

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

THE LIBRARY of seventy thousand volumes of the late Rt. Hon. Isaac Foot of Pencrebar, Callington, Cornwall, has been purchased by the University of California for \$140,500. The library was brought to the attention of the University of California by Martin Hamlyn of the firm of Peter Murray Hill, London book dealers. Edwin T. Coman, Jr., university librarian, University of California, Riverside, negotiated the purchase. The collection will be distributed among five existing libraries and those of three developing campuses.

There are hundreds of Wing and Short Title Catalogue items in the collection. Among these are most of Milton's controversial tracts and pamphlets, and early editions of his work such as *On Divorce* (1641), *Oconoclastes* (1649), and *Areopagitica* (1644). The incunabula include an Eggstein Bible (Strassburg, 1462) and other Bibles, Zainer (Ulm, 1480), Drach (Speir, 1486), and several Coburger Bibles (Nuremburg, 1477, 1478, 1485, 1487). In addition, in this group there are a number of illuminated missals.

The Rt. Hon. Isaac Foot collected every major and minor English writer and poet of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. He not only brought together the writer's complete works but included variant editions and also biography, letters, and criticism. The collection also includes many manuscripts.

LETTERS AND OTHER ITEMS relating to former President Harry S. Truman have been given to the Olin Research Library of Cornell University by Arthur W. Wilson of Westport, Conn. The new items have been placed in the Truman collection of the library and are available for research and display. They are among the few Truman papers not in the Truman Library at Independence, Mo.

Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Cornell class of 1915, has been a friend of Mr. Truman since World War I.

SOME SIX THOUSAND VOLUMES in the collection of the late Gilbert Quirk Kline of San

Diego will be added to the University of California's undergraduate library. The collection includes works on fine arts, travel, and contemporary English and American literature.

THE CARSON SHEETZ COLLECTION of works on Japanese anthropology, art, and history has been given to the library of the Davis campus of University of California. The works are all in Western languages.

A THREE-VOLUME *Richard Hakluyt's Voyages*, published in 1599, has been placed in the rare book collection of the new Olin Library on Washington University campus, St. Louis. It is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon Hertslet.

A COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT of the 1947 Nuremberg trials of Nazi doctors for atrocities performed on concentration camp prisoners as human guinea pigs has been donated to Boston University Law-Medicine Research Institute for inclusion in the institute's developing library, by Dr. Leo Alexander, who participated in the trials as consultant to the Secretary of War. The large assembly of materials includes full transcripts of testimony, exchanges, photographs, notes, memoranda, and indispensable materials concerning operations backstage at the trial. Dr. Alexander is the author of the original draft of the recommendation which became known as the Nuremberg Code for permissible experimentation on human subjects.

SKIDMORE COLLEGE'S LUCY SCRIBNER LIBRARY at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has received an important Franklin document from Passy, the gift of Perc S. Brown of Orinda, Calif.

A CHART OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION drawn about 1520 has been given to the James Ford Bell collection at the University of Minnesota by H. P. Kraus.

TWENTY-ONE VALUABLE ITEMS were discovered by the University of California Museum of Anthropology when a package marked

"valuable papers" was removed from storage after more than fifty years' wait for suitable space in which they could be arranged. The package had been sent to the museum with other items by Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst in 1909. When the papers were discovered in 1961 inspection brought to light letters from Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and others, a manuscript diary of Nathaniel Hawthorne for 1858, and an unpublished letter from Benjamin Franklin written from Passy.

RUSSIAN ACADEMY PUBLICATIONS since 1725 have been received at Midwest Inter-Library Center. They are shelved, although not completely cataloged.

MICROFILMS OF COMMUNIST CHINESE PUBLICATIONS prepared by the Union Research Institute have been deposited at Midwest Inter-Library Center. They were purchased by the Association for Asian Studies Committee on American Library Resources.

PART OF THE MAUREPAS PAPERS, a collection of eighteenth-century French historical documents from the archives of the French Minister of State under Louis XIV and Louis XV, have been purchased by the University of Rochester Library to add to its manuscript collection. All of the items relate to French Canada and Louisiana.

THE MOORLAND FOUNDATION of Howard University Library has received from Dr. Caroline F. Ware the papers of her grandfather, Charles P. Ware, one of a group of young men and women from the Boston area who acted as civil administrators on the Sea Islands, the first Confederate territory to be brought under Union control during the Civil War. The papers consist of plantation and other record books, miscellaneous documents, letters, maps, and pictures. The plantation records are detailed and fairly complete, while the letters reflect the details of daily life. Excerpts from the letters were published in *Letters from Port Royal, 1862-1868*, edited by Elizabeth Ware Pearson, (1906).

THE PAPERS of Senator Willard Saulsbury 1861-1927, presented to the University of Delaware Library by Judge Hugh M. Morris, have been sorted and given a preliminary arrangement. An estimated 75,000 items include some of Willard Saulsbury, Sr., (1820-1892), who was senator from Delaware in 1859-1871. The younger Saulsbury was sena-

tor from Delaware, 1913-1919, serving as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, 1916-1919.

THE PERSONAL PAPERS of the late John W. Davis, lawyer and Democratic candidate for President, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and U. S. Solicitor General, have been given to the Yale University Library. More than 70,000 items of personal documents, correspondence, and memorabilia were the gift of Mr. Davis' daughter, Mrs. Julia Davis Healy of Princeton, New Jersey.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE EDWIN CORLE has been given to the University of California at Los Angeles by his widow, newly-elected member of the governing Council of Friends of the UCLA Library. Much of the general literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the 4500-volume collection has been placed in the College Library holdings. A number of quite rare items on the Southwest and on California are in the department of special collections.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has added 164 volumes consisting of more than one thousand plays, both Spanish and translations into Spanish, from the private collection of Enrique Chicote.

THE PROFESSIONAL SOCIOLOGY LIBRARY of Dr. Kimball Young of Northwestern University has been purchased by University of California, Santa Barbara. The collection has more than one thousand volumes, plus extensive unbound files of periodicals.

LETTERS, MANUSCRIPTS, PAMPHLETS, AND PERIODICALS concerning the life and work of Francis Bellamy have been presented to the University of Rochester Library's Bellamy Collection by the widow of David Bellamy, son of the author of "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag."

A COLLECTION OF FRENCH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS relating to American history and French naval topics has been given to Cornell University Library by Arthur H. Dean, chairman of the U. S. delegation to the recent disarmament conference at Geneva.

AN OIL PAINTING OF CHARLES DICKENS by Sol Eytinge has been presented to Columbia University Libraries by Henry Rogers Benjamin of New York. The portrait apparently was made during the author's second visit to the United States, 1867-68.

BUILDING

EARLHAM COLLEGE, Richmond, Ind., broke ground on April 2 for a new one million dollar library. The air-conditioned building will have 42,000 square feet, hold 200,000 volumes, and accommodate more than 500 readers. Most seats will be at carrells or individual tables. Construction is expected to take a little more than a year.

FRANCIS A. COUNTWAY LIBRARY OF MEDICINE at the Harvard Medical School, when completed in 1964, will house the combined collections of medical and scientific literature of the Boston Medical Library and of the Harvard Medical Library. These combined collection, in excess of five hundred thousand volumes, will be second in size only to those of the National Library of Medicine.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE LIBRARY's new extension has added one hundred thousand square feet to the original building's fifty-three thousand square feet. Cost of the extension was \$2,820,000; equipment and furnishings cost an additional \$239,500. The new structure was planned primarily for flexibility through modular design and absence of interior weight-bearing walls.

The old structure was designed to hold ninety thousand books and was straining at the seams with a quarter-million. The new structure makes it possible to house a half-million volumes with practically all material on open shelves. Seating capacity is 1,760. Staff lounges and sun deck are on the roof. Structural provisions have been made for adding two more floors when the need arises.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Pa., has successfully concluded a campaign for two million dollars to construct a new library, to be completed by the fall of 1962.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY began on March 5 to transfer nearly 1 million books to the new Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library. The major portion of the book stock will be in the new building by June 8, and the move should be completed by the end of June. Collections will be drawn together from the main library and several temporary depositories into the spacious new eight-story building with a book capacity of

one and one-half million. The undergraduate library on the ground floor of the new building opens on May 21; this section, with its own entrance, will contain a reading area and a special undergraduate book collection. Monday, June 11, tentatively is the first day the building will be open to the public. The fifth floor will be prepared for the Union Library Catalog, and the catalog will be moved on June 25-27, marking completion of the transfer. Construction of the \$5,000,000 building began in June 1960. The General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania allocated \$4,000,000 of the cost, and the remainder of the financing was met by a gift from Dr. and Mrs. David Van Pelt in memory of their son and by contributions from trustees and other friends of the university.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va., has started construction of its new library, to be completed during the summer of 1962 and in use when the fall term starts.

MISCELLANY

CITATION INDEXES will be studied under a \$300,000 grant extending over a three-year period, awarded to the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia. The project, under the joint sponsorship of the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation, is aimed at producing a unified citation index for science, including the publication of a genetics index.

LAW LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION is being offered at the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, June 18-August 4. Evelyn G. DeWitt, librarian of the law firm of Baker, Hostetler & Patterson, will be the instructor. The course will include a survey and evaluation of library resources in the field of law, with emphasis on bibliographic sources, methods of legal research, acquisitions programs, cataloging and classification, and use of related materials. Complete information may be secured from the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, 11161 East Blvd., Cleveland 6.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, has started developing a book collection for

its undergraduate library which will eventually have more than one hundred thousand titles, to be housed in the undergraduate reading room in Suzallo Library, now under construction.

A RECENT GIFT OF \$1,000,000 from the Irene Heinz Given and John La Porte Given Foundation, New York, to Cornell University at Ithaca will be used in part for the purchase of books for the Cornell libraries.

THE SEVENTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS will be held June 14-16 at the University of Miami library. The seminar will be concerned mainly with acquisition of materials from Central America and Panama and will assess cooperative programs which have been carried out by United States libraries in getting materials from all countries of Latin America and the Caribbean area.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF WOMEN has disbanded a loan library it had maintained since 1888 for needy Boston University College of Liberal Arts women students. Its 575 books were donated to the Cheney Library of Boston University or sold to students. The society will now use its resources to purchase reserve books for use in Cheney Library.

MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS in the Ambrosian library collection will be available in microfilm to scholars and libraries in the United States. The University of Notre Dame has received permission to microfilm more than thirty thousand items in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan, some dating from the third and fourth centuries. The project will cost about \$500,000 and will require several years to complete.

A SHORT TITLE CATALOG of books printed in Italy and of books in Italian printed abroad during the sixteenth century will be prepared by the libraries of Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Newberry Library, Chicago; and the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Similar in style to the British Museum's *Short Title of Books Printed in Italy . . .* (London, 1958) the catalog is to list holdings of such books in the United States and Can-

ada. Editor-in-chief will be Robert G. Marshall, Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST HUNDRED NUMBERS OF THE ACRL MICROCARD SERIES was presented to the ACRL Publications Committee at the Cleveland Conference by Robert K. Johnson of the Drexel Institute of Technology Library. This was incorrectly reported in the Conference Proceedings as having been presented by Robert T. Jordan.

THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE, has initiated a traveling exhibit to other academic libraries in the state; manuscripts and other prepublication materials of more than one hundred contemporary poets and novelists are in the collection from which the exhibit is drawn.

THREE SCHOLARSHIPS for professional training in librarianship have been announced by the Oregon Library Association. Information and application blanks can be obtained from Ione Pierron, School of Education, University of Oregon, Eugene.

THE JAMES MONROE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Fredericksburg, Va., financed by private donations and a grant from the General Assembly, was dedicated on April 23. A new structure was added to the James Monroe Law Office Museum, which still houses rare books in the collection.

