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Titles Currently Available

ANDERSON, YEATMAN

Communication problems of exhibits and the application of modern museum technique to library exhibits. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. ([ii], 46 l. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 1) [Master's essay], Library Science 405. [University of Illinois] 1950. Bibliography: l. 43-46. 2 cards. \$.50.

This paper examines (1) communication problems of library exhibits and their com-

ponents and (2) application of modern museum techniques to libraries. It is a basic assumption that library exhibits are necessary and that their primary function is that of advertising or exploiting a library's book stock in the broadest sense. Regardless of the purpose of an exhibit, it is a problem of communication. Little information exists as to what these problems are. As a consequence it is suggested that there are five major problems. These are: (1) materials used, (2) how to get them into the hands of the consumer, (3) will he believe what has been said, written or pictured, (4) will he understand these materials, and (5) will he act on the basis

of this understanding. Museums have, in recent years, become aware of the problems and have attempted to discover means of overcoming them. In doing so they are developing new exhibit techniques. The keynote is "dramatic simplicity." A number of these techniques are described, and it is suggested that some can well be applied to library exhibits.

KESTER, MARTHA

Stephen A. Douglas: a bibliographical study. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. (ii, 55 l. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 2) (Master's essay, Library Science 411) University of Illinois, 1951. Bibliography: l. 8-10. 2 cards. \$.50.

Nineteenth century historians failed to recognize Douglas' importance in the national politics of the 1850's; they regarded him as a mere demagogue activated by purely selfish motives. Not only was he long overshadowed by Lincoln, but his neutrality on the slavery issue caused him to be held in contempt as long as the bitter feelings over slavery remained. Since 1900 Frank H. Hodder, Allen Johnson, George F. Milton, James G. Randall and others have re-evaluated Douglas' career. They have been less pre-occupied with the slavery issue and have recognized Douglas' primary interest in the development of the West. Douglas is now regarded by some authorities as a far-sighted statesman whose efforts to compromise the differences of North and South by application of the principle of popular sovereignty might have averted the Civil War had it not been for extremists on both sides.

TALMADGE, ROBERT LOUIS

Practices and policies of the reference departments of large university libraries concerning the preparation of bibliographies. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. (iv, 64 l., tables. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES,

no. 3) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—University of Illinois, 1951. Bibliography: l. 64. 1 card. \$.25.

Most reference departments of the twenty largest American university libraries consider the preparation of brief bibliographies for faculty members, students, and other patrons a legitimate reference service; a few disagree. Among the former, however, it is considered an "extra" service, often subject to various limitations, unpublicized, incompletely recorded, and informal. Annual output varies widely, to a maximum of 150. Bibliographies are usually carefully prepared and annotated by subject specialists, yet almost half the libraries do not preserve copies for subsequent use. Duplication of effort among the reference departments through preparation of bibliographies on identical subjects appears to be insignificant.

PERRY, RUTH ROBINSON

Clandestine publications issued in Belgium during the German occupation, 1914-1918: with a checklist of clandestine serials in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. ([iii], 67 l. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 4) Thesis (M.A.)—University of California, 1939. Bibliography: l. 57-59. 2 cards. \$.50.

One of the first results of the occupation of Belgium by German forces in August to October 1914, was the censorship of all publications, which in turn led to the development of a clandestine press which functioned with varying success throughout the four years of the occupation. Some periodicals achieved only one issue before suppression, while others, such as the *Libre Belgique*, were published for almost the whole period.

Publishers were in most cases the clergy, professors, and other intellectuals, and subject matter included news of Allied successes, anti-German articles, reprints of Cardinal Mercier's messages to the Bel-

gian people, and cartoons and acrostics designed to torment the invaders and maintain the morale of the Belgians. More than fifty-five periodical titles appeared, as well as many pamphlets, all distributed widely by a well-organized underground. The Hoover Library collection of this material includes over fourteen hundred separate items.

[LA MASTER], CHRISTINE CAROLYN
(CONLEY)

A comparison of the grade placement of fifty children's books of fiction about the Southwest according to the Children's Catalog and the Lorge formula. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. (iv, 96 l., tables, 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 5) Thesis (M.A.)—University of California. 1948. Bibliography: l. 55-58. 3 cards. \$.75.

