which destroyed the first and largest library of the early days—the Harvard conflagration of 1764, and the two devastating holocausts which literally wiped out the Library of Congress in 1814 and decimated it in 1851. Somehow—and it cannot all be blamed on Sherman—the South suffered book losses to a greater extent than the North. The library of the College of William and Mary burned in 1705, 1859, and 1862.

It is remarkable that Mr. Jennings has been able to salvage so much history from the ashes which destroyed both books and the records of them. Of the first collection but a single volume, Paolo Sarpi's *History of the Council of Trent,* has survived. However, there is a manuscript list of the substantial nucleus of that collection, the 158 works given the college in 1698 by Governor Francis Nicholson. From the titles cited (one wishes the list had been printed in full in an appendix), the choice seems to have been in scope, size, and contents as theologically Anglican (with a sprinkling of books on history, travel, science, and literature) as the collections sent at the same time to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia by Dr. Thomas Bray. William and Mary also received a shipment from the book-dispensing Bray, but what those works were we do not know.

Growth after the fire of 1705 seems to have been slow. Books were begged for in England, bought in London by John Randolph with money from the Brafferton fund, and supplied after 1734 by grants from the General Assembly from liquor import duties—an unusually advanced form of subsidy. Gifts and bequests, notably that of President James Blair, added to the college's store. A few volumes and a few titles mentioned in documents and letters are the tantalizingly scanty indications of what the library may have contained. One visible tip of the iceberg is the inventory of scientific works purchased from the estate of the Rev. James Horrocks in 1772. During 1781 the academic book resources suffered a loss when the college buildings were occupied by British, French and American troops at different times during the Yorktown campaign.

It is curious that the only record of the library's size at this time—3,000 volumes—comes from the recollections of a Revolutionary soldier. With the addition of a gift from Louis XVI, similar no doubt to that given at the same time to the University of Pennsylvania, the Library of the College of William and Mary at the end of a hundred years of existence is estimated by Mr. Jennings to have consisted of 4,000 volumes.

The library historian will find this account of the struggles to build a collection of books for an academic institution strangely modern in tone. There were periods of academic dedication which resulted in gifts and governmental support. There was unforeseen loss through fire. There were major windfalls of money and books. There were periods of relaxation, which in libraries amounts to retrogression. Yet basically Mr. Jennings' chronicle is one of bookmen trying to convince non-bookmen of the importance of books, with good to moderate success. Alas, we learn more about the tree than the fruit. The records of the books are lacking. Mr. Jennings cannot be faulted. He has written everything that can be written about the first hundred years of the Library of the College of William and Mary.—*Edwin Wolf 2nd, Library Company of Philadelphia.* ■■

BOOKS RECEIVED

NOTE: *The titles listed represent books received at the editorial office that may be of interest to academic librarians.*

Akers, Susan Grey. *Simple Library Cataloging.* 5th ed. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 345p.

Bekker, Nielsen Hans, ed. *Bibliography of Old Norse-Icelandic Studies 1968.* Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1969. 95p. 30 Danish Kr.

Brunn, Alice L. *How to Find Out in Pharmacy.* A Guide to Sources of Pharmaceutical Information. London: Pergamon Press, 1969. 130p. $4.75/hd, $3.00/flexicover. (Commonwealth & International Library of Science Technology Engineering & Liberal Studies.)

Crowley, Edward L., *et al.,* eds. *Party and*

Government Officials of the Soviet Union, 1917-1967. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 214p. $7.50.

Crum, Margaret, ed. *First-Line Index of English Poetry, 1500-1800, in Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.* 2 vols. New York: Modern Language Association, 1969. $27.

Emerging Universities and National Concerns Conference Proceedings. Principal Addresses Summary Report. Feb. 7-8, 1968. Muncie, Indiana: Ball State University, 1969. 81p.

Evans, Glyn T., and Franz, Donald R. *New Philsom Documentation.* St. Louis: Washington University School of Medicine, 1969. 122p.

Fink, Lawrence A. *Honors Teaching in American History.* New York: Teachers College Press, 1969. 65p. $4.25.

Frank, Nathalie D. *Data Sources for Business and Market Analysis.* 2nd ed. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 361p.

Fussler, Herman H., and Simon, Julian L. *Patterns in the Use of Books in Large Research Libraries.* Rev. ed. of the 1961 report. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1969. 210p. $10.

