

WINTER 1976

VOLUME 38

NUMBER 4

TEXAS LIBRARIES



TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Editor: Millicent Huff

About the Cover

The photograph on this issue shows Dallas Public Library in 1902. Late in 1976 the Dallas Public Library celebrated its 75th anniversary with appropriate festivities. During the next several years a number of institutions that were established with the aid of Carnegie grants will also observe their diamond jubilees.

An Invitation

This issue of *Texas Libraries* reflects a wide range of library activities in Texas. It could reflect what is happening in your library. After falling behind schedule, *Texas Libraries* should appear twice more in the next four months. We invite your contributions—not only six- to ten-page articles but also items for a new feature called “Texas Libraries.” Items for the first are being solicited, and contributions are welcomed. These may range from a couple of paragraphs about a summer reading program that was particularly successful through a program that has greatly increased circulation of recreational materials to the opening of a new branch. Or you may choose to send a note about a much-used service of your library that you think is unusual. Or you may simply want to send a photograph of either the interior or exterior of your building. This is your opportunity to tell others about your library.

Texas Library Association Celebrates Seventy-Fifth Birthday

In the spring of 1977, the Texas Library Association observes the 75th anniversary of its founding. At the time of its organization cities throughout the state were looking at the possibility of organizing public libraries to be housed in buildings constructed with grants from Andrew Carnegie. The philanthropist promised to construct a building for any city that would promise to appropriate a sum equal to 10 percent of the cost of the building to support the institution.

Both the typed invitation to the first meeting and the printed one that includes the program have survived as well as the small pieces of paper that most of those attending signed. The original constitution, written in pencil on lined paper, is in the collection of the Barker Texas History Center at the University of Texas at Austin.

The most complete contemporary account of the first meeting appeared in *The University Record* for July, 1902. This account is reprinted in facsimile on the following pages.

A history of the Texas Library Association is now being written by Frank Turner and Hannah J. Kunkle of Texas Woman's University. Although records of the organization have been being deposited—but not made a part of the collections—at the Texas State Library since the 1920's, much material for the earlier period may be in the records of libraries or in their manuscript collections. Notations that these materials do indeed exist should be sent to the two authors or to Millicent Huff at the Texas State Library.

Since much of the organization's focus has always been upon professional development for its members and upon support for legislation to improve the situation of libraries—either by giving them authority to carry out programs or to support them more adequately—the early records have a familiar ring to the modern researcher.

The remaining signed article is a "Genealogical and Historical Register of the First General Officers of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Elected in 1891," contributed by Mrs. Adèle B. Looscan, Historian, D. R. T.

The amount of space devoted to book and magazine reviews is gradually increasing. H. E. B.



THE TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Those interested in libraries in Texas have felt for some time the need of an organization for the furtherance of this, in Texas, comparatively new, but rapidly growing educational movement. As a preliminary step representatives of the University library, the State library and the Federation of Women's Clubs, through its president, held a meeting at the State library December 18, 1901. It was there decided to enlist the co-operation of library people from various parts of the State in sending out a call for the organization of a State Library Association. The enthusiastic reception which this suggestion received found expression in the following call, which was sent out from the University Library under date of May 8, 1902:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 8, 1902.

DEAR SIR: The growing interest in libraries suggests the desirability of an organization for co-operative effort for the furtherance of this important educational movement in Texas. Organizations of this kind have been productive of much good in the twenty or more States where they have already been formed; surely, Texas, so progressive in other educational lines, can not afford to be backward in a movement that aims to reach all ages and conditions of people.

Among the results obtained in other States from the work of these associations might be mentioned:

1. The stimulus and aid given to the library and other educational interests of the State by bringing together, in occasional meetings, for the exchange of ideas and experiences, those interested along these lines.
2. Furthering the scope and usefulness of the State library.
3. Securing the legislation necessary for the establishment of a library commission, or central bureau, which shall have the oversight over the whole public library system, collecting and imparting information, and presenting the best standards of library work; in fact, promoting in every way possible the establishment and proper administration of local and traveling libraries throughout the State.
4. Acting in the capacity of such a commission or bureau until the necessary legislation is secured for its organization.

There are very few libraries in Texas as yet, consequently the field of usefulness of an association of this kind is large, uniting, as it should, in its membership, librarians, trustees of libraries, teachers, and others interested in the cause, and especially the women's clubs, the pioneers in library work in this State.

With this end in view, the undersigned hereby make a call for a meeting of those interested in the subject, to be held in the library of the University of Texas at 3 p. m., Monday, June 9, 1902.

Will you not do us the kindness to send us the names of those whom you think we might interest in this organization, and also inform us if you expect to attend.

A good program is being arranged, copies of which will be sent to all indicating an interest in this meeting.

On account of the University Commencement, reduced rates may be secured on the railroads for trains arriving Saturday and Monday, June 7th and 9th, good for return until July 26th.

Very respectfully,

C. W. RAINES,

State Librarian, Austin, Texas.

MRS. P. V. PENNYBACKER,

Pres. Texas Fed. of Women's Clubs, Austin, Texas.

MISS ROSA LEEPER,

Librarian, Public Library, Dallas, Texas.

MRS. HENRY EXALL,

Dallas, Texas.

MRS. CHAS. SCHEUBER,

Librarian, Carnegie Library, Fort Worth, Texas.

MRS. J. C. TERRELL,

Fort Worth, Texas.

JUDGE W. T. AUSTIN,

Trustee of Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

MRS. H. F. RING,

Houston, Texas.

BENJAMIN WYCHE,

Librarian, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Address Benjamin Wyche, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

This circular letter was followed in about two weeks by a program and invitation, mailed to all who were thought most likely to be interested in the cause. In spite of the warm weather between fifty and sixty were in attendance at the first meeting, June 9, representing nearly all the larger and several of the smaller cities of the State. Temporary organization was effected by the election of Judge Raines, of the State Library, and Benjamin Wyche, of the University, as president and secretary, respectively. Every one whose name appeared on the program was present and ready to take part in the meeting.

The words of welcome were spoken by President Prather. He expressed deep interest in the work being undertaken, and called attention to the course of Library Training which the University is offering.

Judge Raines read a carefully prepared paper tracing the history of library legislation in Texas. While the Legislature showed early interest in libraries, its efforts took the form usually of small appropriations for books for the State Library. Almost the only general legislation ever

enacted was that of a few years ago authorizing towns of one thousand or more inhabitants to tax themselves for the support of libraries. The State Library has always been regarded as a subordinate department both in quarters and support. Its principal development is along the line of State history, in which it is strong.

Mr. A. C. Read, librarian of the El Paso public library, whose library, through the munificence of Mr. Carnegie, will be the pride of El Paso, read an interesting paper suggesting lines of work undertaken by State library associations.

Mrs. J. C. Terrell, of Fort Worth, the chairman of the Library Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, took Mrs. Pennybacker's place on the program, giving a glowing account of the library work of the Women's Clubs. Thirty-five hundred women were thrilled with gladness at the call for a State Association. Statistics show that women have been the most active supporters of libraries; and nearly all the States having commissions owe them to the efforts of women's clubs. The Texas Federation at Tyler, in 1898, decided that the establishment of free public libraries throughout Texas was paramount. In 1897, when the Federation was organized, there were only seven library organizations in the State. Now there are fifty-three club centers at which are maintained local public libraries; ten are sending traveling libraries to rural districts. Mrs. H. F. Ring, the chairman of the Federation's Library Committee in 1900, appealed to all club women to strive for the accomplishment of four things:

(1) Legislation to remove the tax from library charters.

(2) The establishment of a training school for librarians at the State University.

(3) A State library commission.

(4) A system of traveling libraries.

The first two were had for the asking. We are here to accomplish the third. The library spirit is abroad. There is everything to encourage. The united influence of this great University, the noble army of school teachers, and the devoted club women working shoulder to shoulder, will, in a few years, bring grand results. We need a magnificent fire-proof library building and a State library worthy of Texas.

State Superintendent Lefevre, in discussing the library and the elementary school, dwelt at some length upon the importance of selecting good books. No good book ever sold by the hundreds of thousands in a few weeks. He expressed his purpose to take some steps looking to securing money from the general educational funds to duplicate any amounts set aside by local school committees for school libraries, as is being so profitably done in some other States.

Miss Rosa M. Leeper, librarian of the Dallas Public Library, in speaking on "How to Help the Small Library," emphasized the importance of librarians assisting each other through the association, series of meetings and library institutes. There is great need in Texas for information on libraries, and a bureau of publicity would be useful to this end. Dana's

Library Primer was mentioned as an exceptionally useful book for those interested in the formation and proper administration of libraries.