This study is concerned with the grade placement of books in children's rooms or departments of public libraries. It compares the reading difficulty of fifty books of juvenile fiction as rated by the *Children's Catalog* and as determined by a statistical formula for the grade placement of books. Useful information about the fifty children's books is included. This study also attempts to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of both grading techniques: the expert opinion that determines the grade placement in the *Children's Catalog* (subjective) and the statistical measure of the readability represented by the Lorge Formula (objective). As illustrated by the study there are weaknesses and limitations in both the subjective and objective methods of grading books. Therefore, until formulas are more inclusive and reliable in their predictions, both subjective and objective grade placement are valuable for grading books in children's departments of public libraries.

KARPENSTEIN, KATHERINE

Illustrations of the West in Congressional documents, 1843-63. Rochester, N.Y.,

University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. ([2], 205 l. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 6) Thesis (M.A.)—University of California, 1939. Bibliography: l. 200-205. 5 cards. \$1.25.

This study describes those reports of U. S. Government expeditions published in the Congressional set previous to the use of photography, which contained illustrations of places in the present states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. It reviews the means of reproduction used and gives biographical data on the artists, lithographers and engravers. It concludes with a list of the pictures and an index of the places and persons shown in the illustrations.

ARCHER, HORACE RICHARD

A survey of the history of printing, typefounding and bookselling in seventeenth century England: with some examples of the books published which are representative of the books printed during the period: and a chronology of events important in the annals of English printing, 1600-1700. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. ([2], ii, 137 l., tables. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, n. 7) Thesis (M.A.)—University of California, 1943. Bibliography: l. 127-137. 4 cards. \$2.00.

The authorities on printing seem to agree that during the seventeenth century in England, printing reached its lowest level. This preliminary study attempts to survey the history and development of printing, typefounding and bookselling of the century in an effort to relate the finished books to the unusual times in which they were published.

The history of printing, typefounding and bookselling will not be understood thoroughly until the important developments of the seventeenth century in England are more widely known. Many

aspects of the trades as we know them today had their beginnings in the periods of economic and social unrest due to political and religious controversies during the turbulent seventeenth century.

There is a short preliminary chapter, followed by three chapters wherein each topic is treated chronologically, and a section wherein twenty typical seventeenth century English books are bibliographically examined and described, with the location and comparison of copies at the University of California, the Newberry Library and the University of Chicago. The Appendix contains the Annals, and there is a Bibliography containing over a hundred entries.

STUTSMAN, ELLEN BUTLER

Historical development from 1792 to 1936 in the printed documents of Kentucky, with a view to their cataloging. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1953. ([1]), ii, 94 l. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 8) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.) Columbia University, 1944. Bibliography: l. 90-94. 3 cards. \$.75

The aim of this bibliography is not to compile a complete official list of Kentucky state publications, but to present a list of correct and recent author entries for Kentucky documents as a guide to catalogers. The author entries run from 1792, when the Commonwealth was founded, to 1936, the date of the last Governmental Reorganization Act. This study also offers a solution to the problem of how to formulate decisions on form of entry by quoting authorities and cataloging rules for both federal and state documents. These rules are illustrated by examples from Kentucky documents.

The entries are arranged alphabetically word by word. The list includes all headings that have been discovered under Kentucky as author. The entry is made under the latest form of the name, with a generous amount of cross references supplied for all other forms of the name previously used. Under the latest official form of the name of the document a brief history of the agency is given to show the dates of

establishment, abolition, mergers, and changes of name. The application of the ALA catalog rules of the latest form of the corporate name, as stated in the law for each official body, has been used wherever it has been possible to ascertain this form.

BUDINGTON, WILLIAM STONE

The obsolescence of engineering books. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (v, 60 l., charts, tables. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 9) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Columbia University, 1951. Bibliography: l. 58-60. 2 cards. \$.50.

Following Gosnell's methods as developed for liberal arts subjects, it was determined that there exists a rate of obsolescence for engineering books. This is approximately 16.5%, the proportion becoming obsolete each year, as compared with liberal arts rates of about 9%.

Imprint dates were tabulated from three general technical and four specialized technical bibliographies and graphically analyzed. A maximum is reached one to three years prior to the lists' publication dates, the number of earlier titles decreasing with age. No correlation was found with annual rates of technical book production. The distribution curve follows closely the organic decay curve

$$y = y_0 b^x$$

where y = number titles remaining

y^0 = initial number of titles

b = rate of change

x = time in years

By means of the straight line logarithmic form of this equation and the method of least squares, the rate of change and rate of obsolescence are obtainable.

Inclusion of older titles in bibliographies is greater for fields which have been long established, and is primarily for historical and supplemental interests. The study reveals that the obsolescence rate for engineering tends to be a constant and is substantially higher than for liberal arts fields.

MURRAY, THOMAS B.