Green, Edward J., and O'Connell, Joan A. *An Annotated Bibliography of Visual Discrimination Learning.* New York: Teachers' College Press, 1969. 171p.

Hagger, Jean, ed. *Librarianship for Tomorrow's World.* Melbourne, Australia: Ormond Book & Educational Supplies Pty., Ltd., 1969. 114p.

Harrod, Leonard Montague. *Library Work with Children.* London: Andre Deutsch, Ltd., 1969. 216p. $6.95.

Hayashi, Tetsumaro. *Arthur Miller Criticism, 1930-1967.* Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 149p.

Hoppe, William A., ed. *Policies and Practices in Evening Colleges, 1969.* Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 253p. $7.50.

Johnson, A. F. *A Programmed Course in Cataloguing and Classification.* London: Andre Deutsch Ltd., 1969. 132p. $4.95.

Johnson, Robert Owen. *An Index to Literature in The New Yorker, Volumes I-XV, 1925-1940.* Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 543p.

Kelly, Rob Roy. *American Wood Type, 1828-1900; notes on the evolution of decorated and large types and comments on related trades of the period.* New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1969. 350p. $22.50.

Lock, C. B. Muriel. *Modern Maps and Atlases.* An outline guide to twentieth century production. Hamden, Conn.: The Shoe String Press, 1969. 619p. $15.

Mary C. Richardson Lectures, 1958-1967. Geneseo Studies in Library and Information Science, no. 1. Geneseo, N.Y.: School of Library Science, State University College of Arts & Science, 1969. 126p. $4.50.

Orlin, Louis L. *Ancient Near Eastern Literature.* A Bibliography of One Thousand Items on the Cuneiform Literatures of the Ancient World. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Campus Publishers, 1969. 113p. $5.

Rouse, Richard H. *Serial Bibliographies for Medieval Studies.* Berkeley, Calif.: U. of California Press, 1969. 150p.

Salem, James M. *Drury's Guide to Best Plays.* 2nd ed. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 512p.

Strean, Herbert S. *The Casework Digest.* Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1969. 207p.

Targ, William, ed. *Bibliophile in the Nursery; a Bookman's Treasury of Collectors' Lore on Old and Rare Children's Books.* Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Reprint Corporation, 1969 (c1957). 503p.

Tunevalt, Gasta, ed. *Periodicals Relevant to Microbiology and Immunology—A World List—1968.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., 1969. 73p. $11.

Van Doren, Mark. *Carl Sandburg.* Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1969. 83p. $0.50.

Whyte, Lancelot Law; Wilson, Albert G.; and Wilson, Donna. *Hierarchical Structures.* New York, American Elsevier Publishing Co., 1969. 322p. $12.50. ■■

ABSTRACTS

Information Systems in Universities. By Robert M. Siegmann. Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Information Sciences, 1969. 89p. (ED 032 098, ME—$0.50 HC—$4.55).

This report considers universities as information systems because their effective operation is based on the storage, processing, and communication of various types of information. Three basic types of information systems (administrator-, teacher-, and researcher-oriented) are discussed in an attempt to understand each system's operation from the point of view of its basic objectives and the information processing necessary to achieve these objectives. The use of computers to aid this processing is also discussed. The report views the university as a totality of many diverse information systems which are interdependent and interrelated, a concept which leads to the proposal that a single centralized information system be established using a computerized data base with remote access by the various users. The possible uses of such a system are discussed. A bibliography of 102 items related to the three basic types of information systems is attached.

Telefacsimile Services between Libraries with the Xerox Magnavox Telecopier. By H. G. Morehouse. Reno: Nevada University Library, 1966. 57p. (ED 032 075, MF—$0.25 HC—$2.95).

A 30-day test of the Xerox Magnavox Telecopier was conducted in order to evaluate its feasibility as a means of transmitting printed pages between libraries primarily as a faster alternative to the usual method of mailing a Xerox copy of a journal article from one library to another in response to a mailed request. The test was carried on between the Reno and Las Vegas campuses of the University of Nevada and the Davis campus of the University of California, using early production models of the machines. Results of the experiment indicate that the system is feasible and convenient for routine interlibrary use provided that improved reliability and consistency of copy quality is attained in later production models. Transceiving time for an average 10-page request is about one hour. An average total elapsed time of four hours for completion of requests can readily be achieved. Quality of copy is adequate for most library materials when the machines are functioning properly, a condition which occurred less than two-thirds of the time with the early production models used in this test. Total operating costs for the system average about $9.85 per 10-page transmission. Appendices include technical aspects of the system, costs, and examples of telecopied materials.