Miss Wandell, of the University Library, read a good paper on "Library Commissions and Traveling Libraries":

"It has been found that the library is an educational institution, and as such, in order to bear its part of the work for the masses, that it must fall into line with the prevailing ideas of social melioration. There is certainly in the air today a large faith in the power of organization, and a fervid desire to serve and uplift humanity by co-operation, so today local library clubs, State library associations, library commissions, the various library schools, the A. L. A., are working in accordance with this common impulse. What is a State library commission? It is a small board of unsalaried officers, usually appointed by the Governor, for a term of years, to promote the establishment of free public libraries, and to give advice when asked in regard to selection of books, cataloguing, and administration of libraries in the State. The first library commission was established in 1890 in Massachusetts. Soon Vermont, Ohio and Wisconsin followed this example, and there are today twenty States having live, working commissions, and others that will introduce bills to secure these at the next meeting of their legislatures.

"After deciding that a State library commission is a good and necessary measure, the drafting of the bill should be of the greatest concern, for on this rock it is that many hopes have been wrecked. The best features of existing laws may be profitably studied with modifications to suit local conditions. The first important point is the personnel or membership of the commission. In several cases the president of the State university, the State librarian, and the superintendent of public instruction, constitute the majority of the commission, serving ex-officio. After the membership and the officers and the manner of appointing them have been decided, the powers and duties of the commission must be considered. The duties of the Wisconsin commission are 'To give advice and counsel to all free libraries and to all communities which may propose to establish them and to all persons interested as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of the books, cataloguing and other details of library management.' The commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries or improving those already established. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio summer schools for library training have been successfully carried on by the commissions of those States. Thus we see that the work of a commission naturally falls into three divisions:

- "1. The establishment of permanent local libraries.
- "2. The organization and improvement of existing libraries, including the training of librarians in necessary technical knowledge.
- "3. The circulation of free reading matter in places which have no libraries, commonly in the shape of traveling libraries. The traveling library is singly a case of books, usually twenty-five or fifty in number, selected and catalogued for use in small communities and clubs. Collect-

ively, the term is applied to a system of circulating these books, sending them from some central library to individuals, clubs and associate libraries, in communities round-about.

"Perhaps nowhere on earth is human existence more hopeless than in the numerous small, often decaying, hamlets of the United States, which are isolated from the strenuous life of more prosperous communities. The mental horizon of the majority of the people in such a village is narrow, their lives aimless, their aspirations dwarfed. Even to the boy in the city slums few more incentives are offered to low-thinking and to actual vice, for in the city there are at least enough other lads from whom to pick his company, whereas at the crossroads the vicious and the good are thrown intimately together, with the gossip of the postoffice, the corner store, the saloon, and the railway station, as their sole mental terminus. The advent of a good traveling library into such a community is a god-send, bringing hope, inspiration and loftier ideals of life. Nothing more encouraging in modern reforms has been witnessed than the marked change already wrought by this single and comparatively inexpensive agency in scores of wretched villages which hitherto had been dead spots in our American civilization. The presence of a traveling library in a town is an object lesson, which often creates the desire for a permanent library, and probably on the whole more local libraries have been established through this agency than any other."

The closing address of the afternoon was given by Dr. A. C. Ellis, of the University, on "Library Possibilities in Texas." He spoke of the work of a State library commission,—how it might render great service by recommending library legislation, by publishing lists of worthy books on special topics, by sending out plans and suggestions for library buildings, by promoting traveling libraries. If the State would give something to start traveling libraries no doubt individuals would supplement this sum. Railroads would give special rates on these libraries. There is great need for a central library building, perhaps on the University campus, to meet the requirements not only of the University and the State Library, but which should serve as a center for the traveling library system, and be a mecca for all students of this vast Southwest country, whatever their line of research.

The day's pleasures were brought to a close by an informal reception in the University library, where music and a display of coins and medals, rare editions, pictures, posters, etc., added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

At a short business meeting on Tuesday morning to hear reports of committees and perfect a permanent organization, the following officers were elected: William L. Prather, Austin, President; Miss Rosa M. Leeper, Dallas, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth, Second Vice-President; A. C. Read, El Paso, Treasurer; Benjamin Wyche, Austin, Secretary.

The Committee on Constitution, of which Mr. A. P. Wooldridge was chairman, reported the following Constitution, which was adopted:

Facsimiles Now Available of Historic Documents

Facsimiles of five significant documents from the Texas State Library's Archives Division have been published by the State Library and are now available. William B. Travis' Letter from the Alamo, the Texas Declaration of Independence, the Annexation Offer Accepted in Convention of the People of the Republic of Texas, July 4, 1845, the Proclamation Convening the First Texas Legislature, and the 1861 Ordinance of Secession all date from the twenty-five years from 1863 to 1861.

A booklet that accompanies the packet of facsimiles includes a description of the setting in which the documents were written and the printed text of the documents. The facsimiles themselves make the documents available to students and others in the original form.

The publication is part of the Texas State Library's effort to make materials in its collection more widely accessible. The packet may be purchased from the Archives Division, Texas State Library, Box 12927/Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711. The cost is 95 cents plus 5 cents sales tax. Mailing charges are 50 cents for one packet. Persons buying more than one copy should contact the State Library about bulk postage rates. The documents may also be purchased at the Texas State Library, 1201 Brazos, Austin.

Travis' letter from the Alamo to the "People of Texas and All Americans in the World" has long been considered one of the most significant written pieces of the Texas Revolution. The remaining four documents deal with changes in the form of Texas governance.