THREE GRANTS totaling \$23,220 have been announced by the Council of Library Resources. A grant of \$4,750 will study present collections of Canadian college and university libraries as an aid in developing a plan for institutional specialization for research purposes, in the areas of humanities and social sciences.

A grant of \$8,470, matched by another from National Science Foundation, has been made to the New York Public Library on behalf of the American Standards Association Sectional Committee Z39 to develop standards in library work and documentation in the United States and to strengthen participation in developing international standards.

A Council grant of \$10,000 will help to meet editorial expenses of the *International Inventory of Musical Sources*, a thirty-volume work being compiled by a joint commission

of the International Association of Music Libraries and the International Musicological Society.

THE ROSENBACH FELLOW IN BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1961-62, Dr. Stanley Pargellis, librarian of Newberry Library, Chicago, delivered a series of three lectures on Americana Collectors, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, during March and April.

THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES will publish a microcard edition of all its official documents each year. The Pan American Union will furnish the documents to Microcard Editions, Inc., Washington, D. C. for preparation and distribution.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS COLLECTIONS of original manuscripts and personal possessions of Charles Dickens was exhibited at the Yale University Library in commemoration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of Dickens's birth. Owned by Richard Gimbel of the Yale class of 1920, a curator in the Yale library, the exhibit opened on Wednesday, February 7, the date of Dickens birth in 1812.

THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ROUND TABLE of ALA plans to issue a new directory with a geographic index of American librarians who have worked or studied outside Canada and the United States. Data from librarians who have been abroad in one of the following capacities is invited: 1) advisor or consultant; 2) international conference delegate; 3) international service (e.g. Unesco); 4) lecturer; 5) librarian; 6) major acquisitions program participant; 7) research project; 8) short-term assignment by own institution; 9) teacher; 10) student; 11) U.S.I.A.; 12) other (please specify). Closing date for inclusion is July 1. Information should be sent immediately to Mrs. Mary Ann Adams, International Library Relations Assistant, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. If preferred, forms to be filled in can be obtained from Mrs. Adams.

A SECOND RELEASE OF RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS on microfilm has been announced by Micro Photo, Inc., Cleveland. This brings to eleven the number of these subscriptions available.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS LIBRARIANS have embarked on a cooperative project to collect

and preserve a complete set of each of the medical, dental, and pharmacy journals published in St. Louis before 1900. About 75 titles have been recorded, and complete sets or long runs of many of them are on file in one or another of the St. Louis libraries. Some are not available at all, and others appear only in broken runs. Some volumes and issues needed to fill in these sets may be in libraries where disposal of odds and ends of a title may be sometimes considered; a list of the journals showing holdings of St. Louis libraries can be made available to interested librarians. Inquiries should be addressed to Robert B. Austin, Washington University School of Medicine Library, 4580 Scott Avenue, St. Louis 10, Missouri.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE, in Nigeria, plans to create a million-volume research library. Members of the library advisory panel considering the plan include Mrs. Dorothy Collings, educational liaison officer for the External Relations Division of the United Nations; Ralph Esterquest, librarian of Harvard University School of Medicine; Lester Asheim, director of the International Relations Office of the American Library Association; Tom Wilson, chief of mission for UNESCO in Nigeria; C. W. Clark, chief librarian of the Western Nigeria Regional Library, and R. S. Burkett, University of Ife librarian.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRIBUTOR for *British Technology Index* listed in the March 1962 issue of *CRL*, is R. R. Bowker Company, New York.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY in New York has established the Thomas J. Watson Library of Business and Economics, to be housed in a new business school building which will be constructed on campus.

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY was designated as the National Agricultural Library, on its centennial anniversary March 23.

OUR LADY OF CINCINNATI COLLEGE LIBRARY has received a grant of \$10,000 for the purchase of books to improve the quality of teacher education.

AN INSTITUTE FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL will be held September 19-22 at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Registration fee is \$15.00 and includes lunch on the four days of the conference.

Personnel

JAMES RANZ. When Jim Ranz was appointed director of the University of Wyoming Library in 1955, a sketch of his active career up to that point was published in *CRL*. (XVII [1956], 178.) Now, after seven years he is again switching his base of operations, to become, on June 1, 1962, director of the University of British Columbia Library, at Vancouver.



James Ranz

As was predicted when Mr. Ranz went to Laramie, his administration of the University of Wyoming Library has been highly successful. The exceptional ability which he demonstrated earlier at the universities of Illinois and Virginia was applied even more convincingly in a situation where he carried primary responsibility.

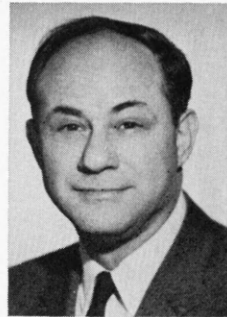
Mr. Ranz's accomplishments at Wyoming are numerous. At the top of the list should doubtless be placed the planning, construction, and occupation of a beautiful and very functional general library building, completed about four years ago at a cost of two million dollars. Equally important, the resources of the library have steadily expanded; approximately 100,000 volumes have been added to the collection of 190,000 volumes held when Mr. Ranz assumed the directorship. Further, significant manuscript collections have brought the library's Western History Collection to genuine distinction, especially in such fields as the range cattle industry and sheep ranching.

Beyond the Wyoming campus, where he has won the solid support of the administration, faculty, and students, Mr. Ranz has found time to serve as president of the Wyoming Library Association, as chairman of the Executive Board of the Rocky Mountain Bibliographical Center, and as Wyoming's representative to the Mountain Plains Library Association. He also completed requirements for, and received in 1960, the

Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, writing his dissertation on "The History of the Printed Book Catalogue in the United States," a long-time interest.

Canada is gaining, in Jim Ranz, an able, dynamic, imaginative, and versatile library administrator, who will continue to make important contributions to his profession.—*Robert B. Downs*

MAURICE F. TAUBER. Since its founding in 1939 as the official organ of the Association of College and Research Libraries, *College and Research Libraries* has become one of the two or three most cited, most widely read, and altogether most valuable publications in its field. Its broad range appeals to a varied clientele: reference and research librarians; university, college, teachers college, and junior college librarians; engineering and



M. F. Tauber

other technological librarians; catalogers and acquisitions specialists; and, in fact, everyone in the profession working beyond the level of the high school and popular public library.

As Emerson said, "an institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." *CRL* has unquestionably become an institution and reflects to a remarkable degree the impress of its editor for the past fourteen years, Maurice F. Tauber. This statement detracts in no way from the important contributions of the first two editors, Frederick Kuhlman and Carl M. White, who saw the journal through its birth pangs and early adolescence, but under Tauber's able direction, *CRL* has reached maturity and made a unique place for itself.

Tauber's enormous productivity has long continued to amaze his more plodding friends and colleagues. *College and Research*

Libraries is merely one facet of a publication record probably unequaled by anyone in librarianship except his sometime collaborator, Louis Round Wilson, and Dean Wilson has had a considerably longer career in which to produce his enviable list of contributions to library and other literature. Tauber's stream of books, survey reports, articles, and reviews has been running without interruption for more than two decades, and shows no sign of diminishing in quantity or quality. A quick scan of *CRL* alone reveals a total of eleven articles and thirty reviews from his pen, a high proportion during his incumbency as editor. His prolific writings have been instrumental in establishing his national and international reputation as one of America's foremost authorities in cataloging, classification, and technical processes in general. A recent example of such recognition is his assignment in 1961 to survey the resources of Australian libraries.

Viewing his numerous commitments as author, editor, teacher, lecturer, and consultant, it seems all the more astonishing that Maury Tauber could have found time for the demanding duties of editing a leading professional journal. The fact that he performed that function with distinction while carrying on a multitude of other activities is a tribute not only to his industry but also to his ability to budget his time, his talent for organization, and dedication to his profession. His retirement now as editor of *CRL* represents no reduction in a busy schedule; instead it simply provides him with well-earned freedom to concentrate more attention on his versatile interests in related fields.

Every man is a debtor to his profession,

it has been rightly remarked; it is no less accurate to point out that their profession is deeply indebted to such rare individuals as Maurice F. Tauber, whose self-sacrificing labors play major roles in elevating librarianship to a truly professional plane.—*Robert B. Downs, University of Illinois.*

FORREST C. PALMER became head librarian and head of the department of library science at Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va., on February 1. He had been, since 1955, director of libraries at Mississippi State University, State College.

Mr. Palmer received his master's degree in library science in 1953, from George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. He was ACRL state representative for Mississippi from 1957-60; chairman, College and University section, Southeastern Library Association, 1960-62; and chairman, College section, Mississippi Library Association, 1959-60.

THOMAS E. CROWDER became director of Mitchell Memorial Library at Mississippi State University in State College, on April 1. Mr. Crowder was born in Atlanta, Ga., and received his master's degree in librarianship at Emory University there, in 1955. From 1955-62, he filled various posts at Emory University Library.

Mr. Crowder contributed to *Guide to General Books*, and a revised chapter on book selection and acquisition in *The Administration of the College Library*. He participated in surveys of the Georgia State College of Business Administration, Wesleyan College, and Emory-at-Oxford in Oxford, Ga.

Appointments

ROSA ABELLA is cataloger on the University of Miami library staff, Coral Gables, Fla. Miss Abella was a librarian in Cuba.

BEVERLEY GENE BAKER has joined the cataloging staff of the University of Georgia Libraries, Athens.

CORNELIA BALOGH is now science and technology librarian, Los Angeles State College.

MRS. DOROTHY W. BARTLETT has been ap-

pointed head of reference and bibliographic section of the map division, Library of Congress reference department.

BRUCE BERGMAN has been appointed readers' service librarian at Pace College Library, New York City. He was formerly reference librarian in the circulation department of New York Public Library.

MRS. ARLINE BOCK is now education-cur-

riculum librarian at Los Angeles State College.

DONALD M. BOWER has accepted a position of assistant cataloger at the University of South Florida Library, Tampa.

MRS. ANN BRIEGLEB is supervising a collection of special library materials at the Institute of Ethnomusicology at UCLA.

CHARLES BRINKLEY is language arts librarian, Los Angeles State College.

MURIEL BURKE is now head of the circulation department of the University of Hawaii Library, Honolulu. Miss Burke was formerly librarian at Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Mo.

ROBERT E. BURTON is head of the University of Michigan libraries serving engineering and all sciences except health sciences, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Burton was librarian of the Union Carbide Metals Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

JEAN L. CADY is now catalog librarian, Los Angeles State College.

FLOYD CAMMACK has been appointed assistant librarian of the University of Hawaii Library, Honolulu. Mr. Cammack recently completed a linguistics research project in Fiji under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation.

C. EDWARD CARROLL is now librarian in the education library at the University of California, Berkeley. He was formerly at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

MARGARET L. CHAPMAN is special collections librarian of the University of South Florida, Tampa. Miss Chapman was librarian of the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, Gainesville.

EDWARD CHICHURA is acquisitions librarian at Los Angeles State College.

TIEH-CHENG CHIN is now serials librarian at Eastern Washington State College, Cheney.

JUDITH DOIG has been appointed head circulation librarian of the University of Oregon library. Miss Doig is an exchange librarian from Australia, where she was cataloger in the main library of the University of Queensland, Brisbane. She has served as secretary of the University Libraries Section of the Library Association of Australia. Her term at Oregon is for the period of absence

of Eugene Salmon, who is now head of technical information services at ALA's Library Technology Project.

J. M. EDELSTEIN will join the University of California Library, Los Angeles, in June, as bibliographer for medieval and Renaissance studies. He has been reference librarian of the rare book division of the Library of Congress since 1955.

ADA J. ENGLISH, librarian emeritus of Douglass College, is acting librarian at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, during the absence of Lois Engleman, on sabbatical leave in Europe and Africa.

