

Cataloging

Cataloging Sampler: A Comparative and Interpretative Guide. By Laura C. Colvin. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, The Shoe String Press [c1963] 368p. \$10.

This is a guide "developed as a visual reference manual of the cataloging process." It was originally compiled as a manual that students at Simmons College library school, where Professor Colvin is a member of the faculty, have used in their cataloging courses. Now it is available to the library profession at large.

The sampler includes eleven sections: cataloging control records (involving multiple order forms, serial processing slips, searching slips—primarily from the Library of Congress operations, Michigan and Yale—authority cards, official catalog entries, and subject authority cards); the dictionary card catalog (involving all kinds of catalog entries); monograph publications (with references to rules and examples of publications which demonstrate the application of the rules, including European and Oriental names); serial publications (including general serials, government serials, and newspapers); publications issued in series (including types of series entries and the variety of approaches in treatment); analytical entries (including monographic publications and serials); works related (abridgments, adaptations, commentaries, etc.); relationships in the card catalog (main and secondary entries and references); works of special type and special collections (theses and dissertations, technical reports, works for the blind); nonbook materials (art photographs and slides, manuscripts, maps, globes, atlases, etc.); and the shelf list (official record, types of entries, call numbers *vs.* numerical location *vs.* location designation, reference works, and shelving for branches). In addition, there are eight appendixes dealing with book numbers, Library of Congress cataloging process case study, branch cataloging (Boston Public Library), classified catalog (Boston University), brieflisting catalog (University of California at Los Angeles), synchronized book processing (Wayne County, Michigan, library), col-band card system for instruction (non-

book) materials (Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Maryland), and corporate body under successive names (National Library of Medicine).

The work contains a bibliography which lists compilations of sample cards which are used in other library schools—eleven of them. Some of these are similar in content to the present work by Professor Colvin, but none approaches its sweep and scope. The various control records, and the materials in the appendixes, as well as a wider range of samples, contribute to make this a major reference source of cataloging as well as a useful work for students and practitioners in the field of cataloging. The mere listing of the variety of entries and the treatments provided by catalogers might well raise again a question regarding the complexity of cataloging. Professor Colvin has shown that it may not be cataloging that is complex, but rather publishing. Perhaps this would be a good volume for publishers as well as administrators and catalogers in libraries to study and ponder. There is little doubt that it should be useful to all library schools, even though they may continue to maintain their own instructional sample cards in connection with particular courses.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*

IFLA

Libraries in the World; A Long-Term Programme for the International Federation of Library Associations. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1963. 62p. 4.20 guilders.

The growth of the International Federation of Library Associations to include representation from fifty-two countries is a testimony to the increased interest of all librarians in the development of libraries throughout the world. This interest has been reflected in a change not only in the structure of IFLA, which now has a permanent secretariat, but also in the attitudes of others towards libraries. The monograph which was developed by many hands but especially by Sir Frank Francis, F. B. G. Hutchings, Dr. Hermann Liebaers, and Professor L. Brummel, who apparently edited it, considers not only the framework and background of IFLA, but major problems of

such areas of librarianship as developing collections, legal deposit, the growth of libraries, cataloging, union catalogs, the use of materials, rare and precious materials, libraries, types of libraries (public, university, technical university, special, and national), and special subjects (buildings, mechanization, international exchange of publications, and copyright problems).

In general, the monograph provides an interesting basis on which to consider the extension of library services on a worldwide basis. In the present world struggle for balance, with nuclear war as a persistent possibility, libraries may seem to be somewhat on a low level of importance. The truth of the matter is that only through international cooperation on all matters, including library services, can there be developed solutions to many national and international problems. IFLA's program is designed to help libraries extend their services, and to direct attention to steps that may be taken that will be beneficial to libraries as a group.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*

Italian Studies

Convegno di Studi sulle Biblioteche Universitarie, 16-17 Maggio 1960. (Pubblicazioni della Soprintendenza Bibliografica per la Campania e la Calabria, n.8.) Napoli: 1962. 67p.

This small collection of papers and recorded discussions is a byproduct of the professional activities of Robert Vosper in Italy during the short period he spent there as a Fulbright lecturer from March through May 1960 (see *CRL* 22:199-210). These papers were presented during a two-day regional conference organized under the auspices of the Italian Library Association (AIB) and the local USIS in Naples. Following an introductory statement by Dr. Guerriera Guerrieri, regional chairman of the AIB, Mr. Vosper read the opening paper. After paying due tribute to the great names and wisdom of early Italian giants such as Panizzi, and some allusions to earlier American-Italian professional exchanges, he swiftly sketched the pattern of growth in American university libraries. His outline of current developments is devoted to three areas of

library work, (1) services to students, (2) services for research, and (3) cooperative services. He traces the use of libraries by students from early days in American academic libraries to the recent trend toward undergraduate libraries and completely open shelves. As a disciple of Powell, he could not fail to nod in the direction of free reading with the inclusion of competitions for the best student personal library. His review of services to research starts with the growth of the great academic collections and goes on to the usual aids of interlibrary loan and microcopy. This leads naturally to the third subject, cooperation. As a chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee of American Research Libraries, Robert Vosper was well qualified to speak on this subject. He ends his paper with comments on national programs designed to coordinate United States resources and suggests that international programs of similar scope cannot be far behind.

The second paper, by the director of the University library of Naples, presents a lucid picture of the principal academic library organization of Italy. Vosper's article contains an extensive description of this fairly complex system, so very different from ours. On reading Professor Lanzara's paper, one feels a most striking contrast between the Italian pattern and ours. While the historic development of Italian institutions is much different from ours, it still is difficult for us to conceive of the great academic institutions in Italy with libraries as poorly supported, staffed, and housed as they are. In fact, however, they differ little from other European libraries, and the same diffuse organization exists in many other non-European countries. One cannot help but be impressed by the obviously high level of intelligence and dignity exhibited in this paper expressing the frustration of able people limited by minimal support and administrative understanding.

The third paper, offered by an academic, not a librarian, brings to view a stark picture of the modest level of support assigned to the academic libraries. This paper is thoroughly documented with statistical tables. The professor illuminates the weaknesses of the old and even present systematics of Italian academic libraries, deploring the modest level of support they are able to offer