Commandancy of the Alamo -

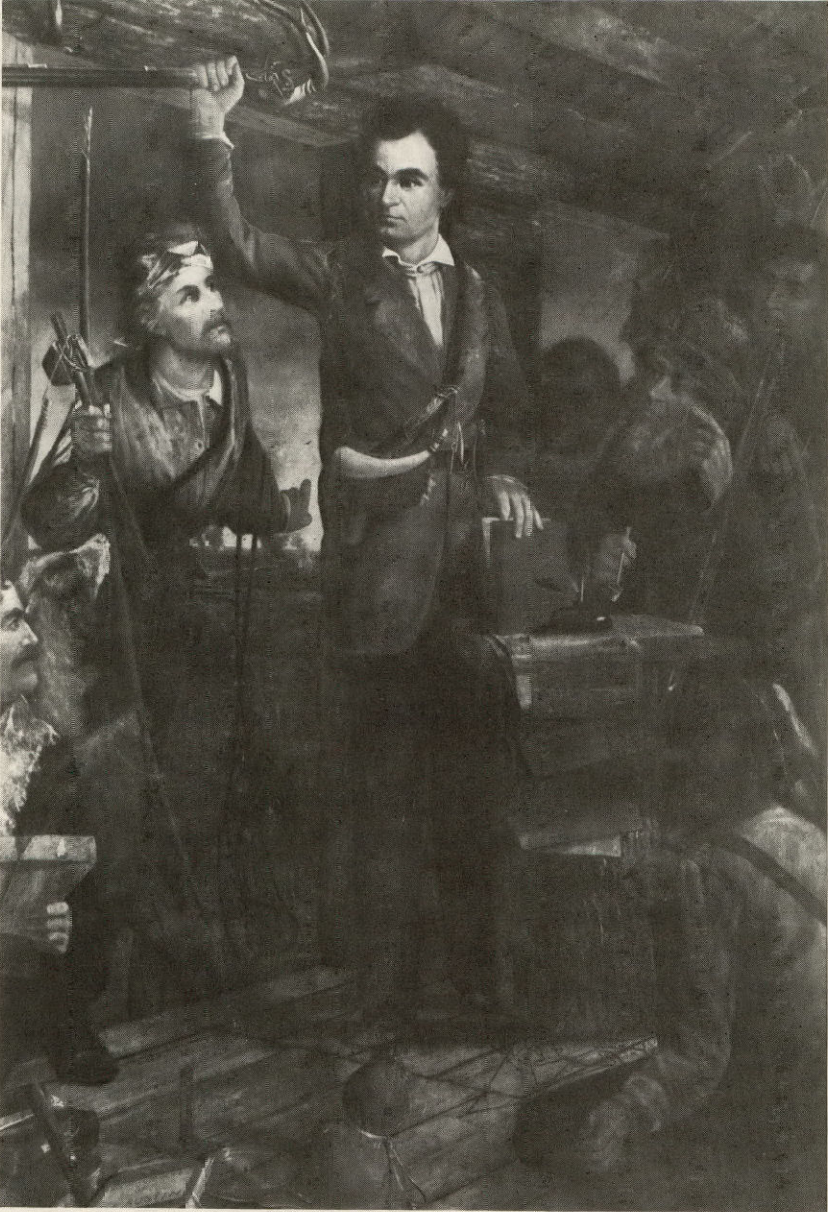
Refugio, Feb. 24th / 1836 -

To the People of Texas &
all Americans in the world -

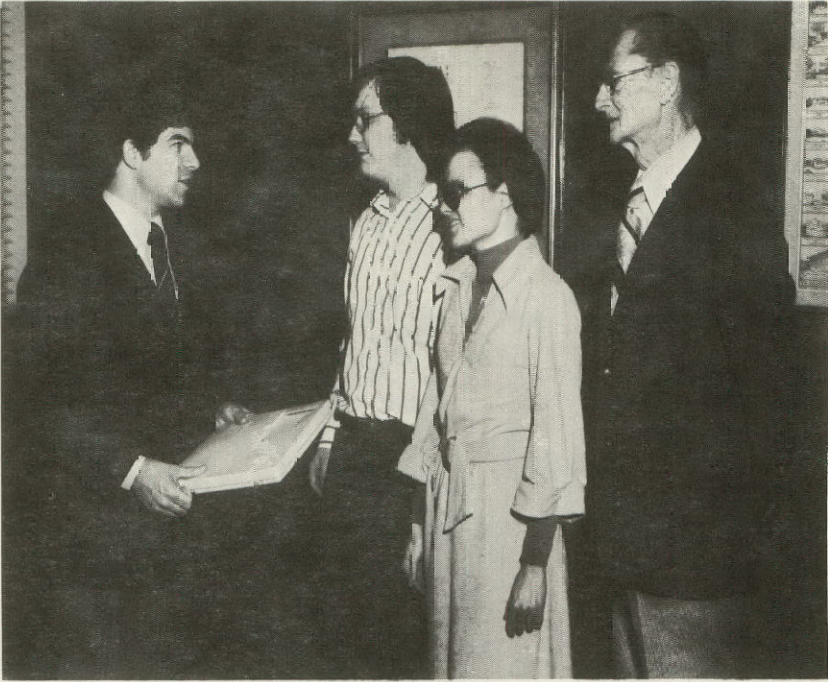
Fellow Citizens & Compatriots -

I am besieged, by a thousand
or more of the Mexicans under
Santa Anna - I have sustained
a continual Bombardment &
cannonade for 24 hours & have
not lost a man - The enemy
has demanded a surrender at
discretion, otherwise, the garrison
are to be put to the sword, if
the fort is taken - I have answered
the demand with a cannon
shot, & our flag still waves
proudly from the wall - I
shall never surrender, or retreat.
Therefore, I call on you in the
name of Liberty, of patriotism &
& every thing dear to the American
Character, to come to our aid,

Reproduction of the First Page of William B. Travis' Letter from
the Alamo



Reproduction of Henry A. McArdle's Painting, "Settlement of Austin's Colony," That Appears on the Cover of the Packet



Texas Monthly Taped for Handicapped Readers

Thanks to the efforts of volunteers associated with the Midland Tape Lending Library, blind and physically handicapped readers in Texas will now be able to "read" *Texas Monthly* on their cassette tape machines.

Tapes made by the Midland volunteers will be duplicated in quantity at the Texas State Library and circulated as part of the State Library's service to Texans who qualify to receive these materials because they have a physical handicap that prevents their reading ordinary printed materials.

A copy of the January, 1977, issue was presented to Ted Siff, associate publisher and director of circulation for *Texas Monthly* in ceremonies at the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library Building on February 17.

"We greatly appreciate *Texas Monthly's* granting copyright permission for this project," said Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director of the Texas State Library. "Through their generosity and



Left, Ted Siff talks to Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped patron Robert Thompson and employee Kathy Gann. Above, Vic Rogers of Midland presents a copy of the taped Texas Monthly to Ted Siff as Betty Flora and Mrs. William Redfern look on.

because of the efforts of the Midland volunteers, a great many Texans will have access to a publication they would not otherwise be able to read."

As a regional library designated by the Library of Congress to serve Texas, the Texas State Library receives materials recorded on tapes and discs and embossed in Braille. Materials available through the national program emphasize those of wide geographic interest. The regional library is responsible for obtaining those of more limited scope. In Texas this means not only publications such as *Texas Monthly* and other magazines and books but also materials in Spanish.

The 15/16 inch per second recording on cassette tapes and high-speed duplicating equipment are making possible a "mini-publishing" operation. Volunteers in Midland will be producing originals that will be duplicated at the State Library.

The duplication process is the only fast one. Betty Flora,



Carolyn Randall of the Texas State Library oversees duplication of tapes.

executive director of the Tape Lending Library, points out that each three hours of listening time require some 20 hours of preparation by three volunteers, including the reader, the machine operator, and a reviewer or proof reader.

The Midland library was organized in 1963 and for seven years operated in the home of Mrs. Mayme K. Martin. It moved into its present quarters in 1970. As a result of its new agreement to serve as a taping facility for the State Library's statewide program, a new soundproof booth and recording equipment have been purchased. Principal funding agency is the United Way of Midland. Thanks to the volunteers, all blind and physically handicapped Texans will have access to a taping program that was once available only to the residents of this city.

Texas Monthly is just one of many magazines and thousands of books available to Texans who cannot read ordinary printed materials because of blindness or other physical handicap. More information about this program may be obtained by writing the Texas State Library, Box 12927/Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711 or calling at no charge 800-252-9605.

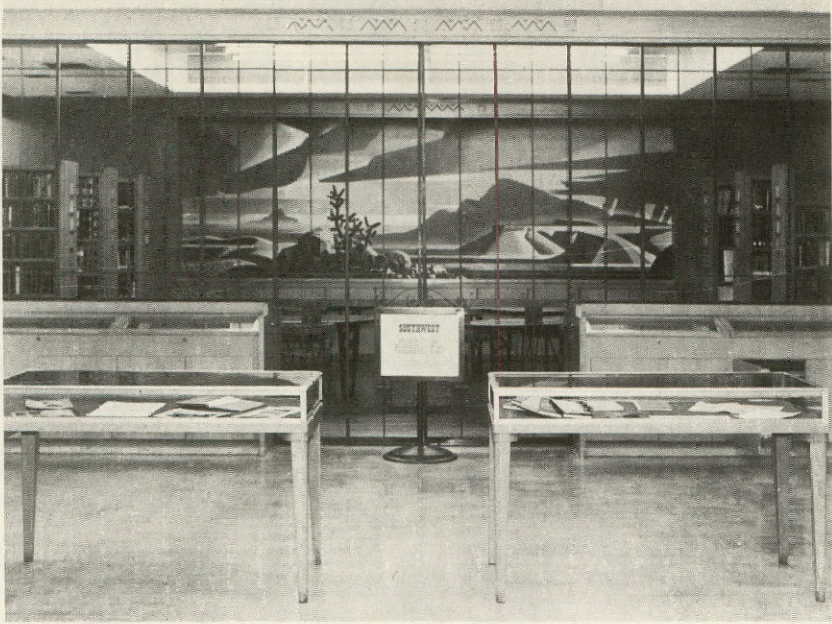
The Southwest Book Awards

by Dee Birch Cameron

Each year in November the Border Regional Library Association presents its Southwest Book Awards to authors of excellent and important contributions to Southwestern literature. The authors themselves need not be Southwesterners, but the winning books relate to the West, specifically the area known as the Trans-Pecos Region. The areas of competition include biography, fiction, fine arts, history, nonfiction, poetry, reference, and children's literature. And a special award is made to an author who hails from the region covered by BRLA. The awards not only encourage good writing about the Southwest but also engage the interest of publishers in issuing works about the area.

Mrs. Virginia Hoke, former Southwest reference librarian at the El Paso Public Library, developed the awards program. In 1966, the year the Border Regional Library Association was formed, a coffee was held to introduce local authors and librarians. At the time, Mrs. Hoke thought how valuable it would be if there were some method of providing for continuing contact between these two groups interested in books and publishing. Gradually, the idea of a book awards program took shape. In 1969, John Wayne Smith, then BRLA's president, appointed her chairman of a committee to study the feasibility of starting such a program. Correspondence with groups which present literary awards as well as with publishers of Southwestern materials readied Mrs. Hoke to begin the program in 1971. Subsequent Southwest librarians who, along with their committees, have continued the program as Lisa Lovelace Davis and, more recently, Mary Sarber of the El Paso Public Library.