DAVID G. ESPLIN will join the acquisitions department of the University of California, Los Angeles in June, as Anglo-American bibliographer. Mr. Esplin has been sub-librarian in charge of reference and circulation and lecturer in bibliography at the University of Otago, in New Zealand.

LUTHER H. EVANS, former Librarian of Congress, has been named director of international and legal collections at Columbia University, New York, effective July 1. Dr. Evans was director-general of UNESCO from 1953 to 1958. He was active in the preparation of the draft of the universal copyright convention signed in 1952. His new responsibilities will include supervision of Columbia's Law Library.

GERALD L. GOODEN is assistant librarian of the Biola Library, La Miranda, Calif., which serves the Bible Institute of Los Angeles, Biola College, Biola School of Missionary Medicine, and Talbot Theological Seminary.

MARY GORMLY is social sciences librarian at Los Angeles State College.

MRS. CHARITY HEADRICK GREENE has been appointed chief bibliographer at the Wilbur Cross Library, University of Connecticut, at Storrs. Mrs. Greene was formerly circulation librarian at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

HELEN G. HABERMAN has joined the staff of the order department of the University of Hawaii Library.

HAROLD W. HACKETT, JR., is now periodicals librarian at Los Angeles State College.

PATRICIA HALL has joined the staff of the catalog department, UCLA library.

ARTHUR T. HAMLIN, librarian, University of Cincinnati, is on leave until late August to serve as Fullbright lecturer in northern Italy.

MRS. KAY HARRANT has joined the staff of the Education Library, UCLA, for the two-year period of Lorraine Mathies' absence.

ROBERT M. HAYES and EVERETT T. MOORE have been appointed lecturers in the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Library Service. Dr. Hayes is president-elect of the American Documentation Institute, Mr. Moore is assistant librarian at UCLA.

EDWARD G. HOLLMAN is reference librarian at Eastern Washington State College, Cheney. He was formerly reference librarian at the University of Oregon, Eugene.

MRS. PATRICIA CHANG HSIEH has returned to the catalog department of UCLA.

MRS. SUZANNE HUDDLESON is education librarian at Los Angeles State College.

EDMUND C. JANN is now chief of the European law division, Library of Congress. He had been assistant chief of the division since 1956, and acting chief since January 1961.

GEORGE C. JERKOVICH joined the University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, as Slavic cataloger in February. He was formerly with the Indiana University Library, Bloomington.

DONALD S. KEENER has been appointed head of the circulation department of the D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State College, Raleigh. He was for two years administrative assistant at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

RICHARD KILBOURNE has joined the staff of the College Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

MRS. MARIA JAEGER KIMNACH is a librarian in catalog department at University of California Library, Berkeley.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. LEE has joined the Columbus (Ga.) College library as assistant librarian.

MRS. MIRIAM L. LESLEY has been appointed head of the art department of the Free Library of Philadelphia. To accept the position Mrs. Lesley has resigned as archivist of the Archives of American Art in Detroit.

REV. FRANCIS C. LIGHTBOURN is the newly-

appointed librarian at Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.

MRS. MARIE STROUD McABBE has joined the staff of the Columbia (S. C.) College library periodicals department.

JAMES D. MACK, librarian of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., has been appointed editor of *American Documentation*.

LORRAINE MATHIES has accepted a two-year appointment as librarian of the Federal College of Education, Lagos, Nigeria. Miss Mathies is on leave from the Education Library, UCLA.

MRS. HATSU MATSHUSHIGE is now assistant head of the circulation department of the University of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.

CECILIA CHEN MENG is catalog librarian, central division, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn. She was formerly of the Stockholms Stadsbibliotek.

NECIA ANN MUSSER is assistant professor on the library staff at Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, and serves also as cataloger. Since 1953 Miss Musser has been a reference librarian at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

CHARLOTTE OAKES is head cataloger for the New Campuses Program at the University of California, San Diego and LaJolla.

ELIZABETH OBEAR has joined the staff of Clemson (S. C.) College Library, Miss Obear was formerly chemistry librarian at the University of Maryland.

GEORGE OWENS in February assumed the position of chief librarian of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. Mr. Owens had been with the Technical Information Center Library of the Lockheed Missiles and Space Division.

NOEL PEATTIE is assistant catalog librarian, Los Angeles State College.

BRUCE E. PELZ is now a staff member of the Physics Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

PATRICIA PUNG is a member of the acquisitions department of the University of California, Santa Barbara.

ESTHER RANCIER is assistant serials librarian, Los Angeles State College.

DENNIS E. ROBISON is assistant reference

librarian at the University of South Florida Library, Tampa.

MARY RYAN has been appointed head of the Government Publications Room, University of California, Los Angeles, as of July 1.

GLENN B. SKILLIN is now assistant at the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was formerly reference and circulation librarian, Bennington (Vt.) College.

RONALD A. STEINER has accepted the position of instructor in library science and serials-documents librarian at the Beloit (Wis.) College Libraries.

SIDNEY S. THOMAS is head of the acquisi-

tions department at Georgia State College Library, Atlanta. He had been a reference librarian with the U. S. Air Force in Europe.

MARY ROLLINS TICE has been assistant reference librarian at the University of Tennessee Martin Branch since March 15.

MARIAN FRANCES TIETJEN is reference assistant at the University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.

JOAN TITLEY is medical librarian at the University of Louisville (Ky.) School of Medicine library.

MARGARET WHITAKER is assistant fine arts librarian, Los Angeles State College.

Foreign Libraries

OSKAR TYSZKO was appointed director of the Humboldt University of Berlin Library in November.

HANS LÜLFING is director of the "Fachkommission für Handschriften und Inkunabeln" in the East German Democratic Republic.

Retirements

MARTHA S. BELL, since 1927 librarian of the Randolph Macon Woman's College Library, Lynchburg, Va., retired in 1961.

MRS. PRESTON W. EDSALL retired at the end of 1961. She had been head of the circulation department of the D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

MRS. CLARA EGLI LE GEAR, head of the reference and bibliography section of the map division, Library of Congress, has retired after forty-seven years of service. She will continue to serve the library as honorary consultant in historical cartography.

DOROTHY I. HIGGINS retired on February

28 after more than thirty-five years in the Library of Congress descriptive cataloging division.

MARJORIE F. RUMBLE, head of the search division, acquisitions department, University of California, Berkeley, retired in February after more than fifteen years of service.

THOMAS SHULER SHAW, head of the public reference section, general and bibliography division, Library of Congress, retired on February 28. Mr. Shaw was chairman of the Reference Section, ACRL, 1955/56; treasurer of ACRL, 1949-52; and is a member of ALA Council, until 1966.

Necrology

JOHN BAKER LEE, bibliographer and cataloger of Zeitlin & Ver Brugge, Los Angeles, for twenty years, died on December 28. He was graduated by Stanford University in 1930 and received the degree of Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School in 1932 and a degree in librari-

anship from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1938.

GLADYS C. HENLE, head of the catalog department, Free Library of Philadelphia, died on February 6. She had been with the Free Library for eighteen years, and head of the department since 1953.

JAMES G. HODGSON, former director of libraries at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, died on March 4 in Florence, Italy. Dr. Hodgson was at CSU for twenty-one years, first as librarian, from 1944 as director of libraries. He was graduated from Iowa University, won his bachelor of library science degree from New York Library School, and his doctorate from the University of Chicago. He retired in 1957.

ANTOINETTE B. P. METCALF, from 1910 until 1939 associate librarian of Wellesley College Library, died early in March.

FRANCES PICKETT, former librarian of Huntington College, Montgomery, Ala., died in January. Miss Pickett was one of the early leaders in the Alabama Library Association.

CHARLES B. SHAW, librarian at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., since 1927, died on

Sunday, January 28, after a long illness. Mr. Shaw taught in the summer school of the University of Michigan department of library science in 1932-38, 1940-41, and every summer since 1916. He was lecturer in the library school of Drexel Institute of Technology in the spring terms from 1937 to 1957. He served as consultant to the Carnegie Corporation and was a member of the Advisory Group on College Libraries. In 1947-48 Mr. Shaw went to China under the auspices of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, as advisor on university library problems and to make a survey of their libraries. Mr. Shaw compiled the standard work, *List of Books for College Libraries*, in 1931, and its *Supplement*, 1931-38. In 1947 he edited a book of *American Essays* and revised it in 1955. An ardent amateur printer, he founded the Off-hand Press at his home in 1958.

ACRL Constitution and Bylaws Committee Report to the Board of Directors, June 1960

On June 19 and 22, 1960 the committee met at the Montreal Conference to consider necessary changes in the ACRL Constitution as printed in *College and Research Libraries*, September 1957, and as amended at the San Francisco Conference, 1958.

The changes to be considered by the committee are necessary to bring the ACRL Constitution into agreement with the Constitution of ALA.

The committee recommends the following changes or amendments:

Constitution

ARTICLE III, MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. *Members*—Change first sentence to read: Any . . . member (deleting the words, "personal or institutional or life".)

Sec. 2. *Suspension and Reinstatement*.—Delete entire section. This is taken care of by ALA Constitution, Article III.

ARTICLE VIII. BYLAWS

Sec. 1. *Adoption, Suspension, and Amendments*.—Change last sentence to read: "provided that notice of the proposed changes has been published not less than one month before final consideration."

Respectfully submitted,
Ruth K. Porritt, Chairman 1959/60
ACRL Constitution and Bylaws
Committee

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The foregoing report is printed in compliance with the recommendation of the committee and with Articles VIII and IX of the ACRL Constitution.* These constitutional changes were approved without dissent on the first vote taken at the annual membership meeting held at Cleveland on July 12, 1961. They will require a second vote of approval before they can be effected.



ACRL President's Letter

By Ralph E. Ellsworth

During the first session of the Board of Directors at Midwinter, we had a full and frank discussion of the future status of ACRL in ALA. Most of those present are uneasy, but the majority felt that if ACRL will push harder for its programs it can secure a larger part of the ALA budget. Although I am quite willing to go along with this consensus, I do not like its implications. Yes, we can, if we wish, push harder. But I don't like the idea of pushing around other divisions in ALA any more than I like the idea of their pushing us around. This is not a healthy base for ALA and it will eventually wreck ALA, as I see things.

I am finding that there is a growing realization among ALA members, and certainly among ACRL members, that ALA's present structure, based on type-of-activity organization and type-of-library organizations, cannot continue without wrecking the type-of-library divisions. An association, like an individual, finds its being in doing. It thrives as an integrated entity when the two are merged, but when the two are split the association splits into conflict. That is our dilemma.

Other divisions in ALA feel that ACRL has been weak in developing specific programs. Our position has always been that *CRL* is our major program and that it should continue to be. But our position is not understood or appreciated. We shall have great difficulty convincing the rest of ALA that *CRL* deserves increasing support.

The prospect of developing a book selection service with the grant recently announced by the Council on Library Resources is promising indeed if we are to be allowed to control the nature and direction of the service. If, on the other hand, this has to become a book evaluation service for all types of libraries, I find my enthusiasm for the project greatly diminished. We shall see what develops as we continue.

National Library Week, as it is developing into a year-around effort to win support for libraries, deserves our support this year. I hope all members of ACRL will help. In the past, many ACRL members were not enthusiastic, but the bases for our reluctance no longer exist. The National Library Week officials and staff are a good group and we should have no further difficulties.

I admit that this has not been altogether a good year for ACRL. Our annual statistics have not been published on time; many of our members have not accepted the new ALA dues scale; many fear that ARL's enlargement will harm ACRL; Tauber has resigned as editor of *CRL*; and Rick Harwell has left the ACRL office. But Rick is taking over the editorship of *CRL* and Mark Gormley is proving to be a very able and capable successor to Rick. These are signs that the ACRL membership is willing to assume responsibility for thinking through some of the problems that have, in the past, held back its growth.

