apply.

*Ariel: Essays on the Arts and the History and Philosophy of Medicine,* [by] Felix Marti-Ibanez. New York: MD Publications, Inc., [1962]. 292p. \$6.50.

*Belle Lettres of the United States of America in German Translations,* a bibliography by Richard Mummendy. Bonn, Germany: H. Bouvirer u. co.; Charlottesville, Va.:

Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1961. 199p. Apply.

*Bibliography of Medical Reviews: Vol. 6—Cumulation, 1955-1961,* [by the] National Library of Medicine. Washington: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Public Health Service, 1961. 436p. \$3.50.

*The Catholic Booklist, 1962,* edited by Sister Mary Reynoldine. Villanova, Pa.: The Catholic Library Association, [1962]. 64p. \$1.00.

*Confederate Imprints in the University of Alabama Library,* compiled by Sara Elizabeth Mason, with the collaboration of Lucile Crutcher and Sarah A. Verner; foreword by Wm. Stanley Hoole. University,