Each year the Book Awards Committee writes to more than a hundred publishers, asking them to submit for consideration any appropriate works published since September of the previous year. Typically, the letters elicit fifty to seventy-five entries, though as many as half the books sent may prove ineligible. Committee



Through the years El Paso Public Library has played a special role in encouraging Southwestern authors and artists. This mural by Tom Lea is in the Library.

members review all books in the areas of their assignment and report back to the committee, where final selections are made.

Next the authors and publishers of the winning entries are notified and invited to attend the organization's annual banquet in November to receive certificates, hear their work reviewed by the committee chairman, and, if they will, to speak to the group of librarians, authors, and publishers' representatives. When the banquet ends, some lucky attendees find they have won one of the many complimentary copies sent by publishers who entered the competition.

The following books have won Southwest Books Awards in the past:

Biography:

1976 - *Charles F. Lummis: The Man and His West* by Turbese Lummis Fisk and Keith Lummis. University of Oklahoma Press.

1975 - *Lamy* by Paul Horgan. Farrar, Strauss and Giroux.

1974 - *Pat Garrett* by Leon Metz. University of Oklahoma Press.

... the Indians were right. Death was the black horse that came some day into every man's camp, and no matter when that day came a brave man should be booted and spurred and ready to ride him out.

—Buckey O'Neill

From "A Horse of the Hair-Knife Brand" in the San Francisco Examiner, February 15, 1891.



Dale L. Walker, a frequent contributor to Texas Libraries, was honored for Death Was the Black Horse.

1973 - *Frontier Crusader: W.F.M. Army* by Lawrence R. Murphy. University of Arizona Press.

1972 - *The Morleys* by Norman Cleaveland. Calvin Horn.

1971 - *Emilio Kosterlitzky* by Cornelius Smith, Jr. Arthur H. Clark.

Fiction:

1976 - *The Monkey Wrench Gang* by Edward Abbey. J.P. Lippincott.

1975 - *I, Tom Horn* by Will Henry. J.B. Lippincott.

1974 - *Ulzana* by James R. Olson. Houghton Mifflin.

1973 - *A Simple Act of Kindness* by Winston M. Estes. J.P. Lippincott.

1972 - *The Spirit of Cochise* by Elliot Arnold. Charles Scribner's Sons.

1971 - *The Day the Cowboys Quit* by Elmer Kelton. Doubleday.

History:

1976 - *Storms Brewed in Other Men's Worlds* by Elizabeth A. H. John. Texas A & M Press.

1975 - *The Presidio* by Max Moorhead. University of Oklahoma.

- 1974 - *Victorio and the Mimbres Apaches* by Dan Thrapp. University of Oklahoma.
- 1973 - *Tombstone: Myth and Reality* by Odio B. Faulk. Oxford University Press.
- 1972 - *General Crook and the Sierra Madre Adventure* by Dan Thrapp. University of Oklahoma.
- 1971 - *The Taos Trappers* by David J. Weber. University of Oklahoma.

Children's Literature:

- 1976 - *Hawk, I'm Your Brother* by Byrd Baylor. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- 1975 - *The Desert is Theirs* by Byrd Baylor. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- 1974 - *The Life and Legend of George McJunkin: Black Cowboy* by Franklin Folsom. Nelson.
- 1973 - *The Boy Who Made Dragonfly* by Tony Hillerman. Harper and Row.
- 1972 - *When Clay Sings* by Byrd Baylor. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- 1971 - *The Spider, the Cave and the Pottery Bowl* by Eleanor Clymer. Atheneum.

Nonfiction:

- 1976 - *Pueblo: Mountain, Village, Dance* by Samuel H. Lamb. Sunstone Press.
- 1975 - *The People Called Apache* by Thomas E. Mails. Prentice Hall.
- 1974 - *Desert, the American Southwest* by Ruth Kirk. Houghton Mifflin.
- 1973 - *The Great Southwest* by Elna Bakker and Richard C. Lillard. American West.
- 1972 - *Tom Ryan, A Painter in Four Sixes Country* by Dean Krakel. Northland.
- 1971 - *Indian Painters and White Patrons* by J. J. Brody. University of New Mexico Press.

Reference:

- 1976 - *Woody Plants of the Southwest* by Samuel H. Lamb. Sunstone Press.
- 1975 - *New Mexico Newspapers* by Pearce S. Grove, Becky J. Barnett, and Sandra Hansen. University of New Mexico Press.
- 1974 - *Southwest Classics* by Lawrence Clark Powell. Ward

Ritchie.

- 1973 - *Analytical Index to Publications of the Texas Folklore Society* by James T. Bratcher. Texas Folklore Society.
1972 - *A Bibliography of Writings and Illustrations by Tom Lea* by Glennis Hinshaw and Lisabeth Lovelace Davis. El Paso Public Library.
1971 - *The Santa Fe Trail: A Historical Bibliography* by Jack Rittenhouse. University of New Mexico Press.

Regional Author:

- 1976 - *Chronicles of the Big Bend* by W. D. Smithers. Madrona Press.
1975 - *Death Was the Black Horse* by Dale Walker. Madrona Press.
1974 - *San Elizario* by Eugene Proter. Jenkins Publishing Co.
1973 - *Strangers in the Franklins* by Clark Champie. Guynes Printing Co.
1972 - *El Paso in Pictures* by Frank Mangan. The Press/El Paso.
1971 - *El Paso Scenic and Historical Landmarks* by Charles H. Binion. Texas Western Press.

Poetry:

- 1975 - *Many Winters* by Nancy Wood. Doubleday.
(Not awarded in other years.)

Special Merit Award:

- 1975 - *Casas Grandes: A Fallen Trading Center of the Grand Chichimeca* by Charles C. DiPeso. Northland Press.
1973 - *Texas* by Robert Reynolds. Charles H. Belding.
(Not awarded in other years.)

A Survey of Serials Management in Texas

by Donald H. Dyal

The Texas Serials Forum has as its stated purpose the obligation to "provide a source through which new ideas and procedures relating to serials materials may be exchanged; to encourage research and experimentation in the acquisition, cataloging, recording, and maintaining of serials materials; and to initiate and promote education in the area of serials materials...and encourage continuing education for practicing serials librarians."¹

In an effort to stimulate new research and to educate Forum members about current Texas serials practice, the officers of the Forum decided to sponsor a survey of serials departments in Texas. The survey identified nine areas of serial functions which related directly to serials departments, i.e., organization, public service, automatic data processing, serials check-in, claiming, binding, selection, searching and ordering. The functions of serials cataloging were not ignored, but it was felt that serials cataloging is so kaleidoscopic that it should best be handled in a separate study.

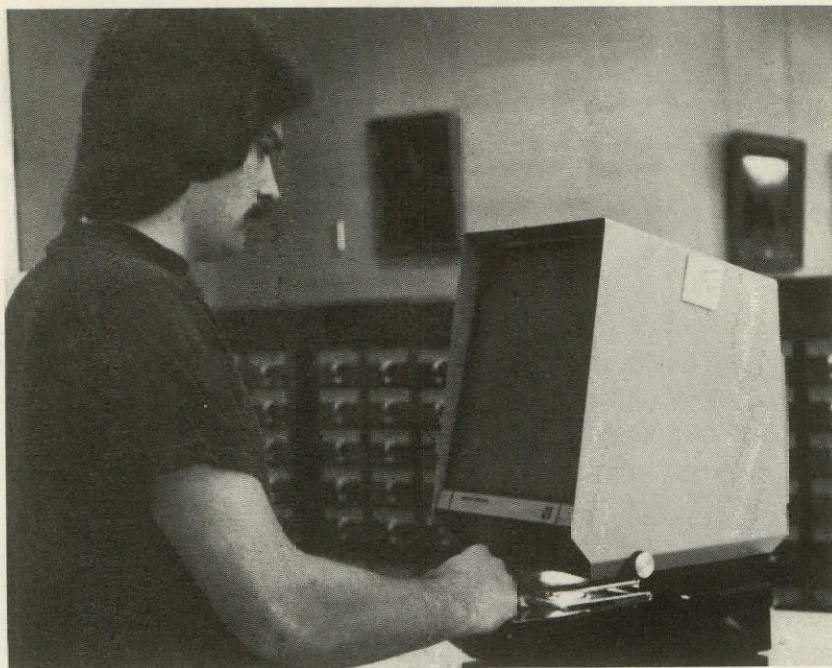
As the membership of the Serials Forum is composed almost exclusively of librarians from academic institutions, it was determined to concentrate on libraries at the community college, college, and university levels. To provide a basis of comparison within Texas, the public libraries of several large cities and the Texas State Library were also included. Of the 66 surveys sent out in the Fall of 1975, 46 or 70 percent had been returned by the end of February, 1976.