The Federal Depository System . . .

(Continued from page 206)

pository privilege.¹¹ During the same hearing Hays also suggested that any school with an enrollment of three thousand to five thousand students should have the opportunity to become a depository.¹²

During hearings on an earlier version of H.R. 8141, one librarian proposed that the "entire urban area," rather than the congressional district, be made the base for designation. Another librarian "wondered if somehow perhaps a more rational approach to the whole problem might be made on the basis of population and proximity to large libraries."¹³ Wilcox contended that "distribution should be based upon geographical location or population centers rather than upon political expediency." Proposing size of student body as the criteria for designation of academic libraries, Wilcox suggested that 750 students be the level above which an academic library would become eligible for designation.¹⁴

The Hays subcommittee seemed most receptive to these proposals for increasing the number of depository libraries. At one point Hays, after explaining that his bill would permit only one depository in districts which had only one by congressional designation, said: "The subcommittee, however, will be open-minded on this matter and, if the testimony we adduce around the country brings out the necessity for more than that, then I am sure that the subcommittee will be willing to entertain such an idea."¹⁵ Hays, in fact, appeared puzzled about the lack of widespread or intensive interest in his efforts to improve the depository system: "The depository law itself is rather an ancient one and I pre-

sume the reason nothing has been done about it before is because the people most affected by it have never brought any pressure on the Congress to do anything about it. As a matter of fact, none has been brought yet."¹⁶

In the late 1930's a chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing gave the library profession a virtual *carte blanche* to "rewrite the federal depository distribution act."¹⁷ Whether or not Congress itself would have made good on the offer, the invitation was not accepted. The Board of Resources of ALA, asked to back a comprehensive survey of depositories as a basis for revision of the law, contended that "most of the facts to be sought were already known and declined to support it. . . . Lack of agreement on the sort of survey to be conducted, lack of money with which to conduct it, lack of conviction that one was needed, and a variety of other reasons" operated to kill the idea.¹⁸

Today the profession has no such broad mandate to rewrite the depository law. H.R. 8141 may be as extensive a revision as we can hope to get at this time.¹⁹ The bill's provisions for additional depositories are inadequate, however. Fortunately, the evidence seems to indicate that Congress might be receptive to an amendment to H.R. 8141 broadening these provisions. Ideally, a comprehensive study of library needs and future development should precede an effort towards that end. Standards should be set which would assure the depository privilege to those libraries which need it and deny it to those present depositories which, in the words of the Powell Report, use it "only as a convenient method for obtaining a small handful of government publications from a central

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 89.

¹² Jerome K. Wilcox, "Report of Status of H.R. 5471," American Library Association, *Public Documents, 1937*, (Chicago, 1937), p. 17.

¹³ *Revision of Depository Library Laws*, (U. S. Congress . . .), p. 172.

¹⁴ H.R. 8141 contains several important provisions in addition to expansion of the number of depositories. See the bill itself and House Report 724, 87th Cong., 1st Sess., for details.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹³ *Hearings, Revision of Depository Library Laws*, (U. S. Congress . . .), p. 49.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 118-19.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 39.

source."²⁰ Such a study might follow some of the suggestions made by Wilcox and others and could well result in a recommendation to depart altogether from the congressional-designation method.

Considerations of time and politics operate against such an ideal approach. H.R. 8141 has passed the House, and there is ample time for Senate passage this session if complicated changes are not made. In any case, a study such as the one contemplated could not be completed speedily. With these factors in mind, it would seem wise to make the amendment as simple and as attractive to the Senate as possible. Fortunately, it appears that this might be done.

H.R. 8141 makes no provision for additional Senatorial designation of depositories. Very likely, the Senate will object to this. While the right of designation is largely formal and relatively unimportant, it is a means by which a legislator can please at least one small group of constituents without antagonizing other groups. Representatives and senators do not spurn such opportunities. Therefore it would seem possible to broaden the provisions for new depositories and, at the same time, make the bill more palatable to the Senate. An amendment to H.R. 8141 allowing each senator to designate one new depository for every one million population in his state would achieve two major objectives:

1. Allow opportunities for immediate designation of approximately 360 depositories. In many states, of course, few additional depositories would be needed and the opportunities would not be fully exploited. But the provision would allow new depositories where they are needed instead of, as in the present bill, allowing many where they are not needed. In California, for instance, the amendment would open up thirty-two opportunities on a statewide basis. In those congres-

sional districts excluded by the present provisions of H.R. 8141, the California senators could use their designations to rectify the situation.

2. The amendment would allow the depository system to grow with future needs. As it now stands, H.R. 8141 would open up a few vacancies on a one-time basis but would leave the system inflexible in the face of future developments. The amendment could be written so as to tie in with official Census Bureau population estimates. The 1960 population figures for each state could be used as the base. Thus, when a state's population increased one million over 1960 figures, each senator would be allowed one more designation. When population has increased another million over 1960, each senator would get another opening. By this provision new opportunities would be opened up periodically in states with growing population and a corresponding need for more depositories. Since a few states have less than one million population today and are unlikely to add a million in the foreseeable future, the amendment should allow every senator one new designation, regardless of his state's population. Even if these designations are never used, the provision might make the amendment acceptable to small-state senators. By allowing both senators from a state one designation each for every million population in their state, rather than one designation for one senator for every five hundred thousand, the amendment should prevent any possibility of the depository system becoming involved in partisan or personal politics.

Getting such an amendment through Congress would require careful timing and, perhaps, intensive lobbying by the library profession. Given the present stage of H.R. 8141 in the legislative process, the most feasible procedure might be:

1. Try to persuade the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, to which the bill has been referred, to accept the amendment as a committee amendment.

²⁰ *Revision of Depository Library Laws*, (U.S. Congress . . .), p. 173.

2. If the amended version of the bill passes the Senate, it would have to go back to the House. This seems likely in any case, since the Senate probably will tack on some kind of senatorial-designation amendment, even if it leaves the other provisions intact. Once in the House, Representative Hays might persuade the House to accede to the Senate version without asking for a conference. If this could be done, the danger of expiration of the bill toward the end of the session could be avoided. In any case, there would be little to lose and much to gain. Even if the bill does not get through this session and has to be reintroduced in the Eighty-eighth Congress, this would be preferable to passage in its present form.

The proposed amendment has one additional major advantage. Presumably, it would be endorsed by the Superintendent of Documents, since the idea of expanded senatorial designation is his own. There is not space nor reason to discuss Mr. Buckley's opposition to H.R. 8141 here. So far as the public record shows, his opposition is directed primarily at that provision of the bill requiring him to distribute to depositories those government publications not printed at the Government Printing Office and at the provision which might, sometime in the future, require him to furnish microfacsimile copies of documents to the proposed regional depositories. So far as additional depositories are concerned, Mr. Buckley has registered opposition primarily to the "piecemeal" designation of depositories. And when asked by Representative Hays if he had any suggestions about an equitable way to expand the depository system, Mr. Buckley replied:

"In view of the fact that in many cases the congressional district designation does not appear to provide adequate service, consideration might be given to expanding the designations for the states at large, which would be the senators' designation."²¹

As for the cost of new depositories, the Hays subcommittee has estimated an \$1,100 annual cost per depository. Assuming that the amended version of H.R. 8141 passes and is exploited to the limit, a most unrealistic assumption, we might have as many as six hundred new depositories at an annual cost of \$660,000. (A realistic estimate would be three hundred at a cost of \$330,000.) Last year Mr. Buckley testified that in fiscal 1961 the profits returned to the Treasury from the sale of government publications "for the first time in the history of the office covered not only the cost of the sales program but also the cost of all the other programs with which the office is charged by law." For fiscal 1962 Mr. Buckley foresaw profits of \$5,600,000, which would be \$876,000 more than the entire appropriation for the Documents Office.²² Thus the expanded depository program could be financed without any increase in appropriations. This would be true even if the cost of all the other provisions of H.R. 8141 are included.

This is, of course, a specious argument. While a program with its way already paid may have smooth sailing in Congress, the taxpayers still would be out \$660,000, and the question of the program's justification remains. In writing the original depository law, Congress assumed that it was a good thing for government publications to be distributed to libraries and to be made accessible through libraries to the public. This assumption is basic to democratic government, and it still underlies the whole depository program. Additional justifications can be advanced for distribution to and accessibility through libraries rather than directly to individuals.

Increasingly in recent years, the federal government has assumed that the

²¹ *Hearings, Sale and Distribution of Government Publications*, (U.S. Congress . . .), p. 10.

²² *Hearings, Legislative Branch Appropriations for 1962*, (U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Appropriations, 87th Cong., 1st Sess.), 1961, pp. 279-80.

national interest requires the appropriation of large sums for aid to higher education. Particular emphasis has been placed upon stimulating and aiding research in colleges and universities. One relatively cheap method of furthering these ends would be to expand the depository program to take in more academic libraries. Too often the depository system has been viewed by government officials as a means by which libraries get something for nothing. With few exceptions, the libraries pay many times over for the privilege. While some libraries have abused the privilege at the expense of others, most depositories serve in effect as agents of the government in disseminating its publications. It is literally true that if depositories did not exist in public, academic, and other libraries, the government would have to invent them

and have to subsidize them. An expanded depository program would be a very good bargain for the federal government.

The taxpayer pays either way. No public or academic library today can provide adequate service without government publications. If Kent State University cannot become a depository and obtain documents free except for postage, it must buy them. The taxpayers of Ohio still foot the bill, and the bill is higher because Kent State cannot take advantage of the automatic and very efficient distribution service of the Documents Office.

To sum up, the passage of an amended version of H.R. 8141, while not an ideal solution in all respects, would lead to a depository system geared to the realities of the 1960's and 1970's, not those of 1857.

an easy, logical guide to skill in using the library

GUIDE TO THE USE OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES

By JEAN KEY GATES, District of Columbia Teachers College.
256 pages, \$3.95 (cloth), \$2.25 (paper)

shows the student how the library can help him

A GUIDE TO THE USE OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES shows students how to use the library to best advantage and gives special pointers on effective use of the college library. It provides a brief but comprehensive treatment of books and libraries, with emphasis on the many types of library materials, both general and specialized, and on the skills needed to locate, select, describe, use, and evaluate these materials for specific purposes. One theme pervades this book — usefulness. Each type of material is discussed in the light of its usefulness to the student. The reasons for choosing a specific kind of material for a given purpose are dis-

cussed; ways of using the materials easily and effectively are enumerated.

NOTE: includes reproductions of many reference materials students will actually use in the library; discusses general materials separately from those which belong in specialized or subject areas; examines specialized reference materials in each subject field; stresses importance of periodicals, magazines, newspapers, and professional journals; describes government publications; a special section shows how to use the library in preparing an undergraduate research paper.

write for your
examination
copy

MH

COLLEGE
DIVISION

McGRAW-HILL BOOK CO., INC.
330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

Australian Bibliography . . .

(Continued from page 212)

and include such earlier theses as may come to light.

