

SUBJECT SPECIALISTS SECTION

Executive Committee

Thursday, June 24, 2:00-4:00 p.m.

ART SUBSECTION

Executive Committee

Thursday, June 24, 4:30-6:00 p.m.

Business Membership

Wednesday, June 23, 2:00-4:00 p.m.

Asian and North African

Executive Committee

Thursday, June 24, 2:00-4:00 p.m.

EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SUBSECTION

Executive Committee. To be scheduled.

LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE SUBSECTION

Executive Committee

Thursday, June 24, 4:30-6:00 p.m.

SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SUBSECTION

Executive Committee. To be scheduled.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

Steering Committee

Monday, June 21, 8:00 a.m.

Urban University Library Committee/PLA,

Metropolitan Area Library Service Committee

Wednesday, June 23, 4:30-6:00 p.m.

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From Inside the DLP

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Since the authorization for Title II-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 will end June 30, 1971, you may want to keep yourself informed by asking your Congressman for copies of bills introduced to extend it. On January 22 Congressman Perkins of Kentucky introduced a bill to be cited as the Comprehensive Higher Education Act of 1971, H. R. 32. Senator Pell introduced a similar bill, S. 659, on February 8; Congressman Quie of Minnesota introduced on March 1 the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 1971, H. R. 5191. You may be interested in reading his remarks for March 1 in the *Congressional Record* beginning on page 1,041.

This is a good time to consider what has been accomplished in the past five years with the Title II-A appropriations totalling \$94,816,000. Statistically, we know that the number of libraries benefitted by the grants has risen from 1,830 in 1966 to 2,201 in 1970. We know too that the enrollment in the institutions receiving grants totalled 5,169,638 in 1967 and had risen to a total of 7,023,118 in 1970, although there was a \$25 million appropriation for grants in 1967 and only \$9,816,000 in 1970. The percentages of funds awarded to junior colleges in 1967 was 20.1, and by 1970, it was 30.597. Four-year colleges received 44.5 percent of the funds in 1967, but in 1970, their percentage had slipped to 39.422. Universities also received a smaller percentage of the funds in 1970, the 1967 amount being 35.4 percent

and the 1970 figure 29.882. The remaining .99 percent in 1970 went to one-year institutions, usually technical institutes.

The narrative reports accompanying the statistical ones in the three years when special purpose grants were awarded, 1967 through 1969, are occasionally accounts of very unusual or significant acquisitions, but in general, they fit an almost universal description of the situation of higher education institution libraries in the late 60s in the U.S. Growing enrollments, rising book prices, and expanding programs at every level from undergraduate courses to the Ph.D. are characteristic reasons given for basic and background purchases made with federal grant money in most accounts of the use of basic, supplemental, or Special Purpose Type A funds. The type of purchase most frequently mentioned was backruns of scholarly journals in microform.

The Special Purpose Type B grants were awarded in many cases to university libraries which had been participating in the Farmington Plan. Accounts of their use largely concerned acquisitions of foreign publications to be shared by researchers on and off campus.

The Special Purpose Type C grants to consortiums of libraries showed more variation. They also paved the way for what is likely to be the direction in which academic libraries will be forced to aim their future activities because of their inability to obtain funds from private or public sources to continue to expand their individual collections indefinitely. The best summation of the long-range benefits of Type C grants is the following from a West Coast library's report:

"The availability of those funds has made it possible to strengthen our resources for graduate study and research without depleting our regu-

lar book budget and thus avoiding the limitation of the support of undergraduate programs and the support of beginning master's programs. Transcending the highly significant immediate benefits has been the effect exerted by the successful administration of the grant on the member institutions. . . . Participation in this successful cooperative venture has sparked a series of interinstitutional projects and has united the librarians into a well functioning organization having established lines of communications and a scheduled program of meetings and workshops. . . . Last but by no means least among the benefits is the spark of enthusiasm which the successful accomplishment of this cooperative endeavor infused into the association at a time when financial problems seem to become overwhelming and are creat-

ing an atmosphere of pessimism in the private institutions." ■■

BUILDING PLANS NEEDED

If you are building a new library or making substantial physical changes in your library, the Library Administration Division of the American Library Association will appreciate receiving pictures, slides, floor plans, sketches, explanatory materials, and a copy of your written building program.

These materials are needed in the buildings collection used by librarians, architects, and other building planners.

For details about this collection write Mrs. Ruth R. Frame, Executive Secretary, LAD, ALA, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. ■■

News From the Field

ACQUISITIONS

● The library at EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY has recently acquired several valuable collections of science fiction materials. The first of these to be processed are the papers of Edmond Hamilton and his wife, Leigh Brackett Hamilton. Both of the Hamiltons are successful and prolific free-lance writers, largely in the field of science fiction. Their papers, which they donated to ENMU as a gift, span a period of forty-four years and include approximately 3,000 items.

Augmenting these materials will be the Jack Williamson Collection, which has been given to the university but not yet processed, and duplicates of Piers Anthony Jacob manuscripts. In addition, the Science Fiction Writers of America (SFWA) recently designated ENMU as a regional depository for the Southwest. As such, the university will receive, on a regular basis through SFWA, copies of publisher donated science fiction novels and anthologies. These, plus the archival materials, will be available to students and scholars in the field of science fiction.

● GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY has acquired a complete collection of materials dealing with former Senator Eugene J. McCarthy's 1968 bid for the Presidency. It is the largest archive dealing with a presidential primary ever assembled, according to Robert Metzdorf, an appraiser of books and manuscripts and the evaluator of the collection. The materials have been deposited in the Gunlocke Special Col-

lections Department of the university's Joseph Mark Lauinger Memorial Library.

Georgetown received the collection from the McCarthy Historical Project, a group of friends and supporters of the former Minnesota senator who raised the funds required to assemble the materials. A staff of about ten persons spent more than a year collecting and arranging the collection before it was given to Georgetown.

The assemblage occupies more than 200 file drawers, not counting 40,000 newspaper clippings, and more than 200 reels of videotape and motion picture film. It also has a file of posters and original artwork related to the campaign.

The materials detail McCarthy's campaign from its inception in 1967 when his candidacy was not taken too seriously, through the New Hampshire primary, President Johnson's withdrawal in March 1968, the murders of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and the stormy Democratic national convention in Chicago.

The collection is broken down into four primary categories: national files, state files, oral history tapes and transcripts, and files of manuscripts and taped materials relating directly to McCarthy.

● An unusually fine collection of rare and first editions of the writings of August Strindberg has been given to the NEW YORK UNIVERSITY Fales Library by Arvid Paulson, Swedish-born actor-writer-translator. The Paulson collection is noteworthy, not only because of its