¹Serials Forum Guidelines, Article II.

Organization

An organizationally separate serials department exists in 74 percent of the responding libraries. There seems to be no correlation at all between the number of serials processed and the existence of a separate serials department; two of the twelve institutions which do not have separate serials departments have serials budgets in excess of a quarter of a million dollars. Several others have budgets which exceed \$100,000. Apparently, the decision to organize a separate serials department is not based on the size of the serials operation, but may be related more closely to some historical factors.

Of the libraries which did not have a central serials record, 77 percent were organizationally located within a larger acquisitions area either partially or wholly. Thirty-three percent function exclusively within acquisitions and 22 percent were organizationally part of the public service functions. The staffing patterns of the serials department in Texas reveal some interesting data. The number of full-time equivalent employees in each serials department was divided into the number of serials handled per department to give a ratio of serials handled per employee. By ascertaining the titles/employee ratio for each institution and comparing the ratios with other elements, it was determined that larger libraries are more efficient than smaller ones; that is, the ratio of titles to employee is higher. By arbitrarily assigning libraries with serials budgets of \$100,000 or more to a large-library category and those of less than \$100,000 to a small library category, it was found that large libraries have a title/employee ratio of 970/1 whereas in small libraries, the ratio is 533/1. The average number of active serials received for the large libraries group is 6,586; small libraries average 1,059 active serials. Thus it would seem that larger libraries have the ability to utilize staff more efficiently within a serials department. It is questionable, however, that large libraries are 45 percent more efficient as the data indicates. The actual rate of efficiency would depend on numerous other variables. The optimal efficiency of a department unfortunately depends on such fugitive variables as the organizational demands for exactness, type of materials, type of library, organizational goals, and multitudes of other variables. It would be impossible at this juncture in library science to determine an efficiency curve for serials departments which would have validity.



Texas A&M student Larry W. Morgan searches a computer printout on microfiche for serials holdings and location.

Another intriguing result of the comparison of titles/employee is the impact of the student worker within the serials department. The average title/employee ratio for all libraries who returned the survey was 690/1 with a median ratio of 605/1. However, when we separate the libraries who employ student workers in the serials departments from those who do not employ students, we find that there is a 36 percent drop in efficiency as measured in the title/employee ratio in those institutions which employ students. The non-student employing institutions have a ratio of 870/1 compared to a 561/1 ratio of student-employing serials departments. In fairness, it should be pointed out that some of these serials departments were responsible for periodical or microform reading rooms or other public service functions which use a great deal of student help. In an attempt to provide a more accurate figure, a comparison was made between serials departments which had no public service areal responsibilities (such as appended reading rooms or controlled access subunits). It was found that the non-public service area serials departments had a title/employee ratio of 889/1 which understandably is much higher than the 690/1 average of all serials departments. Next, the

non-public service, *non-student* serials departments were compared with non-public service, *student* serials departments. It was expected that the ratio would be relatively even for both groups. This was not the case, however. The non-student employing departments were 42 percent more efficient than the departments which used students. The ratios for non-student and student-employing departments were 1077/1 and 624/1 respectively. It is not suggested that departments who employ students fire them and replace the students with full-time clerical staff—but it is nevertheless a curious and perhaps unsuspected phenomenon that students reduce relative efficiency. Generally, students are rather poorly paid; and it may be that the student-employing serials department is getting what it pays for.

The Serials Department; Check-in and Claiming

It appears that the academic serials departments of Texas are as diverse as the state itself. There is little in the way of standardization of commonality. If libraries have a science, it has apparently been lost on serials. The only trend which appears discernible is the central serials record with its check-in file; 39 of the 46 respondents (or 85 percent) indicated that they had a central serials record. There was nothing else in the results of the survey which approached that percentage of commonality. Thirty-three respondents keep the check-in file in the serials department; the other libraries maintain the check-in file in acquisitions, circulation, reference or a periodical reading room.

As to the functions of the check-in file, each responding library (there were 40 respondents to this part of the survey) used the file as a record of receipt. Twenty-three of the 40 had complete holdings in the check-in record, 16 kept a binding record in the file, 24 libraries also used the file for a payment record and 33 kept a claiming history or record in the file. Only 8 of the 40 respondents used the check-in file for all five functions, viz., receipt, holdings, binding, payment, and claims. Two of the 8 were public libraries and the other 6 were a potpourri of small, medium and large academic libraries. Although 39 of the respondents claim that they have a central serials record, there is a wide disparity of opinion about how that file should be arranged and composed.

Due to the many different functions of each check-in file, a comparison of staffing with functions was impossible.

It was perhaps predictable that each respondent has some form of claiming procedure. Of the 42 respondents to the claiming section of the survey, only 2 do not have a systematic file-searching system to initiate claims for missing or late issues. Two of the respondents use a computer-assisted claim search.

Public Service

Public service of serials in Texas is handled through a variety of ways. Thirty libraries make the check-in file available to users via information desks or telephone. Twenty-three libraries provide a computer printout of titles, locations and holdings which is maintained in a public service area. Fourteen libraries include the holdings and location of their serials in the public card catalog. Other methods used include direct physical access to the check-in file, a separate public catalog for serials, or a public serials shelf-list. Many of these are used in combination. Many serials departments also administer public service areas. Twenty-three libraries reported that their serials departments administered a periodical reading room, a microform reading room, a newspaper reading room, government documents collection or a combination of two or more of these. It would seem that in many academic libraries in Texas, the serials department is directly involved in public service.

Selection

The selection of serials is also a mixed bag. Eighteen libraries stated that the serials department had no responsibility for selection, but 12 serials departments retain veto power concerning the selection of materials. Six libraries indicated that the serials departments chose all serial materials for their respective libraries.

Only 11 libraries regularly use sample issues of magazines and journals for selection. This low number of users could reflect the difficulty of sample acquisition or the time needed to acquire a sample issue for selection. Publishers, however, often send unbidden samples to libraries for their inspection. Why these samples are not used in the selection process eludes diagnosis. It seems probable that serials selection is based on information other than that obtained in a sample. Among those serials departments which do not select, there was almost an even split between those who utilized librarian subject bibliographers for selection and those who utilized user requests as the selection device. Seven libraries

used acquisitions librarians as selection officers and two used circulation librarians as selection officers. Sixteen libraries indicated that there was no higher request review after the initial selection. Also interesting is the fact that more libraries keep unordered requests in files than return them to requestors. One would think that the reverse would be true. Nineteen libraries hold the requests in files to be reviewed at a later date.

Pre-Order Searching

Thirty-three libraries reported that pre-order searching was a function of the serials department. Of the thirteen serials departments which did not employ pre-order searching, two of them utilized bibliographic search departments, two utilized book selection departments, six utilized an acquisitions or order department, one utilized a reference department, one did no searching and one answer was not useable. Interestingly, the two libraries with the bibliographic search units were among the ten libraries which routinely performed post-receipt searching.

Ordering

Apparently, subscription agencies have become part of the fabric of serials management. Every library but one uses at least one subscription agency. Predictably, the subscription agency business is essentially split between EBSCO (which 26 libraries listed as principal agent) and Faxon (which 11 libraries listed as principal agent). Aquinas, Majors, and Moore-Cottrell serve the bulk of the remainder. Seven libraries reported that orders were not placed by the serials department of the library because either there was no serials department or because some other department of the library placed orders. Eleven other libraries reported that ordering was shared or divided. It is clear that the majority of responding serials departments (28 of 46) do their own ordering.

Serials and Automatic Data Processing

Apart from the arrival of OCLC in many of the libraries of the state, there seems to be little activity in automated techniques in Texas. The most common use of automated data processing is for the generation of holdings and locations lists. Seventeen libraries also use computer facilities to create budget and accounting reports. Three libraries use a printout to keep track of titles being



The heart of a central serials record is the check-in system. Joan Reinbold works through the morning mail.

bound. One library has a claiming list which is computer printed, and another library monitors the circulation of journals with a computer list. Fourteen of the 46 responding libraries do not use automatic data processing at all.