Methods and Procedures for Measuring Patron Use and Cost of Patron Services for the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project. New York: Nelson Associates, Inc., 1967. 106p. (ED 032 084, MF—$0.50 HC—$5.40).

This report is a part of Phase I of the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project and contains suggestions for methods and procedures for Phases II and III of the Project, in which patron use and costs of patron services at the Main Library are to be measured. The report includes recommendations for new instruments for measuring patron use and appropriate changes in financial record keeping which should facilitate the determination of true costs of patron services. The recommendations are made in light of the Project's overall objective to study means of bringing the reference and research resources of the Detroit Public Library to all citizens of the six-county metropolitan area and to provide a realistic and equitable basis of financial support to the library so that it can effectively accomplish this goal. Methods for the development of a formula for determining cost of patron services appear in Appendix A. Appendix B presents a method for determining place of residence by county of current registrants of the Detroit Public Library.

Research and Development of On-the-Job Training Courses for Library Personnel. Final Report. By Everett M. Wallace and Robert V. Katter. Santa Monica, Calif.: System Development Corporation, 1969. 84p. (ED 032 085, MF—$0.50 HC—$4.30).

This report describes the results of a project to conduct research on and to develop instructional materials for use in on-the-job training of professional and nonprofessional library personnel in scientific and technical libraries. The project began on June 28, 1967 and was completed on May 15, 1969. This report reviews previous research, design, and development activities but concentrates on the effort following October 31, 1968, which involved field testing the developed instruction, an-

alyzing the test results, and making final modifications to the packages before turning them over to the U.S. Office of Education. Three instructional packages were developed. One, directed to professional librarians, provided an introduction to system analysis, with particular emphasis on its relevance to library operations. The other two instructional packages, designed for nonprofessional library personnel, consist of workshop materials on reference tools and services and Russian-to-English transliteration. Each of the three packages was tested in the field in libraries of different sizes and with junior college students. It is concluded that the developed instruction meets its design objectives and provides effective means to enhancing skills in the three areas concerned.

The Georgia Child's Access to Materials Pertaining to American Negroes, Proceedings of the Conference (Atlanta, November 10-11, 1967). By Annette Hoage Phinazee, ed. Atlanta: Atlanta University, School of Library Services, 1968. 91p. (ED 032 087, MF—$0.50 HC—$4.65).

The topics covered in this collection of papers include (1) educational materials pertaining to Negro Americans; (2) information pertaining to Negro Americans in textbooks in Georgia; (3) information pertaining to Negro Americans in "Georgia Library Lists"; (4) significant factors in selecting and rejecting materials; (5) topics and types of materials needed; and (6) methods of increasing the accessibility of materials in the schools, in libraries, and in the home. A summary of the proceedings, a list of publishers who sent materials to be displayed at the conference, and some suggested questions for discussion are appended.

A Look at Technologies Vis-a-vis Information Handling Techniques. By Rowena W. Swanson. Arlington, Va.: Air Force Office of Scientific Research, 1969. 22p. (Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, as AD 688 558, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.00).

The paper examines several ideas for information handling implemented with new technologies that suggest directions for future development. These are grouped under the topic headings: Handling Large Data Banks, Providing Personalized Information Packages, Providing Information Specialist Services, and Expanding Man-Machine Interaction. Guides in planning information handling systems are discussed. A brief bibliography of readings is appended. The author suggests that systems be designed and modified from the point of view of making them interactive with other systems where possible to most fully exploit the investment required in money, manpower, and time.

A Survey of the Library of Brigham Young University. By Robert B. Downs. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Library, 1969. 169p. (ED 032 096, also available from the Director's Office, 324 JRCL, Brigham Young University Library, Provo, Utah 84601, $2.00).

Findings of this comprehensive study of the Brigham Young University Library are based upon interviews held with university administrators, faculty, and students and extensive documentation provided by the library director and staff. Recommendations for constructive action are made in each section of the survey report. These suggestions include: (1) the establishment of the position of assistant director for the supervision of library technical service departments, (2) an increase in financial support and a change in ratio between book funds and salaries, (3) a major addition to the present library building, (4) engaging in cooperative acquisition projects and faculty participation in book selection, (5) undertaking measures to stimulate student reading, (6) analyzing the ratio of professional to nonprofessional library personnel, (7) continuing to engage in cooperative activities, (8) accelerating the acquisition rate and undertaking a program to develop retrospective collections, and (9) giving consideration to faculty and student criticism and recommendations.