Size of area, uneven spread of population: these are the dominant undertones which accompany all statements concerning literature, science, description, general cultural achievement in Australia. None can gainsay their significance. The effect of these two strains is doubly felt when we look for published writings on the separate regions of the Commonwealth. Not even the Department of Post-War Reconstruction, which flourished between 1943 and 1949 (when it became the Department for National Development) succeeded in producing a bibliography for each state when it caused the compilation of the *Regional Planning Bibliography* (1948-1950)¹ undertaken by its Regional Planning Division at the request of a conference of Commonwealth and State officers. The regional planning bibliography covers only *New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia* and *Northern Australia*, and a supplementary volume, *Australia's Vegetation, Forestry and Timber Resources* (1948). These bibliographies were intended principally to serve the need for economic planning essential to Australia's development after the second world war, and they are consequently but quite naturally limited to publications dealing with the industrial and agricultural potential of the regions. It is interesting to note that Western Australia is the region best served with bibliographies. F. G. Steere compiled a *Bibliography of Books, Articles and Pamphlets Dealing with Western Australia Issued since its Discovery in 1616* (1923).⁴⁶ A supplement with the title *Additions to Steere's Bibliography of Western Australia* was made in 1924, but it does not appear to have been printed. In 1953 F. K. Crowley published his *Records of*

Western Australia, Vol. 1,¹⁹ a huge roneoed volume of almost eleven hundred pages. Clearly, sparsity of population does not necessarily prevent bibliographic work.

A region only recently served by bibliographic treatment is Tasmania. E. D. Flinn's *The History, Politics and Economy of Tasmania in the Literature, 1856-1959* (1961)²⁴ is a reliable and very useful guide to Australia's second oldest state.

For South Australia, T. Gill's *Bibliography of South Australia* (1886)²⁵ is still the only published list of sources, while the only bibliography of New South Wales, issued by its own Public Library under the title *Works on New South Wales, comp. . . . under the direction of R. C. Walker*,³⁸ is of about the same vintage: 1878. However, each state library keeps card indexes of current references to its own state.

In addition there exist a few bibliographies of small areas, e.g., towns, river valleys, etc. which are too specialized to be mentioned here. In general, however, regional bibliography is still largely terra incognita.

It will have been noted that I have not dealt with some major bibliographic enterprises which have not only commanded a great deal of enthusiastic work but some of which have attracted substantial monetary support from government agencies.

However, my aim has been to limit myself to the subject: "Australia—Bibliography." This does not include the practice (and theory) of bibliography in Australia, a practice which has had the benefit of numerous librarians of great ability and perseverance, and which has produced some really first-rate tools. Without these, Australian scholarship would be very seriously hampered. Since they fall outside the scope of this paper I hope to be able to discuss elsewhere and with leisure the full range of "Bibliography, Australian."

Bibliography

1. Australia. Department of National Development. Division of Regional Development. *A Classified and Selective Bibliography on Australia for Regional Planning Purposes*, comp. by KATHLEEN M. HERBERG. Canberra: The Department, 1948-1950. (Roneoed). (Parts 2-3, 5, 7-8 and Supplement only published to date).
2. Australia. National Library. *Annual Catalogue of Australian Publications*. Nos. 1-25. Canberra: Government printer, 1937-1960. (Superseded, 1961, by *Australian National Bibliography*).
3. Australia. National Library. *Select Bibliography on Economic and Social Conditions in Australia, 1918-1953*. [Canberra]: The Library, 1953.
4. Australian Bibliographical Centre. *Australian Bibliography and Bibliographical Services*. Canberra: Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, 1960.
5. *Australian Education Index*. [Melbourne]: ACER, 1957- . No. [1]- . Quarterly.
6. *Australian Journal of Science*. Sydney: Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, 1938- . v.1- .
7. *Australian Periodical Index*. Sydney: The Library, 1956- . Monthly. (Issued as a supplement to the *Monthly Catalogue of the Public Library of New South Wales*. Continues the Mitchell Library's *Index to Periodicals*, item 39.)
8. *Australian Public Affairs Information Service: a Subject Index to Current Literature*. Canberra: National Library, July 1945- . v.1- . Monthly.
9. *Australian Science Abstracts: Supplement to the Australian Journal of Science*. 1922-June 1957. v.1-22.
10. *Australian Science Index*. Melbourne: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 1957- . v.[1] . Monthly, with annual cumulations.
11. *Australian Social Science Abstracts*. [Melbourne]: Australian National Research Council, Committee on Research in the Social Sciences, Mar. 1946-Nov. 1954. Nos. 1-18.
12. *Biblionews: Monthly Letter to Members*. [Sydney]: Book Collectors Society of Australia, Apr. 1947- . no.1- .
13. Borchardt, Dietrich Hans. *Checklist of Royal Commissions, Select Committees of Parliament and Boards of Inquiry*. Cremorne: The Stone Copying Co. v.1, "Commonwealth of Australia, 1900-1950," 1958; v.2: "Tasmania," 1856-1949, 1960. (Studies in Australian Bibliography, no. 7, 10).
14. Brosse, Charles de. *Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes*. 2v. Paris: Durand, 1756.
15. Callander, John. *Terra Australis Cognita; or, Voyages to the Terra Australis or Southern Hemisphere, During the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*. . . . 3v. Edinburgh: Donaldson, 1766-1768.
16. Cole, Arthur Harrison. *A Finding List of Royal Commission Reports in the British Dominions*. Prepared under the direction of ARTHUR HARRISON COLE, with an introductory essay by HUGH McDOWELL CLOKIE. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1939.
17. Cox, Edward Godfrey. *A Reference Guide to the Literature of Travel, Including Voyages, Geographical Descriptions, Adventures, Shipwrecks and Expeditions*. 3v. Seattle: University of Washington, 1935-1949.
18. Craig, Jean. *Bibliography of Public Administration in Australia (1850-1947)*. With an Introduction by T. H. KEWLEY. Sydney: Department of Government and Public Administration, University of Sydney, 1955.
19. Crowley, Francis Keble. *The Records of Western Australia*. Perth, Publications Committee of the University of Western Australia, 1953- . v.1- .
20. Dalrymple, Alexander. *An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean*. . . . 2v. London: The author, 1770-1771.
21. David, Sir Tannatt William Edgeworth.

- The Geology of the Commonwealth of Australia*, ed. and much supplemented by W. R. BROWNE. 3v. London: Arnold [1950].
22. Davis, S. R. and Hughes, Colin A. "The Literature of Australian Government and Politics," *Australian Journal of Politics*, IV (1958), 107-33.
 23. Ferguson, John Alexander. *Bibliography of Australia*. Sydney: Angus, 1941-. v.1- . v.1: 1784-1830; v.2: 1831-1838; v.3, 1839-1845; v.4, 1846-1850.
 24. Flinn, Elizabeth. *The History, Politics and Economy of Tasmania in the Literature, 1856-1959*. Hobart: University of Tasmania Library, 1961.
 25. Gill, Thomas. *Bibliography of South Australia*. Adelaide: Government Printer, 1886.
 26. Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. *General Index . . . 1801-1852*. 3v. London: H.M.S.O.
 27. Gross, Alan. *Attainment: Being a Critical Study of the Literature of Federation, with Bibliography*. Melbourne: Bread and Cheese Club, 1948.
 28. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand*. Melbourne: University Press, 1940-. v.1- . Semi-annual.
 29. Holmes, John Dashwood. "Bibliography on Federation." 15v. MS in National Library of Australia, Canberra.
 30. Holmes, Sir Maurice. *Captain James Cook . . . a Bibliographical Excursion*. London: Edwards, 1952.
 31. Kerr, Robert. *A General History and Collections of Voyages and Travels, Arranged in Systematic Order. . . .* 18v. Edinburgh: Blackwood, 1811-1817.
 32. Lynam, Edward William O'Flaherty. *Richard Hakluyt and His Successors: a Volume Issued to Commemorate the Centenary of the Hakluyt Society*. London: The Society, 1946.
 33. Marshall, Mary Jacqueline (Meston). *Union List of Higher Degree Theses in Australian University Libraries*. Hobart: University of Tasmania Library, 1959.
 34. Miller, Edmund Morris. *Australian Literature from Its Beginnings to 1935: a Descriptive and Bibliographical Survey of Books by Australian Authors in Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Criticism and Anthology with Subsidiary Entries to 1938*. 2v. Melbourne: University Press, 1940.
 35. Miller, Edmund Morris. *Australian Literature: a Bibliography to 1938 Extended to 1950*, ed. with a historical outline and descriptive commentaries by FREDERICK T. MACARTNEY. Sydney: Angus [1956].
 36. Musgrave, Anthony. *Bibliography of Australian Entomology, 1775-1930; with Biographical Notes on Authors and Collectors*. Sydney: Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, 1932.
 37. New South Wales. Public Library, Sydney. *Australasian Bibliography: Catalogue of Books in the Free Public Library, Sydney, Relating to or Published in Australasia. . . .* Sydney: Government Printer, 1893. 3 parts in 1 vol.
 38. New South Wales. Public Library, Sydney. *Works on New South Wales*, comp. at the Free Public Library, Sydney, under the direction of R. C. WALKER. . . . Sydney: Government Printer, 1878.
 39. New South Wales. Public Library. Mitchell Library. *Index to Periodicals 1944-1955*. 3v. Sydney: Public Library of N.S.W., 1950-1957.
 40. Pinkerton, John. *A General Collection of the Best and Most Interesting Voyages and Travels in All Parts of the World . . . Digested on a New Plan*. 17v. London: Longman, 1808-1814.
 41. Royal Commonwealth Society, London. *Subject Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Empire Society, Formerly Royal Colonial Institute*, by Evan Lewin. 4v. London: The Society, 1930-1937.
 42. Serle, Percival. *A Bibliography of Australasian Poetry and Verse, Australia and New Zealand*. Melbourne: University Press, 1925.
 43. Silver, S. William. *Catalogue of the York Gate Library, Formed by S. William Silver; an Index to the Literature of Geography, Maritime and Inland Discovery, Commerce and Colonisation*, by Edward Augustus Petherick. 2d ed. London: Murray, 1886.
 44. Spence, Sydney A. *A Bibliography of Selected Early Books and Pamphlets Relating to Australia, 1610-1880*. London: The author, 1952.

- . — . *Supplement: and Extension from 1881-1900*. 1955.
45. Spence, Sydney A. *Captain James Cook, R.N. (1728-1779): a Bibliography of His Voyages, to Which is Added Other Works Relating to His Life, Conduct and Nautical Achievements*. Mitcham: The author, 1960.
46. Steere, Francis Grylls. *Bibliography of Books, Articles and Pamphlets Dealing with Western Australia Issued Since Its Discovery in 1616*. Perth: Government Printer, 1923.
- . "Additions to Steere's 'Bibliography of Western Australia.'" [Perth: 1924] Typescript.
47. Streit, Robert. *Missionsliteratur von Australien und Ozeanien, 1525-1950*, begonnen von P. Robert Streit; fortgeführt von P. Johannes Dindinger. Freiburg: Herder, 1955.
48. *Studies in Australian Bibliography*. Cremona: Stone Copying Co., 1954- . no. 1- .
49. [Sweet and Maxwell's] *Legal Bibliography of the British Commonwealth of Nations*. 2d ed., comp. by W. HAROLD MAXWELL and LESLIE F. MAXWELL. London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1955- . v. 1 .
50. Whittell, Hubert Massey. *The Literature of Australian Birds: a History and a Bibliography of Australian Ornithology*. Perth: Paterson Brokensha, 1954.

Be an Early Bookworm!

Make your reservation early, for the third annual Rare Book Conference on June 15 and 16, at the University of Miami, in Coral Gables, Fla. The topic will be Book Illustration.

Registration fee is \$30.00, and includes dormitory room and two dinners. Send your reservation and check to Mark M. Gormley, ACRL Executive Secretary, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, before June 1.

Four Extraordinary Library Sets

LE VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND. Oeuvres Completes. 36 volumes.
 ½ leather bindings (slightly scuffed) Paris 1838 \$95.00

AMBROSE BIERCE. Collected Works. 12 volumes. Ltd. Edition. With 2 pp.
 ALS from A.B. to Neale \$160.00

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. Complete Works. 22 volumes. The Monumental AZTEC EDITION. Ltd. to 250 sets. \$120.00

JOHN RUSKIN. Complete Works. 39 volumes. The famous LIBRARY EDITION. Bound in full blind-stamped morocco \$150.00

IRA J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
 Booksellers - - Publishers - - Importers
 Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

Try our outstanding Search Service with your next want list

Special Collections . . .