One of the questions which the survey asked was: "Are you planning to use the OCLC check-in module when available?" At the time the survey was done, there was no information available about the proposed OCLC system except that such a system was being planned. Nevertheless, nine responding libraries indicated that they were planning to use the OCLC check-in module, seventeen said no, and twenty libraries were undecided. Some 20 percent of the responding libraries had decided to go with the OCLC check-in system before there was any real basis for a decision. Perhaps there was a tacit assumption that the system would be useable.

Binding

Since periodicals are the materials most frequently bound, it is often thought logical that serials department be involved in the binding process. Apparently, Texas libraries also follow this practice. Twenty-one respondents have a recognizable binding unit administratively within the serials department which handles binding preparations of all library materials. There are an additional eight libraries which have a serials department binding unit which prepares serials only. Thus twenty-nine of the



The binding preparation unit graphically shows the volume of serials materials.

respondents have a serials department which also administers a binding preparation unit. Even among those serials departments that do not administer a binding unit, seven collect and collate materials for binding and two serials departments note the completion of a volume through a binding trigger notice. Twenty-four serials departments are responsible for the shelving of serials as well. It seems that many tasks have gravitated to serials departments which go beyond the acquisition, check-in, and cataloging of serials.

Thirty-seven libraries use commercial binders exclusively. Five use commercial as well as in-house binding—although the in-house binding tends to be of the temporary sort. Two libraries maintain their own separately administered bindery where all materials are bound and rebound.

Summary

If one were to make a list of the most common activities of the academic serials departments in Texas, the following hypothetical serials department could be formed from the composite functions:

1. It would be a separate serials department (74 percent of the respondents are organized into separate departments).
2. The serials department would handle an average of 3,306 subscription.
3. The department would have about 4.5 employees and handle about 752 titles per employee.

4. The serials department would have a central check-in file (100 percent of the respondents have such a file). The file would contain the following additional information: Record of payment (60 percent of the respondents), claiming history (80 percent of respondents), and retrospective holdings (58 percent of respondents).
5. The department would systematically search for missing and late issues (94 percent of respondents).
6. The serials department would not select titles, but it would retain unfulfilled requests.
7. Pre-order searching would be done in the serials department (72 percent of respondents).
8. Sixty-one percent of the respondents do their own ordering. The composite serials department would also do its own ordering. Ninety-eight percent order through a subscription agent; 57 percent order through EBSCO.
9. Our composite serials department would administer a binding preparation unit (63 percent of respondents) and would use a commercial binder (80 percent of respondents).
10. The serials department would have direct communication with the user (65 percent of respondents) on a variety of levels.

Although there is a general method of organization which seems to be preferred by most libraries, there is very little uniformity as to how materials are to be checked in, what types of materials will be handled by the serials department (government document serials, series, conferences, symposia, newspapers, etc.), and there appears to be no consensus of management which has an empirical basis. If there is a science of serials, it has been hidden from our view and subjugated by tradition and pragmatism. Despite the above areas of commonality, there is a tremendous area of difference—an area which indicates that either the management of serials does not really exist or else it has been discovered by the very few and is seldom communicated. Even the ten areas of commonality which have been listed are at best questionable. What advantages have been demonstrated for a separate serials department? Is bindery preparation optimally administered by a serials department? Can subscription agents be cost justified now that many libraries have their own accounting systems? These and many other unanswered questions need study, testing and resolution.

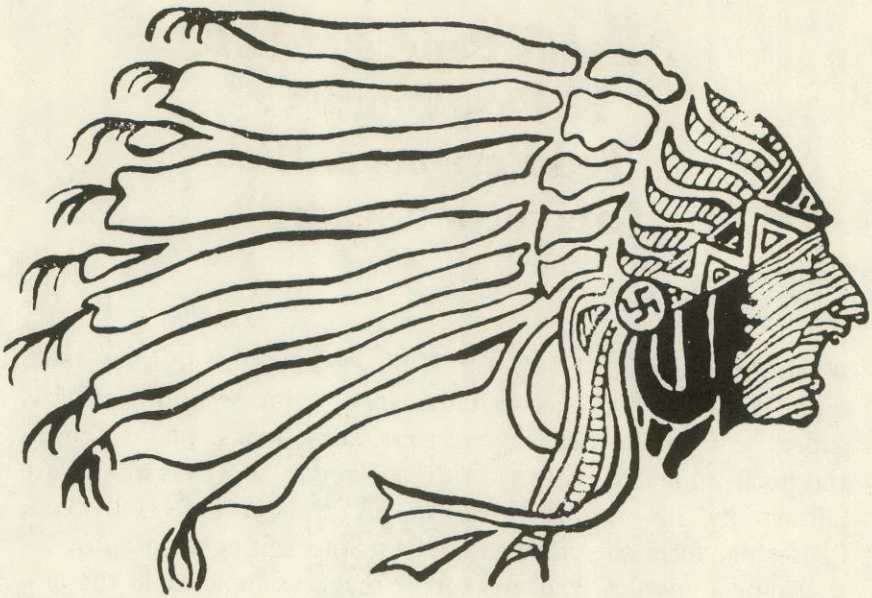
Parsons Papers at U.T. El Paso Library: Ted Parsons of the Lafayette Escadrille

by Dale L. Walker

When Rear Admiral Edwin C. "Ted" Parsons died in May, 1968, aged 75, he had claims to fame enough for several men. His papers, correspondence, manuscripts, scrapbooks, photo albums and books, donated recently to the University of Texas at El Paso Library by his widow, Mrs. E. C. Parsons of Hollywood, California, form the raw material for an exciting biography.

Among episodes from his career that are depicted in the new "RADM Edwin C. Parsons Collection (Lafayette Escadrille)" in the U.T. El Paso Archives and Special Collections section are these:

After a chance meeting with Glen L. Martin, the pioneer aircraft manufacturer, Parsons learned to fly at Dominguez Field, Los Angeles, in 1912. A year later, at the Hotel Sheldon in El Paso, he met Raul Madero, brother of the recently murdered Francisco I. Madero, president of Mexico. Over a glass of whiskey, Raul Madero closed a deal with Parsons, instructing the young aviator to buy a plane and take it to Chihuahua to teach Pancho Villa's officers to fly. He was given the rank of Captain in Villa's Army of the North and \$200 a month in gold. The Curtiss biplane Parsons bought with Madero's money arrived in Juarez soon after, dismantled and in crates on a flatcar. In Chihuahua the plane was assembled and, according to one historian, "for eleven months Parsons attempted to cope with a basic unwillingness on the part of the Mexican candidates to set foot in an airplane, which Villa could neither understand nor forgive." In Zacatecas, Parsons, having forgotten the absolute ceiling of the Curtiss (less than 6,000 feet), crashed the machine but walked away from the wreck and caught a train to Juarez, ostensibly to buy parts for it. On the border he was warned by a friend that Villa would soon be starting something that would involve the U.S. and take the eyes



This Apache warbonneted chief was the fuselage emblem of the Lafayette Escadrille and was created by Edward F. Hinkle and Harold B. Willis, squadron members. Hinkle, who died 10 years ago in Truth or Consequences, N.M., left a considerable mass of papers, correspondence and documents which are in the UTEP Library Archives.

of the American people off the war in Europe. Parsons took the streetcar from Juarez to El Paso and kept going.

Reflecting on the incident over 50 years later, Parsons said: "I'm perhaps the only warrior in history who went to war in a streetcar and made an inglorious exit the same way, half expecting to find some of Villa's bully-boys waiting to clobber me before I crossed the line into El Paso."

Soon after war broke out in Europe in 1914, he worked his way across the Atlantic, serving as an "assistant veterinarian" on the "Carpathia" which was taking a shipload of horses to St. Nazaire.

He served at the front as a driver in the American Field Ambulance Service; enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, then quickly secured a transfer to the French aviation school at Buc



Ted Parsons poses for the camera of fellow Lafayette Escadrille pilot, Robert Soubiran, before his Nieuport 11. The mackinaw and death's head crash helmet were Parson's trademarks. The nieuport engine had a strange look: the prop was bolted on the crankshaft and spun along with the entire complex of cylinders, creating a powerful torque problem.

where he learned to fly such vintage machinery as Bleriot's and Caudron's and eventually the Nieuport, France's early-war single-seat pursuit biplane.

On January 25, 1917—still several months before the U.S. would enter the war in Europe—he was attached to the Lafayette Escadrille, the already famed all-American squadron commanded by French officers, designated "N.124" (later as SPA 124) for the Nieuports and Spads they flew over the Western Front.