An evaluation of the reference collections

in the libraries of seven San Francisco Bay area junior colleges. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries. 1954. (iv, 76 l., tables. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 10) Thesis (M.L.S.) University of California. 1953. Bibliography: l. 74-76. 3 cards. \$.75.

An evaluation of junior college library reference collections based upon the number of titles held per student, per faculty member, and per credit unit offered; the number of various different kinds of titles; and a comparison between the number of units offered and the number of titles held for various curriculum areas. Lists of titles held by a majority, by five, by six, and by all of the seven collections studies are included.

MAINOUS, BRUCE H.

A Sainte-Beuve bibliography, 1938-1952, by Bruce H. Mainous and Hensley C. Woodbridge. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (21 l. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 11). 1 card. \$.25.

It is the purpose of this bibliography to provide a comprehensive view of Sainte-Beuve publishing and research for the years 1938, which was the closing date of the last such bibliography,¹ through 1952.

The material is classified according to its nature, as follows: I. Works of Sainte-Beuve; II. Correspondence; III. Prefaces and *notices* by Sainte-Beuve; IV. References, books; V. References, periodicals; VI. Theses and work in progress; VII. Miscellaneous. Where practicable, reviews and translations are grouped with the original work.

The mere statistics of the bibliography reveal a remarkable activity in Sainte-Beuve research. Thus, under "References, periodicals," are listed 99 titles, and the section on theses and work in progress, in spite of the lack of complete information

on such projects, has 34 titles. The international scope of this interest in Sainte-Beuve is also indicated; for example, of the 58 entries under "Works of Sainte-Beuve," 32 were published outside of France in nine different countries.

The compilers believe that the bibliography may be of aid also in certain evaluative studies and in differentiating among the trends of the various scholars. The number of entries, 265 in all, and the presence of the names of many of the foremost scholars attest to the continuing importance of Sainte-Beuve in world literary history.

KULP, ARTHUR CLAUDE

The historical development of storage libraries in America. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (iv, 40 l. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 12) [Master's essay, Library Science 405] University of Illinois, 1953. Bibliography l. 37-40. 2 cards. \$.50.

The rapid growth of American libraries during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has forced librarians to store books. Movable shelving, weeding of the collection, and the opening of department libraries have all been used as alternatives to book storage. The most difficult problem faced by librarians trying to establish storage libraries has been the selection of suitable material to send to such libraries. Iowa State, in 1930, was one of the first institutions to store books in a building other than the library. Each year more libraries have established storage collections. The New England Deposit Library organized in 1942 and the Midwest Inter-Library Center in 1951 are outstanding examples of regional depositories developed through interlibrary cooperation.

SWEET, ARTHUR P.

The "trade book" and the book trade: a study in the terminology and structure of American publishing. Rochester, N.Y.,

¹ Dreher, S., and Rolli, M. *Bibliographie de la littérature française, 1930-1939*. Lille, Giard; Geneva, Droz, 1948.

University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. ([1], 20 l., tables. 27 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 13) Term paper Library Science 113. Columbia University, 1949. Bibliography: 1. 20. 1 card. \$.25.

The term "trade book" no longer has any precise meaning. There is, therefore, need for a redefinition of the "general-interest book"; and such a redefinition is here attempted, together with a correlative outline of scope of the "special-interest book." The pyramidal structure of the American book-publishing industry, and the chaotic state of book distribution, are briefly outlined with particular reference to the special-interest book. There is need for better customer service on special-interest subjects; and, in this, the librarian can help.

THOMPSON, ELBERT ANDREW

The Club Bindery, Rochester, N.Y.,
University of Rochester Press for the Asso-

ciation of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (iv. 57 l., mounted illus. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 14) List of references: 1. 56-67. 2 cards. \$.50.

In 1895 a group of New York bibliophiles, most of whom were members of the Grolier Club, founded the Club Bindery with the purpose of setting up a shop which could execute bindings comparable in quality of London and Paris. The leaders were E. B. Holden and Robert Hoe, with the latter playing a major role in the final years. Nearly all of the workmen were imported. From France came Henri Hardy and the great Leon Maillard. From England came Thomas J. Holmes, later to win fame as the scholarly bibliographer of the Mathers. Many of the finest bindings ever executed in North America came from the Club Bindery. However, such a shop required a regular flow of orders from wealthy bibliophiles willing to pay high prices for quality work. Such a situation has never existed in America, and in April 1909 the Club Bindery was closed.

Proceedings:

1954 ACRL BUILDING PLANS Institute

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