(Continued from page 216)

nary in Detroit, and some were discovered—to my great amazement—among an array of other uncataloged gift books of varying value and importance in the relatively new St. John's Seminary in Plymouth, Michigan. Some were even offered for sale in New York a few years ago. It so happened that at the time of Father Richard's death, an almost illiterate person made a list of the good Father's rather shabby belongings that included the books in his library. It seems important to me to see that someone translates this list into bibliographical language so that as many books as possible can be located and re-assembled, if necessary. For early Detroit history and an understanding of Father Richard's life and career, the contents of his library would certainly reveal a good deal of information. Too bad this very special collection was dispersed, but at least there is a scanty list.

We are aware of the fact that some collections were assembled which should be dispersed, although the owner and prospective donor may think otherwise. It is the rigid rule and policy of some libraries not to accept any collection which is being presented with the stipulation of being kept together. It seems, however, that librarians have grown so much accustomed to receiving generous gifts that they are sometimes prone to refuse a perfectly legitimate request of a donor who wants his books kept together. After all, why shouldn't a person have the perfectly natural thought of visualizing in one location his life's most cherished endeavor? Many librarians appear to be so convinced that collections are given to an institution for no other reason but the advantage of income tax deduction that they are likely to overlook the often genuine desire of a person to see his collection in toto preserved in his favorite institution. Certainly, if no special classification scheme has to be

devised, and space is available, there is no valid reason for refusing this stipulation. This decision depends, of course, on the importance of the material. When presented with "50 books of the year 1958," we most certainly are inclined to refuse a request for physical togetherness. Yet, we might be able to persuade the collector to make the gift even though his particular request has to be turned down, by showing him that by using the 1958 list of books published by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, his collection can be assembled at any time without much effort. There is a danger of separating books belonging to a special collection and incorporating them in the general holdings of the library by using the adopted classification. Parts of the collection may be worn out sooner than others. Some material may be used more frequently in connection with research for purposes other than the fact that they are the collection. It is conceivable, for instance, that a library school assignment prescribes studies on English children's magazines. In this case, magazines which belong to a Kate Greenaway collection because they contain some of her illustrations will be used in a completely different context from the one for which they were originally assembled. In this case, precautions can be taken in advance by retaining such magazines in the rare book collection to assure careful use.

In some cases, it is possible to convince the donor that not all of his books warrant being kept together. Part of his collection can be incorporated in the rare book department to form a small but desirable special collection; the rest would be more useful if made easily available to the general public. In recent years, the Detroit Public Library has successfully separated in this manner a cookbook collection of about three thousand volumes, retaining about three hundred in the rare book department, and a history of children's literature col-

lection which was divided and shared by the rare book and language and literature departments.

One more important aspect of the administration is the publicizing of special collections, not only the ones contained in our own institutions, but especially collections which are found in unlikely places. Personally, I know of ten or more such collections. The Detroit Institute of Arts houses, for instance, part of the Whitney-Hoff collection of fine bindings, and one of the finest collections of books on puppetry, formerly collected and owned by the well-known book designer Paul McPharlin. In the Toledo (Ohio) Art Museum is one of only two collections in the United States devoted to a "Museum of the Book." In a relatively small public library in Saginaw, Michigan, I recently saw an exhibit of a substantial collection of miniature books. Many historical museums and societies have book and manuscript materials which have not been recorded or described in library literature.

Some few tools available for locating special collections are the now somewhat outdated *Special Library Resources* (1941), Lee Ash's *Subject Collections, American Literary Manuscripts*, published recently by the Modern Language Association, and DeRicci's *Census*, with the forthcoming supplement. These are by no means all-inclusive, and it does seem that all of us should assume the responsibility of reporting to proper places all significant special collections which come to our attention. One source of information which may be overlooked by some is the subject listing of specialized dealers in the *AB Bookman's Yearbook*. When trying to locate special collections for research purposes, specialized book dealers are always most helpful.

Librarians are often surprised when patrons and scholars take it for granted that some special collection should be available in their institution. All of us should make a genuine attempt to form

special collections. Universities are expected to have collections on their alumni and the history of the institution. The Detroit Public Library, located in the center of the automotive industry, is expected to have an automotive history collection; it has one of the best. Local history collections are expected in even the smallest public library, and so are biographical data of important citizens, and works of local authors.

It is my opinion that special classification schemes are not necessary. Physical separation of collections is often useful, sometimes unavoidable. Checklists or catalogs of special collections are always an asset, especially when the collection must be dispersed and incorporated in the general holdings. There is no library which can escape the acquisition of special collections and the problems connected with their administration.

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

**Library Agency
WIESBADEN · GERMANY**

*Direct service
on all German language
books and periodicals*

*

*Orders and inquiries are invited on
both new and out-of-print material*

*

*Farmington Plan agent
for West and East Germany*

*

*For economy, speed, and accuracy
you may rely upon your*

German agent

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

Who Uses . . .

(Continued from page 222)

and dining halls ranked somewhat lower, with still fewer coming from or going to laboratories. As would be expected, there was relatively little traffic between laboratories and the Dewey Library or the General and Humanities Library, a much higher percentage between laboratories and the Science Library. Laboratories ranked surprisingly low in Engineering Library traffic, classrooms high.

A composite picture of hourly use in the libraries is shown in Table IV. It is interesting that early evening use on week ends slightly exceeded that on week days. On all days the heaviest use was between 1 and 2 P.M.

A brief description of each library surveyed and some comments on statistics for each one may add to the meaningfulness of this analysis.

The General and Humanities Library includes the central reference department and the union catalog. In addition to reference materials, the collections serviced consist of books and journals in the various fields of the humani-

ties and those of non-specialized science and technology. Reserve books for humanities courses required of all undergraduates are housed in another location. Nevertheless, the General and Humanities Library had the highest percentage of undergraduate use—56 per cent. Other categories of MIT users were more or less in the same ratio as the average for all the libraries (Table I). Since the union catalog and the reference department, which handles interlibrary loans, are located here, one would expect the 41 per cent of non-MIT users shown in Table II.

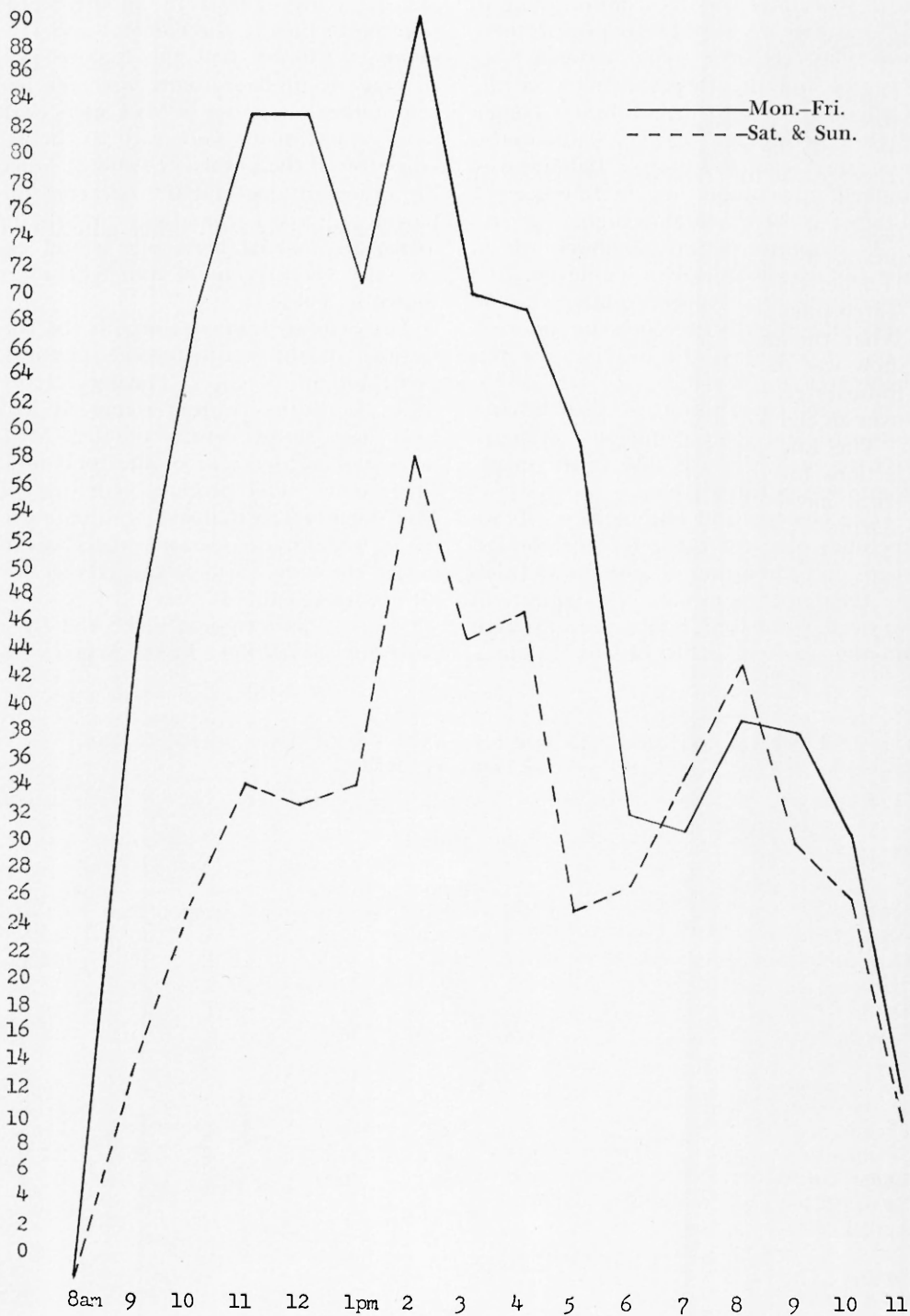
The Science Library contains the collections in the mathematical, physical, earth and life sciences. The most accessible of all the reading rooms, it had heavy use—60 per cent of the total MIT users and 44 per cent of the total non-MIT users. The proportionate use of MIT faculty, research staff, graduate students, undergraduates, and others was in nearly the same ratio as the average for all libraries (Table I).

The use pattern was rechecked by a two-hour survey held in the Science Li-

TABLE 3: WHERE MIT USERS CAME FROM AND WERE GOING
MAY 11-17, 1959

(Figures are percentages)						
<i>Library</i>	Class	Dining Hall	Living Quarters	Laboratory	Office	Other
All Libraries	20.5	9.9	37.5	7.3	10.9	13.9
General & Humanities	17.4	10.5	40.9	6.2	10.3	14.7
Science	17.3	9.4	39.6	9.9	10.4	13.4
Dewey	23.5	11.8	34.7	2.2	11.3	16.5
Engineering	31.8	8.5	28.5	7.0	12.9	11.3
<i>All Libraries</i>						
(By Class of User)						
Faculty and DSR	4.5	6.7	18.7	17.4	45.9	6.8
Graduates	18.5	9.8	33.7	9.2	16.6	12.2
Undergraduates	26.7	11.1	46.0	4.1	12.1
April 1960						

HOURLY AVERAGE OF PEOPLE ENTERING THE LIBRARIES,
May 11-19, 1959



brary on October 25, 1960, using the same questionnaires and the same method of distribution. The day and hours chosen were those in which the percentages of types of users most nearly matched the average percentages of types of users in all the libraries surveyed in May 1959. The results were nearly the same as the previous ones in all categories of users and uses, the chief change being an increase in use for class preparation—from 56 per cent to 61.6 per cent. This is a reflection chiefly of the research staff who increased their class preparation use by 11.5 per cent. Use of the library for research purposes was slightly greater, too. What the new brief survey seemed to show was that the pattern of use of our libraries remained relatively unchanged over an eighteen-month period.

