

logging, of principles of accurate bibliographical transcription, and more. Certainly it will enrich today's librarians to learn of some of the steps through which professional notions and practices evolved.

Again, on the profit side, the reader will find in these two works much quotation of source materials which give depth to history and suggest possible lines for new research. The Utley work, because it was edited and enlarged posthumously, is open to charges of "padding." For instance, Jewett's presidential address to the conference (p. 40-45) and the Reverend Samuel Osgood's speech on popular libraries (p. 50-53) both appear twice in the volume—once as quoted by Utley in his own text, and once as they appear in the proceedings of the convention which the publisher (ALA) decided to reprint in full as an appendix (p. 131-76).—*Sidney Ditzion, College of the City of New York Library.*

Montana Survey

Report of a Survey of the Library of Montana State University for Montana State University, January-May, 1951. By Maurice F. Tauber and Eugene H. Wilson. Chicago, American Library Association, 1951. 174 p. \$2.00.

This survey, following more or less standardized and well proven methods, is an excellent addition to a growing body of survey literature that has, in the past two decades, played an important part in strengthening and improving the college and university libraries of America. The libraries, large and small, endowed and state supported, which have, in this way, sat for their portrait and undergone expert analysis and diagnosis have themselves been improved and bettered, in varying degree, but it is safe to say that the considerable number of surveys of recent years have had influence and value far beyond the libraries surveyed. Through these studies libraries in similar categories have been able to see elements and factors of their own situation, and to profit, both from the comparative statistics included and the various recommendations made.

The Survey here under review is particularly welcome since it is the first to deal with the library of a smaller state university. It reflects, as is to be expected, both the peculiar problems and the dilemma of the

libraries of these institutions. The dilemma, at least in the opinion of this reviewer, arises from the fact that the average smaller state university spreads a relatively limited budget over a wide range of undergraduate and graduate offerings and also over professional schools as numerous or almost as numerous as in the larger and better budgeted institutions. Thus Montana State University, with a total budget of \$1,638,550 in 1950, maintains a College of Arts and Sciences, and Schools of Pharmacy, Business, Education, Forestry, Journalism, Law, and Music and offers graduate work, at the Master's level, in at least twenty-four different departments. Obviously the library implications of this extensive program approach those of larger universities.

The data gathered by the surveyors emphasize the financial problems of the smaller university libraries. Over a period of twenty-eight years the money that Montana State University has devoted to support of its Library has ranged from a high of 6.6 per cent of its total funds to a low of 4.0 per cent, with a median of 5.3 per cent. These percentages are considerably above the percentage library expenditures in colleges and universities generally, as published in earlier surveys and elsewhere. The larger university libraries have been able to develop strong library programs with lower budget percentages than this. Yet the surveyors find, and rightly, that the Montana percentages have not, over the years, been sufficient to support the Library adequately. What this actually means, this reviewer believes, is that the standards and norms of library support, such as budget percentages, and expenditures per student and faculty member need to be higher for the smaller universities than they do for the larger ones. Corollary to this the smaller institutions could be stronger and better and their library needs would be less burdensome if they would restrict themselves to fewer professional schools. This the western states, for the most part sparsely settled, have now recognized through the Western Governor's Regional Compact, cited by the Surveyors, for the cooperative maintenance of education for several of the professions.

This reviewer has been particularly impressed by the careful and detailed analysis of the resources of the Library made by the surveyors and their recommendations for im-

provement. The study of readers' services, extent of use of the library, and efficiency of the services are also strong parts of the survey which can and undoubtedly will yield immediate dividends to the University. The analysis of the inadequacies of the present library building is also direct and practical and suggests several alternatives through which improvements can be made.

Another strong feature of the survey is the analysis and study of the place of the Library in its state, its relationship with the libraries of other state higher educational institutions and the part it takes in regional and national library affairs. Analyses of this kind, increasingly used and stressed in library surveys, reflect the growing realization of librarians that no library is a complete and sharply separate entity and that all are a part of the warp and woof of the national library fabric.

The nub of every survey lies in the analysis of financial support since, other things being equal, the excellence or lack of excellence of a library rests on the financial support it receives. As in earlier surveys many of the recommendations made by the surveyors will require additional funds if they are to be carried out. This being so this reviewer believes that the Chapter dealing with financial requirements of the Library could have been more explicit and detailed than it is. Data regarding the financial status of the five departmental libraries are not tabulated in a single place and it is not entirely clear, from the survey, exactly how much the university is now spending, from all sources, for the maintenance of its libraries. The financial implications of having in these departmental libraries (with the exception of Law, and possibly Music), only materials duplicated in the Main Library, as the surveyors recommend in the chapter on Organization would have had more weight had the costs of centralization versus departmentation, to the extent it now exists, been projected in terms of dollars.

This survey will make worth while reading for library administrators generally. It is to be hoped that it will be read and pondered carefully by the administrators and librarians of all the smaller western universities and colleges. A few of these institutions have never recovered from pre-war depression levels of operation and are lagging woefully far behind Montana State University in the upbuilding and support of their libraries. For

these institutions this survey, if they will but use it, will be of as great or greater value than it will be to Montana State University.—*William H. Carlson, director of libraries, Oregon State System of Higher Education.*

Technical Libraries; Their Organization and Management

Technical Libraries; Their Organization and Management. Science-Technology Division, Special Libraries Association, Lucille Jackson, editor. New York, Special Libraries Association, c1951. 202 p. \$6.00.

This manual of practice for science-technology librarians is intended also to be used to acquaint executives of organizations with the nature and requirements of special library service and to serve as a text for library school students interested in special librarianship in these fields. About half of the text is a brief, comprehensive overview of library operations, including discussions of the nature of technical libraries, requirements for and qualifications of the staff, budget planning, physical layout and equipment, and the selection, acquisition and organization for use of library materials. Additional chapters deal with indexing and filing of special types of material such as patents, microcopies, slides, etc., methods of abstracting and publicizing current materials, reference procedures and literature searching in scientific literature, and ways and means of interpreting library service to users.

While most of the book summarizes in capsule form the fundamentals of library management discussed more fully in standard works like those of Drury, Mann, Lyle, Akers and others, references at the end of most chapters call attention to significant additional material in both library and non-library literature. An appendix (p. 155-95) lists basic reference publications for the technical library and representative reference sources, bibliographies and important periodicals in eighteen theoretical and applied science fields. While disagreement over the items included or excluded from these lists is to be expected, their value as guides seems lowered to this reviewer by their uneven quality and variable coverage. For example, theoretical physics is omitted, and there appears to be little coverage of electrical engineering, man-