(Parsons became known, in the high French compliment of the day, as "un chic type." He flew his combat missions wearing a flashy mackinaw jacket and an outmoded crash helmet, the latter emblazoned with a skull-and-crossbones. On the ground he was a fashion plate, or, as one contemporary put it, "a veritable Scarlet



This group photo was taken at Chaudun, between Chateau Thierry and Soissons, in July, 1917. Edwin C. Parsons is fourth from left in the back row (without cap). Standing L-R: Robert Soubiran, James R. Boolittle, Courtney Campbell, E. C. Parsons, Ray Bridgman, William Dugan, Douglas MacMonagle, Waiter Lovell, Harold B. Willis, Henry Jones, David M. Peterson and French officer Louis Verdier-Fauvety. Seated L-R: Dudley Hill, Didier Masson (with mascot lion cub "Soda"), C. C. Johnson, Stephen Bigelow, and Robert Rockwell.

Pimpernel," with his smart "kepi"—the French military hat with a round flat top and flat black visor—ascot tie, tailored tunic and glossy field boots.)

Parsons went several months on daily or twice daily patrols over the Front before registering his first official combat with an enemy plane. He considered his "luck" so bad he had wired to the center strut of the right wing of his Spad a stuffed black cat as a "fetish." On his first patrol with the black cat in place, in August, 1917, he spotted a flight of three enemy aircraft chasing a French observation plane. After firing a few machinegun bursts at the Germans, Parsons pulled up into a loop, at the top of which, he

said in his memoir published in 1938, "fifty yards away, looming up as big as a house, was a green camouflaged Boche (German) observation plane...All I could see was this monster with big black crosses. I was so astounded that it was almost an involuntary reflex that made me squeeze the gun trip. There was no mistake about where that solid stream of fire was going: straight into the oil-stained, greenish-brown belly. I couldn't have missed him with a brick. All of a sudden he just seemed to disintegrate in the air, and pieces of him were strewn all over the Bois-de-Chepy where he fell."

As to the effect the black cat "fetish" had on the episode, Parsons said later: "I maintain I'm not superstitious but right now I wouldn't light three cigarettes on one match for all the wine in France."

In February, 1918, after the Lafayette Escadrille was disbanded and its members absorbed into the U.S. Air Service, he refused to leave his French comrades and was transferred to one of the "hottest" squadrons on the Front—SPA 4, known from the graceful long-necked birds painted on their Spad fuselages as "the Storks." He served with this squadron until the end of the war.

Parsons emerged from WWI an "Ace," credited with eight confirmed enemy aircraft shot down and another dozen or so "unconfirmed" ones, meaning a dozen enemy aircraft shot down and logged but not witnessed by a ground observer—a process necessary for "confirmation." His decorations included the Croix de Guerre with eight palms, the Medaille Militaire, the Belgian Croix de Guerre, the Cross of Leopold, and the Legion d'Honneur.

In their two-volume history, *The Lafayette Flying Corps* (1920), Charles Nordhoff and James N. Hall (who both served in French squadrons in WWI and who later moved to Tahiti, teaming up as the world-famous authors of such books as *Mutiny on the Bounty* and *Botany Bay*) wrote of Parsons: "Many an aeroplane engine has grown tired in his service, for he worked them hard. His old 'E.C.P.' plane was a well-ridden and frequently well-riddled bird...Ted could always be counted to hold up his end of a combat...He had a way of concealing his emotions of whatever kind, so that no one could ever be certain that he was anything but bored or highly amused at the results of his adventures."

Returning to the United States in 1920, Parsons became an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and later moved to California where he took a position as technical advisor in

Hollywood for the film "Wings" and other World War I epics. He owned his own detective agency in southern California for a time and earned extra money in the Depression years as a freelance writer, contributing regularly to such "war pulps" as *Aces*, *War Birds*, *Battle Stories*, and *Combat*. Parsons' articles also appeared in such magazines as *Liberty* and *Reader's Digest*, and in 1938 he wrote a book *The Great Adventure* which is still counted as among the best air memoirs of WWI.

In 1939, Parsons took a commission in the U.S. Navy and served throughout World War Two on aircraft carriers and seaplane tenders in the Solomon Islands and elsewhere in the Pacific Theater. He was awarded the Bronze Star and other decorations for his participation in many amphibious landing operations.

He retired in the 1950's as a Rear Admiral and, until his death in 1968, lived with his wife in Osprey, Florida. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The collection of papers, manuscripts and other materials donated by Mrs. Parsons to the U.T. El Paso Library include a large mass of correspondence with fellow members of the Lafayette Escadrille of WWI, manuscripts of unpublished stories and factual articles, radio program scripts, and hundreds of photographs and negatives, mostly of WWI vintage. Also included in the collection are Admiral Parson's scrapbook, photo album, published writings (including editions of his book *The Great Adventure* and about 100 magazines and articles excerpted from magazines), and documents.

Fred W. Hanes, director of University Libraries at U.T. El Paso, said the RADM Edwin C. Parsons Collection (Lafayette Escadrille) will be housed with the existing S.L.A. Marshall Collection on Military History in the main Library's Archives and Special Collections Division.

"The Parsons Collection is an exciting one," Hanes said, "and the Lafayette Escadrille of World War I is a romantic legend as well as a historical fact. To have the personal papers of such a figure as Admiral Parsons is an honor and privilege for us."

Hanes added, "I believe the Parsons Collection will attract new materials to it—in particular papers, books and photographs on World War I-era aviation, a fertile field for historians and writers. We are very grateful to Mrs. Parsons for donating her late husband's papers to us."

Don't Point

by Kathryn Sexton

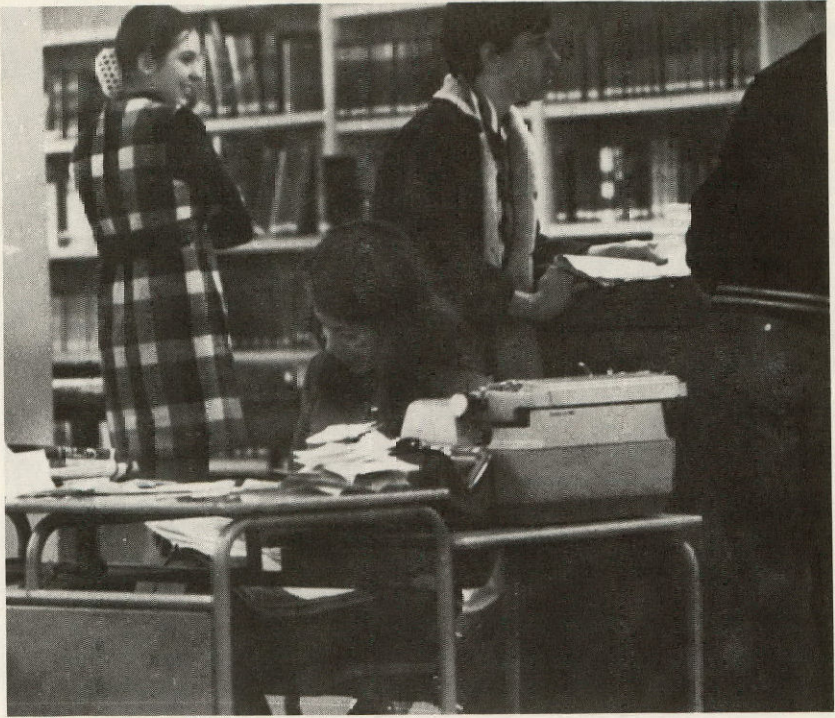
"I have to do a paper on "sh"—"What Indian tribe was removed from Georgia and when?"—"We have to do a scene from a play that has two women in it." These three examples of requests made by high school students point up a dilemma faced by high school librarians. On the one hand students must be encouraged to do their own research and be trained in the methods for doing it. On the other hand, the card catalog will not reveal all answers and no matter how well rounded the reference collection you can't always refer to any one book and be certain the answer is there. Assuredly you cannot tell students who ask questions such as the ones just mentioned, "look it up in the card catalog," for either they have already looked and were unsuccessful, or they did not and will not do it on their own despite your injunction.

Students' questions should be treated with proper respect. It is possible to maintain a balance between teaching students library resources and procedures and helping them find the answers on their own. Either way can be a learning experience for them. The end result must be that answers are found. It is desirable, and often necessary, to help students by suggesting subject headings which will locate material through the card catalog, to mention specific titles, or to cite general classifications where the material might be found. These techniques are far more preferable than the all too frequent admonition, "look it up in the card catalog," or the raised hand pointing to some unspecified location, "It's over there." Granted, the students have received library instruction through the years, but as every librarian knows students often tune you out until they are faced with a particular question or an assignment. The immediacy and the urgency of that situation will make them ready to learn from you, if you will teach.