The Engineering Library houses collections for the civil and sanitary, electrical, mechanical, navel architecture and marine engineering departments. The fact that it is less accessible than Science may account for the fact that only 9 per cent of the total outside users found their way there, and the week-end use was low. This is explained in part by shorter week-end hours than in the General and Humanities or Science libraries. The Engineering Library shows the only significant difference in traffic pattern from the average; a considerably higher proportion of users were coming from or going to class. Though the number of undergraduates using this library was in nearly the same proportion as for all libraries surveyed, it is significant that the undergraduate dormitories are located at some distance away.

The Dewey Library is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the rest of the MIT campus. It serves the School of Industrial Management, including the department of economics. This library maintains a large corporation file, and a special collection of industrial relations pamphlets and documents as well as other materials within its fields of in-

terest. Here students form 86 per cent of the users, with graduate students in the majority. The latter used Dewey heavily for class preparation—67.5 per cent. Only 6 per cent of the total outsiders used this library.

The statistics on outside users (Table II) were of considerable help in formulating the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries Membership Plan for Industry, established in 1960. Also, these figures will continue to be useful in deliberations with other educational institutions in the urban area on the problems of cross-use of libraries by faculties and students. Information drawn from the survey has been helpful, too, in planning the hours during which the libraries are open, and the types and number of personnel needed. The traffic pattern and the heavy use by undergraduates are being carefully studied by the planners in their considerations of future building needs at MIT.

Herbert Lang & Cie

Agents for Libraries

BERNE — SWITZERLAND

Cable address: Herbertbooks.

Careful Service

*Swiss and European Continental
Books and Periodicals*

•

We are prepared to accept not only your current orders but also your "special cases" on new and second hand publications.

•

Farmington Plan Agents for Switzerland

HERBERT LANG

Degrees Held . . .

(Continued from page 228)

There are 65 libraries with collections of between 250,000 and 500,000 volumes: for the librarians of 2 of these, no educational information was found; of the remaining 63, all have the bachelor's degree, 2 of these librarians have no other degrees, 9 others have a B.L.S. in addition to the undergraduate degree, and 1 has a library school certificate. Thirty-two librarians in this group have an M.A. and for 24 of them it is the highest degree held, although 14 have in addition the B.L.S., 1 has the M.L.S., 1 a certificate, and 2 have both the B.L.S. and M.L.S. For 14 additional librarians, the M.L.S. is the only master's degree. There are 13 librarians in this group with doctorates—7 in subject fields and 6 in library studies. Eleven (17.4 per cent) of these 63 librarians do not have a library degree, the other 52 have certificates, B.L.S., M.L.S., and library studies doctorates in various combinations, although 2 have only the certificate and 26 only the B.L.S. Three librarians do not have library degrees although they have attended library school. Of those holding a doctorate in a subject field, 3 have library degrees.

Of the next group of libraries, those having between 100,000 and 250,000 volumes, educational information was found on 135 librarians of a possible 154. All but 2 of these librarians have a bachelor's degree; 1 of them has only a certificate from a library school, the other received a diploma from a seminary and later acquired both a library degree and an M.A. For 24 librarians, the bachelor's degree is terminal, although 21 of them have in addition the B.L.S. and 1 of these has also the L.L.B. Seventy-two librarians in this group have a subject master's degree; for 48 of them, it is the highest degree, although 38 also have a library degree or degrees. For 35 librarians, the M.L.S. is the only master's degree. There are 28 librarians in this group who hold

the doctor's degree—21 in a subject area and 7 in library studies. Library degrees are held by a total of 116 librarians in this group; of the 19 (14 per cent) who do not have library degrees, 3 have attended a library school for some period. Thirteen of those who have subject doctorates also have a library degree.

The final group of librarians to be surveyed supervise libraries with fewer than 100,000 volumes but with more than 50,000. The *American Library Directory* lists 268 libraries of this size, but educational information could be found for the librarians of only 215 of them. All but 1 of these librarians has the bachelor's degree; this librarian attended college, but did not take a degree. For 64 the bachelor's degree is terminal, although all but 6 have had further professional education, and 56 of them have graduated from library school, and 2 from theological seminaries. Subject master's degrees are held by 82 of these librarians; this is the terminal degree for 69 of them, but 63 of these have library degrees. For 66 others the M.L.S. is the only master's degree held. Twelve librarians in this group have a subject Ph.D., 2 have doctorates in library studies, and 2 the Ed.D. A library degree is held by 197 of the 215 librarians; of the 18 (8.4 per cent) who do not have library degrees, 6 have attended library schools. Eight of the subject doctorates and both of the doctorates of education also hold a library degree.

This brief survey of the educational backgrounds of our head college and university librarians has shown that as a group they meet the standards set by the profession and move beyond them. They are broadly educated: only 13 of 468 who hold the bachelor's degree have terminated their formal education at that point, 338 have at least one master's degree, and 88 have doctorates. Although 61 do not have degrees in library studies, 11 of them have attended library school, leaving only 50 who do not have formal library education of some kind.

... No Indexes

(Continued from page 230)

the aim of authors who write in a philosophical vein. One would expect them, especially, to assume that their works will be quoted. The index means to this end, surprisingly enough, is omitted by Jacques Barzun in *The House of Intellect* (Harper, 1959). In *The Fourth Branch of Government* (Houghton, 1959), Douglas Cator is concerned about press-governmental relations in Washington, but is unconcerned about leaving the intricacies of these relationships unindexed. On the contemporary scene abroad, Chester Bowles in 1956 wrote a fact-crammed work, *Africa's Challenge to America* (University of California Press). Obviously, the challenge is greater now than then. And when we turn to it for certain facts, we find no way to retrieve the information.

EDUCATION. Books on education may be of general interest or for specialists. Books of both kinds come without indexes; such as *Soviet Education Today* (De Graff, 1959), by Deanna Levin and *Visual Methods in Education* (Philosophical Library, 1957), by William C. Sumner. In *Undercover Teacher* (Doubleday, 1960), George N. Allen treats factually conditions which Evan Hunter treats fictionally in *The Blackboard Jungle* (Simon & Schuster, 1954). But the former, without an index, has no more reference value than the latter.

RELIGION. One can understand, perhaps, index omissions in books of exhortation. But differences of opinion are common in the field of religion, and it seems that authors would be sure to include indexes to their interpretations. Libuse Miller neglects to do this in *The Christian and the World of Unbelief* (Abingdon, 1957); nor does A. C. Bouquet provide an index to *Christian Faith and Non-Christian Religions* (Harper, 1958).

SCIENCE. Depending upon the subject

treated, the college public is, at one and the same time, both professional and lay. In either role, this public tends to channel its subject curiosity; therefore, it needs indexes to particulars which interest it. Examples of works which do not meet this need are: *Scientific Uses of Earth Satellites* (University of Michigan Press, 1958), edited by James Van Allen, and *Galaxies to Man* (Random House, 1959), by John Pfeiffer.

MISCELLANEOUS. There are many titles which lack enough common characteristics to disclose categories other than the foregoing ones. We have in mind titles which, in treatment, come within the purview of college library requirements. The books cover a variety of subjects—Islamic law, retarded children, philately, demonology. Here are two which one would assume would have indexes but do not: *Foundations of Capitalism* (Philosophical Library, 1959), by Oliver C. Cox, and Harold M. Mayer's *Port of Chicago and the St. Lawrence Seaway* (University of Chicago Press), which is the 1957 imprint that caused Angle⁶ so much trouble.

ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES. This heading segregates titles published by such organizations. As collective action increases, the number of titles issued or sponsored by organizations increases. Many of these publications are reports of the latest findings and developments in the various disciplines; many are continuations. For some agencies, as departments of universities, no indexes are due to limited budgets.⁷ Associations and agencies may also omit indexes because they sell at low prices.⁸ There should be a greater opportunity to effect improve-

⁶ *Op. cit.*

⁷ Ernest O. Campbell and others, *When a City Closes Its Schools* (Chapel Hill, N. C.: Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, 1960), 195p. \$1.00 paper.

⁸ William Kvaraceus and others, *Delinquent Behavior: Culture and the Individual*. (Washington D. C.: Juvenile Delinquency Project. National Education Association, 1959), 147p. \$1.25; and National Reading Conference, *Starting and Improving College Reading Programs; the 8th Yearbook of the Conference*; edited by Oscar Causey and William Ellen. (Fort Worth: The Conference, Bailey Building, Texas Christian University, 1959), 196p. \$2.50 paper.

ments with the cooperation of their officials because so many are members of the academic community and because libraries of institutions of higher learning probably constitute their best market.

The writer hopes that librarians will be interested in checking for books without indexes among their recent acquisitions. Their search may locate other titles under the headings used here or accumulate titles which fall within other categories. If this should be the case, we can conclude that many titles are being acquired that do not meet the index criterion of permanent value. As time passes, it seems that books now current are less likely to be widely read and more likely to be used as sources for later scholarly research; hence the need for indexes.

At least, a non-indexed work serves notice to the searcher that he is "on his own." But a poor index perpetrates a kind of literary fraud in that it can lead the unwary reader to infer that there is nothing in a work on his or her problem. Garloch's article⁹ on inadequate indexing has been cited, and librarians know that their representatives on the Z39 Subcommittee of the American Standards Association helped to draft the standards adopted by this Association.¹⁰ The standards need to be adapted for daily use by book selectors. One way might be to devise indicators of thoroughness which can be applied to various types of books categorized by form, content, readers, etc.

The index is important, but it is not the only feature of the bibliographic apparatus (broadly defined). Its best features are standards of good practice which contribute to a reader's understanding and which enable a searcher to find most readily data pertinent to his inquiry and make possible his recourse to other sources with the least delay.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, 3051-3055.

¹⁰ "Z39 Subcommittee on Indexing; American Standards Association: Report, 1958," *Library Journal*, LXXXIII (1958), 1351-1358.

Experience suggests that any search, taking no more time than that for this article, will as surely disclose instances of sub-standard practice. Illustrative is *The Goals of Higher Education* (Harvard University Press, 1960), edited by W. D. Weatherford, Jr. It is a collection of lectures by six prominent educators. None, except Gordon Allport, gives footnotes or citations. These markedly increase the scope of the one lecture, leading readers to citations of works with more data on the facets of Allport's subject of interest to them.

We share with scholars an interest in this deteriorative situation but, more directly, because librarianship is concerned with the relative quality of a title, both as book and work, whatever the subject, which is the primary interest of the scholar. Therefore, it might be appropriate for librarians to consider initially the improvement of the apparatus. A committee of librarians could do the groundwork by offering conclusive evidence of the deterioration. Such action will bring librarians in contact with professors on the campus and as officials of their associations. We should be able to arouse their interest by making them aware of the increasing difficulty they will encounter in their research due to the faulty bibliographic apparatus of more and more books.

For maximum effectiveness, any steps to bring about improvements in the situation would probably have to be done by a joint committee of librarians and scholars. Their prestige will aid immeasurably because the improvements themselves must come from action by their own brethren, by other writers, and by publishers. But with publishers librarians should have not inconsiderable influence for, as they admit, the library market absorbs "a good half of their adult non-fiction (best-sellers and reprints aside)."¹¹

¹¹ Daniel Melcher, "The Library Market," *American Library and Book Trade Annual, 1960*, edited by Wyllis E. Wright (New York: Bowker, 1959), p. 43.

