

programs between its founding in 1957 and its formal termination in 1965 gives some measure of its importance.

The editor makes two essential points about an honors program: First, that "a beginning must be made" even though lacking assurance of adequate support and with planning that is less than perfect; and, second, that an honors program "must always be something dynamic, something vital, something unstereotyped." (An appendix to the third chapter lists "The sixteen major features of a full honors program—an admirable checklist for those engaged in or planning honors work.") There is abundant evidence in the following chapters that these principles are frequently ignored: too often programs are postponed awaiting ideal circumstances; or, once set in motion, they become, tragically often, dull, routine, sterile. An honors program needs superior teachers as well as superior students.

A chapter of particular interest and significance is that on "Honors and the Sciences," in which the difficulties of honors work in science is explored in depth; and there are indeed problems. Nevertheless, a few science honors programs have been developed, although they are most frequently departmental programs involving undergraduate research than all-college programs for the nonscientist. ". . . some public understanding of scientific doctrine is imperative. In their own self-interest, if not for less selfish motives, scientists must engender sympathetic reception of their proposals. What better audience could be asked than a group of honors students?"

The objectivity of the contributions is noteworthy throughout, and nowhere more than in the chapter on the evaluation of honors programs, in which are summarized critical studies of honors, the place of the honors student in the mind of his peers, his later achievement, and so forth. In all, this represents a useful and valuable contribution to the literature on one of the more interesting and productive aspects of American higher education.

If the librarian wishes some enlightenment of the place of the library in honors work, he will have to look elsewhere. There is literally no mention of libraries in the book! Where, one wonders, lies the fault?

Is the library of no significance in honors work? Does it make no contribution? Perhaps its usefulness is so accepted that it needs no mention? Or perhaps those concerned with honors have not exploited the library? 'Tis a puzzlement!—*John M. Dawson, University of Delaware.*

Library Publications. By William R. Holman. San Francisco: Roger Beacham, 1965. viii, 67p. + pocket with inserts. \$28.50 + \$16.50 (65-28969).

This sumptuous volume, in the tradition of Adrian Wilson's *Printing for Theater*, is a valuable addition to the notable list of beautiful books produced by fine printers in the San Francisco Bay Area. Composed in Monotype *Van Dijk*, with Bruce Rogers' *Centaur* for display, printed on Curtis rag paper, hand-bound with hand-marbled paper over boards, the book has numerous examples of announcements and leaflets tipped in by hand as illustrations. It was designed by Barbara Holman, who also did the hand-marbling of the cover papers, and printed by Graham Mackintosh.

Library Publications contains many valuable suggestions for anyone responsible for the format of library announcements, booklists, etc. Its chapters are titled: Approach to Printing, Simplicity in Design, Planning is Essential, Personality of Type, Paper is Persuasive, The Printing Process, and Printing on a Budget. These chapters are filled with advice on paper, type faces, choice of size of stock, color, illustrations, and methods of printing.

Available only from the publisher (406 Pacheco, San Francisco, Calif. 94116), libraries may list the two parts separately on the order, but both must be included. The volume is recommended for all collections of fine printing.

Mr. Holman's purpose was to "foster a renewal of interest in printing, especially, in printing for the library." Further, he believes that "The book should prove of special value to the medium and small libraries—public, college, and school—who do not have the services of a graphic artist." But there is a difficulty here, as is indicated by the suggested device of separating the prices of the book and the inserts. What small- or medium-sized library budget can stand \$45 for a "a practical 'how-to' book"?

It is apparent to this reviewer that Mr. Holman and his talented designer-wife are a combination of sophisticated taste and high capability that is somewhat less than frequent in the profession. What is possible for them, having a Colts Armory Press and a careful selection of imported type, is simply beyond the reach of most librarians, nay, even of most academic librarians favored with a university press.

One would hope that there are enough large libraries and collectors at large to exhaust the edition of 350 copies. (Unfortunately, this probably means that the volume will be available to those who, in a sense, need it least.) Hopefully, too, every library school library will procure a copy, which might be the best way to maximize the book's usefulness. If only a small handful of beginning librarians were fired by the passion and good taste exhibited by Mr. Holman, printing for libraries might one day be revolutionized.

A more practical and immediate route to the upgrading of library publications—so fervently desired by Mr. Holman—would seem to be this: (1) raise the level of taste on the part of librarians, and (2) encourage them to seek out a high-quality printer who is, or who has on his staff, a good designer. *Library Publications* is a notable contribution to the first of these goals.—*Wm. R. Eshelman, Bucknell University.*

Special Libraries: A Guide for Management. Ed. by Edward G. Strable. New York, Special Libraries Association, 1966. 63p. illus. \$4. (66-17107).

Special Libraries: A Guide for Management fills a gap in the literature of special librarianship. Rather than being aimed at the neophyte special librarian, this slim, paperbound book is intended for the use of management personnel in deciding the when, why, how, and what of a special library. Written by six special librarians, the information it contains is accurate, current, and well-presented. It is not written as a quick course in librarianship; it presents the type of information the manager of a research laboratory, for example, requires to determine the need of his organization for a library, the functions he might expect such a library to perform,

and the probable costs of establishment and operation.

A number of photographs, floor plans, and tables augment the text nicely. The selection of examples has been chosen thoughtfully to include the whole range from very small to very large special libraries. The data supplied to demonstrate the probable costs of establishment and operation is as current as possible and some suggestions concerning trends are made which should keep the book from being outdated too quickly. Three approaches to budget planning are suggested and it might be possible to use them as a check on each other. The data in this section may also have some useful applications in the estimation of operational costs of "special" libraries which are a part of university library systems. The increasing volume of contract research on university campuses has resulted in a significant growth of special libraries within the academic milieu.

A useful bibliography, again aimed more at management than librarians, is appended. This supplements the numerous books and articles mentioned in the text.

This book is a powerful tool for the librarian who steps into the normally chaotic situation which pertains when an industrial or business concern suddenly senses a need for a library. A few copies in the hands of management would lend support to the librarian's desire to provide optimum service. Unfortunately, it is not likely that too many managers will see a copy before their literature problems become overwhelming. The Illinois Chapter of Special Libraries Association is to be congratulated for sustaining this project and producing this useful pamphlet.—*Robert E. Burton, University of Michigan.*

Lyceum to Library: A Chapter in the Cultural History of Houston. By Orin Walker Hatch. Houston: Texas Gulf Coast Historical Association, 1965. [ix], 73p. \$3.

Every institution should have its history recorded. This maxim is as true for a cultural institution as for a financial, governmental, or academic one. Library histories are important if for no other reason than