Development of a Computer Processing Center for the New England State University Libraries. Final Report. Cambridge: Inforonics, Inc., 1967. 61p. (ED 028 799, MF—$0.50 HC—$3.15).

This report describes the system design of a regional computer center for the libraries of New England state universities. The function of this center is to provide library technical processing service to the participating libraries. These services will include: (1) catalog data file creation and maintenance, (2) catalog data file search and retrieval, (3) production of catalog card sets, (4) production of book labels, (5) production of book pockets, and (6) acquisitions control. The computer will be used as a tool to provide processing services and will be a conduit for current cataloging information in machine form produced by the Library of Congress Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) project. Three tasks were defined which comprise the work required to implement the system: Task 1, Catalog data file creation; Task 2, Catalog data file searching; and Task 3, Acquisitions processing. The programs for these tasks and the machine configurations to run them, both in demonstration and in regional center operation, are discussed in this report.

Guidelines for Audio-Visual Services in Academic Libraries. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1968. 31p. (ED 028 796, MF—$0.25 HC—$1.65).

The purpose of these guidelines, prepared by the Audio-Visual Committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries, is to supply basic assistance to those academic libraries that will assume all or a major portion of an audiovisual program. They attempt to assist librarians to recognize and develop their audiovisual responsibilities and to incorporate the newer media within the traditional concepts of library service, and should not be considered an accrediting measurement. They contain no quantitative standards, since these will vary with each institution, depending on the extent of that institution's

involvement in an audiovisual program. Topics covered in the guidelines include: planning, types of materials, equipment, budget, personnel, facilities, selection, acquisition and cataloging, collection organization and maintenance, and service. A bibliography of 115 items is appended.

Masfile—I Pilot Project. Final Report. Syracuse: Five Associated University Libraries, 1969. 35p. (ED 028 801, MF—$0.25 HC—$1.85).

The objectives of the MASFILE—I Pilot Project were (1) to test the utility and cost of compiling a manipulative data base from remote card files; (2) to test the utility of the Administrative Terminal System (ATS) for inputing bibliographic data into computer files from catalog card copy at a central location; (3) to test the adequacy of a modified MARC tagging scheme for labeling, inputing, and retrieving formated bibliographic data elements; (4) to determine overlap of items in the file; (5) to aid the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) in designing a compatible worksheet for transferring the intellectual product of local catalogers into various on-line and off-line machines; (6) to develop recommendations for building a bibliographic data base. A sequential sample of shelflist catalog cards was selected from each FAUL library in the Library of Congress Classification for the Book Trade and Library Science (Z116-Z1000.5), manually merged, converted to machine readable form by the IBM ATS system at SUNY-Buffalo in a modified MARC-I format. After editing, a list of 1,827 items was published containing full citations, holdings statements, and indexes by main entry, LC card number, and LC class number.

A draft cataloger's worksheet was designed and is undergoing testing. Overlap studies were made, and time and cost figures compiled. Recommendations for continuation of the project (MASFILE-II) are also included.

Automated Acquisition, Cataloging, and Circulation in a Large Research Library. Merle N. Boylan, and others. Livermore, Calif.: Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, 1968. 94p. (CFSTI UCRL 50406, MF—$0.65 HC—$3.00).

This report describes automated procedures now in use for book acquisition, and book and document cataloging and circulation, in the library at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore. The purpose of the automation is to increase frequency and accuracy of record updating, decrease the time required to maintain records, improve the formats of the records, and provide multiple copies of records when they are needed. A broad view of the automation is given in the first section of the report, where system concepts and master data files are discussed. Subsequent sections fill in the details, describing the individual operations in terms of flow charts, tape records, and input-output formats. System features include: charge out and discharge, maintenance of reserve lists, provisions for statistics and inventory control, and the production of availability notices, recall notices, purchase orders and claims, sorted printouts of acquisition data, announcement bulletins, and separate printed catalogs for books and documents. Printed catalogs for books permit access by author, corporate author, title, subject, contract number, report number, and accession number. ■■