The cooperation of librarians and scholars may not be without its difficulties because the approach of each to the problem is different: the librarian, that of the generalist; the scholar, that of the subject specialist. If, however, both work together to improve the apparatus which benefits scholars personally, then one might not be overly optimistic to expect further support from them in building collections of permanent value. They should see that this, too, is to their advantage for, after all, the product with which we deal comes largely from their hands.

Readers interested in pursuing this matter further can obtain on request to the writer a bibliography of one hundred non-indexed titles published in the five-year period 1956-1960 arranged alphabetically by author under the headings used in this article.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW SAYS:

"A great and needed work . . ."

THE INTERPRETER'S BIBLE

One of the most popular, most comprehensive commentaries available today. Double text, exegesis, exposition all on the Working Page; plus Introductions, exhaustive General Articles, maps, charts and photographic illustrations.

12-volume set, \$89.50

Each volume, \$8.75

ABINGDON PRESS

NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

In Canada: G. R. Welch Company, Ltd., Toronto
In Australasia: Thomas C. Lofthian, Melbourne

The Definitive Index

**of the entire
aerospace field**

THE PACIFIC AEROSPACE LIBRARY UNITERM INDEX

finds the exact technical material you want from more than 300 English language scientific periodicals covering:

aerodynamics • missile design • rocketry • astronautics • nuclear physics • metallurgy • communications • data acquisition and processing • mathematics • radar • computers • physics • automation • electronics • physical chemistry • aviation medicine • plastics • ceramics • ordnance • production • management

Material is located rapidly with pin-point accuracy. Sources include translations of Russian journals and other publications of worldwide scope.

The UNITERM INDEX is unique in its field; more than 50% of the periodicals indexed do not appear in any other cumulative index. It is not bulky, complete in its binder it weighs only 3½ pounds.

One Year's service—cumulated by-monthly \$250.00

obtainable from

PACIFIC AEROSPACE LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE AEROSPACE SCIENCES

7660 Beverly Blvd.

Los Angeles 36, California

Automatic Records . . .

(Continued from page 232)

pulled to match invoices, and are inserted in the read unit of the cardatype. A control panel, wired for this particular purpose, enables the operator, by entering the actual invoice amount in the keyboard, to create a payment (Payables Distribution) card for each item, which includes all information from the encumbrance card being read. A total card (Accounts Payable) is prepared automatically for each invoice, proving both the vendor's footings and the operator's postings.

These Payables Distribution and Accounts Payable cards are held in a suspense file while the invoices, accompanied by the original encumbrance cards, are being checked in the order department. As the books are checked with invoices, the encumbrance cards are placed in the volume. The invoice is approved and returned to the accounting office. If an item is missing, a form notice of change of invoice is prepared and attached with the IBM cards to the approved invoice. The accounting office destroys the Detail Payment card for the undelivered item, corrects the Accounts Payable card, returns the encumbrance card to the Orders Out file, and sends the notice to the vendor.

A Balance Forward card for each of the 150 budget accounts comprising the book fund shows payments to date, orders outstanding, budget allocation, and unobligated balance. Each week the Payable Distribution cards for invoices approved are sorted by budget account, merged with the balance cards for active accounts and posted to the budget ledger using the cardatype. Actually, both new orders and payments are posted in the same operation. A new balance card is created for each active account.

The Payables Distribution cards are filed in a Paid but Not Cataloged file. When the book has been cataloged, the

encumbrance cards placed in it at the time of invoice approval are returned to the accounting office. They are then matched on the collator with the payment cards which are transferred to a Paid and Cataloged file.

To this point, either the order procedure adopted or the alternatives which were rejected would have produced essentially identical results. It was the additional operations which follow that influenced the decision.

In early thinking, much weight was given to the possibility of using the IBM cards for temporary cataloging. The IBM cards would be used to prepare temporary entries for the catalog, using the order number as the temporary call number. Actually, for reasons not related to the procedures, little use has thus far been made of this possibility.

Claiming of undelivered orders is a useful by-product of the procedures adopted. The Orders Outstanding file is searched with the collator for delinquent items, and 3x5 slips are typed automatically for each item. These slips may be used to claim delivery of an item or to request invoices for items already delivered.

Another feature is the reordering of cancelled items. Under the system adopted, once cards have been punched for an item, it is possible to reproduce and alter them to reorder from any other source. This feature has been more useful than originally anticipated. More important, however, is the maintenance of an *active* quotation file. In this library, the quotation file had been a safe burial place for a request; if not favorably reported after one quotation request, an item was well nigh forgotten.

Under present procedures, whenever a book purchase request for an out-of-print item is received without a second-hand catalog reference, the quotation procedure is instituted. IBM cards are punched in the normal way, except that no vendor is recorded. A three-part form

is prepared for the item: a quotation request to be sent to an appropriate dealer, a slip for filing into the public catalog bearing the legend "Recommended for Purchase," and a card to be placed in the quotation file on which are recorded the dealers invited to quote.

The IBM cards are kept in lots by month of quotation. If an item is offered the cards are pulled and are used to create the purchase order. Cards remaining after four months are re-listed on a single-part form for sending to another dealer, and the IBM cards are advanced to the proper month.

Whenever an item on order is cancelled, it is entered in the quotation routine without any additional card punching. When an item has been in the

procedure for a year, it is reviewed for further treatment. It may be cancelled outright, ordered in microfilm, ordered in facsimile, continued in the quotation procedure, or placed on a want list.

The want list differs from the quotation file in that a specific dealer is given exclusive (almost exclusive, that is) right to supply an item during the ensuing two years. If located at a price which meets the terms of the agreement with the dealer, it is sent without further paper work. The IBM cards in the file are used for all accounting operations.

In time, these procedures will be articulated with shelf listing, book marking, and circulation records to create a completely integrated automatic record system.

STANDARD LIBRARY FURNITURE

Accepted as the standard for durability and beauty in libraries throughout the country. Interesting and informative brochures on library furniture are available on request.

Illustrated: Our installation in the Broadmoor Junior High School, Merriam, Kansas.



STANDARD WOOD PRODUCTS CORP.
LIBRARY DIVISION 10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Expert Service on
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
for
ALL LIBRARIES

☆
Faxon's Librarians Guide
free on request

☆
 For the very best subscription service at competitive prices—ask about our Till Forbidden IBM-RAMAC plan.

☆
F. W. FAXON CO., INC.

83-91 Francis Street Boston 15, Mass.

☆
Continuous Service to Libraries Since 1886

EVERY LIBRARY
 should have at least one
Large Reference Globe



Cosmopolite

24"
 diameter
75"
 circumference



Navigator

- Four times the surface area of a 12" globe
- Scale 333 miles to the inch
- Over 4700 names
- Physical-Political coloring
- Shows warm and cold ocean currents
- Trust territories are delineated
- National and state boundaries in purple

Write for beautiful colored brochure G63, with descriptive information and prices.

DENOYER-GEPPERT COMPANY

Maps • Globes • Charts • Atlases • Pictures
5235 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40

East Texas . . .

(Continued from page 234)

easy of access, friendly and comfortable in arrangement, and above all, functional in meeting the needs of college students, and faculty members, and administrative officials.

Probably the key to what seems to be, after one year of operation, a really successful building is that there was from the beginning the assumption that the architect and each library staff member knew his business. The planning committee did not set out to draw up a pretty library, but, rather, a useful one. Because of this singleness of purpose, it seems that East Texas State College has a library which is acclaimed by both users and visitors as truly beautiful and utilitarian.

BUILDING DATA

Architect and engineers: George L. Dahl and Associates, Dallas, Texas.

Contractor: Carpenter Brothers, Dallas, Texas.

Date bid was accepted for new library: July 1, 1958.

Date new library building was turned over to the college: September 1, 1959.

Cost of building: \$761,475.10 or \$13.55 per square foot, excluding the cost of equipment, \$86,988, and re-finishing the furniture of the old library, \$10,000.

Size of building: 56,200 square feet including the walls. 55,644 square feet within the walls of the library.

Site: On west side of rolling campus adjacent to the Administration Building. Ample allowance for parking. Enough land to permit expansion of structure in the future including sufficient area for additional parking facilities.

Book capacity: At present stacks and shelving for 200,000 volumes. Potential capacity, more than 400,000 volumes.

Seating capacity: 865. May be expanded to seat 2,600. College enrollment, 1959-1960: 3,100.

Steel bookstacks and shelving: Furnished by Estey Corporation of Red Bank, N. J. and Dallas, Texas.

Library Furniture: Furnished by John E. Sjostrom Company of Philadelphia, Penn. and Houston, Texas.

Library building committee: Charles Van Baucom, Sally Bethea, O. B. Bradford, John Emmett Burke, Ruth C. Burnett, Mary Elizabeth Cook, George Kibler (superintendent of construction), Edmon Low (consultant), Edna Earl Ryan, Lora E. Smith, Mary Ragland Thompson, H. S. Tollefson, Orland Jack Wages, and Opal Williams (head librarian).

ACRL Microcard Series— Abstracts of Titles

THE ACRL MICROCARD SERIES is published for ACRL by the University of Rochester Press under the editorship of Mrs. Margaret K. Toth. Titles are available directly from the Press. Recently published titles include:

GLEAVES, EDWIN SHEFFIELD, No. 130
JR. *Characteristics of the research materials used by scholars who write in journals in the field of American literature.* (Thesis: M.A., Emory University, 1960.) 1961. vi, 91 l. \$1.50.

This study attempts to discover the characteristics of the research materials used in American literature, as revealed through citations in a select group of journals in the field. It describes these characteristics in detail and draws implications for librarianship.

The subject areas from which the scholars drew most of their materials were philology, languages, and literatures. The time span of the materials was surprisingly high, with 61.6 per cent of the periodicals and 27.9 per cent of the books over 50 years old. The language of the materials used was almost exclusively English.

An important implication of this study for librarianship is that a useful collection in American literature should contain a wide range of materials in terms of form, time span, and individual titles.

SPARKS, CLAUD GLENN. *Presidential addresses made to the American Library Association, 1876-1951: a content analysis.* (Thesis: M.L.S., University of Texas, 1952). 1961. vi, 161 l. \$1.50.

The 75th anniversary year of the ALA gave rise to this investigation. The assumption that the presidential addresses are a significant area of the past, deserving study, is based on the following: 1) the addresses cover the entire period of American library history commencing with the year 1876; 2) they represent the ideas of outstanding professional leaders; 3) they contain ideas pertaining to the most important issues facing the profession throughout the years. Almost

every facet of librarianship is discussed. Varying amounts of attention to librarians as well as to libraries were given by the 64 individuals who served 77 tenures of office as president of ALA from 1876-1951, and the profession of librarianship and its impact upon society also received presidential attention.

TOWNE, JACKSON EDMUND. *A history of the Michigan State University Library, 1855-1959.* 1961. iii, 93 l. \$1.50.

The history of Michigan State University Library spans a period of 104 years, 1855-1959, and was written by the seventh librarian, who covers his own administration for the concluding 27 years. The work is in four chapters, Chapter I dealing with the earliest period when professors and nonprofessional librarians served. Chapter II deals with the 41 year librarianship of Mrs. Linda Landon, and Chapters III and IV cover Jackson Towne's librarianship under the respective presidencies of Robert Shaw and John Hannah. When the enrollment and graduate offerings at the university achieved phenomenal growth in the 1950's, an attractive new four million dollar library building was erected, research collections were built in depth and the library was elected to membership in the Association of Research Libraries. The period from 1932 to 1959 saw an expansion of the book collection from less than ninety thousand volumes to one in excess of seven hundred thousand.

Please . . .

Happy we are to receive news releases, letters of information, newsletters, and bulletins. We'd like to receive them even sooner than we have, so we can include the latest items in our News from the Field and Personnel columns. If our readers will remember that mailings should be addressed to *CRL*, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, we'll save time, and our former and present editors, in the field, will be saved both effort and forwarding postage.