In addition to these very sound reasons, the librarian misses a lot of fun, if she doesn't accompany the student on his search for material. The librarian who only points the way and believes firmly that the student will learn only if left on his own is denying herself of personal satisfaction, and the students are left with no answers, feelings of frustration and certainly with no sense that the librarian cares. Of course there are occasions when, surrounded by students, it is difficult for the librarian to see that each student gets the proper guidance and direction, let alone any tender loving care. It is axiomatic too that it is much easier for the librarian to sit behind the desk and point, or say, "Look it up in the card catalog." It may be less of a strain on the feet and temper to handle questions this way, but it is a lot less fun.

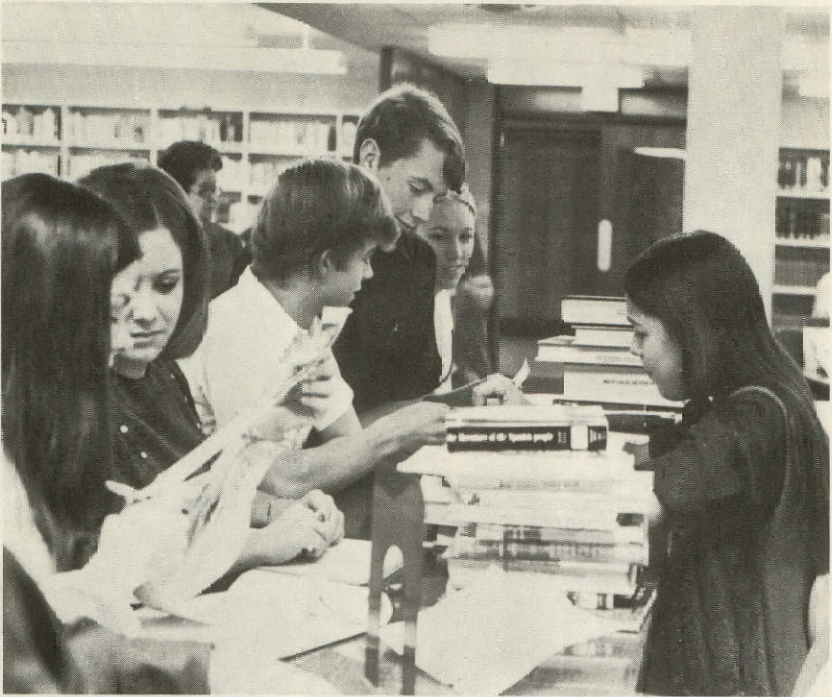
The young man, who had to do a paper on "sh," could have been sent to the card catalog to look under English Language and could have found his own way to the books. However, the librarian in working with him found that he did not know how to use indexes so he wouldn't have found his answer had he been alone in his search; nor would the librarian have discovered one teacher's novel way of discipline. The young man freely admitted that he talked all the time and the teacher kept shushing him to no avail. As a last resort apparently, the teacher had assigned him to do a report on the sound "sh" so that he would know what was meant the next time he heard that sibilant sound.

Any reference librarian realizes that her personal knowledge is an important tool in her work. Much of this knowledge is acquired on the job when looking for answers and much also must come from one's own reading. This librarian had only recently read a biography of Mirabeau B. Lamar which described his work with Governor George Troup of Georgia so was aware that the Creek Indians had been driven out of Georgia in the 1830's. The student, who had first asked for something on the Indians who had been driven out of Georgia, recalled that 1830 was the date, and a history of Indians in North America gave him the material he needed on the Creeks. Of course the answer could have been found in a history of Georgia, if the school library had had one, or an article in the encyclopedia would have given him the information. However, this student, like so many of his peers, would not have read through an encyclopedia article to find the answer. He wanted to find out about that particular tribe in that particular



year and make his report. He was not about to do any background reading. This attitude is one not confined to students. It is shared by many adults. The few true researchers will dig and delve, but most others will not. How much better that the student learned about what he was interested in and not been turned off completely by locking up "a whole lot of other stuff." (Young adult librarians everywhere are familiar with that phrase and the tone of voice in which it is said.)

There is no real substitute for the librarian's knowing what is in books. The catalog heading "Themes in Literature—Man and State" can be of some help in locating literature concerning this subject, but it can not fully pinpoint the many poems, plays, short stories and novels about man's relationship to his state which are available even in a small collection. Granger's will locate poems on subjects, but it's not much help for the request, "I need a poem I like—to use with a picture," or "I want a poem that takes five minutes to read aloud." The student who wanted information on Anmore, West Virginia, did not find it listed in any of the standard reference tools so she came to the librarian. She was doing a paper on problems of a local community. The librarian



recalled that it had been one of Ralph Nader's projects and found material in *Vanishing Air*. The index did not list Anmore, but the entry West Virginia Air Pollution Control Department led her to the pages where there was material on Anmore.

Although a collection will often have many books which will adequately answer certain questions, those books are often out, especially if it's a class assignment. Frances Cosgrove's *Scenes for Student Actors* usually answers the requests for a scene from a play with two women and three men, or one man and four women, or any other unlikely combination. Other members of the class had gotten there before two young ladies plaintively announced they had to have a scene with two women by tomorrow (sometimes it's by next period). The librarian who is familiar with plays will suggest plays by title and some librarians will point students to the drama collection and tell them to look for themselves. And too often those librarians will not bother to point out plays in collections, American plays, English plays, etc. so the students miss a great many. These two young ladies would probably have gotten discouraged and gone away without the scene, but they took, at the librarian's suggestion, William Gibson's *The Miracle Worker* and proudly reported later the scene had gone very well.

One of the satisfactions of working with students is their reports back on how they were graded on the assignment, or how they used the material. The reports from students who didn't receive attention are usually non-existent.

The young lady who asked for the name of the American consul in India did it with certainty in her tone, indicating she knew exactly what she wanted. That was a question we couldn't answer from the collection, but further questioning elicited the information that she really wanted material on jobs overseas. She could have been sent to the card catalog to look under "Americans in Foreign Countries—Employment" and found what she'd asked for. However, the librarian went with her to the catalog and to the books and discovered during the conversation that what she really wanted was to find out about the Peace Corps. How many times do librarians send patrons to the card catalog because they recognize that the subject asked for is readily found in the catalog, yet if they had spent a little more time with the patron it would have been ascertained that the subject really wanted was something quite different than the one asked for?

This librarian sent a student to the catalog who had asked for books on life in Shakespeare's England. The student went from the catalog to the shelves and obviously knew how to use the index of books, but a follow up by the librarian revealed that she wasn't finding what she needed. *The Horizon Cookbook* gave her the menu and recipes for an Elizabethan meal and her English class prepared such a meal in connection with their study of Macbeth. The librarians weren't asked to that repast, but they have enjoyed Indian, Mexican and soul food for which they'd found recipes. Another fringe benefit for being librarians who care.

A young man asking for an autobiography—any autobiography—could have been sent to the card catalog to look under that subject. The librarian chose to work with him suggesting various titles. When it was mentioned that his assignment had been due the week before, he explained that he had just transferred to the school from another city. This gave the librarian an opportunity to orient him to locations and resources and he became an ardent library user proclaiming, "This is a lot better library than the one I used before." If he'd been directed to the catalog, the librarian and he would both have missed a satisfying experience.

Texas Libraries and the Future

by Ronald Linehan

A group of 18 scholars, librarians, and public officials gathered in Austin in February to discuss the future of libraries in Texas. The first meeting of the planning committee of the project, which is entitled, "Libraries and Public Policy: Providing for the Needs of all Texans," took place in Austin on February 24 and 25.

The meeting marked the start of a project which is designed to encourage discussion of the role of the library in Texas and the pressures for change which will affect libraries in the coming years. The project is sponsored by the Texas State Library and the Texas Library Association under a grant from the Texas Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy. The committee was selected by recommendation of the Texas Library Association and is a varied group of librarians and scholars. The committee members are:

Dr. Robert V. Haynes
Professor of History
University of Houston

Dr. Haskell Monroe
Dean of Faculties
Texas A&M University

Dr. George Woolfolk
Department of History
Prairie View A&M University

Dr. Donald Cowan
President
University of Dallas

Dr. Mary Miller
Dean
Dallas College Extension Division
Southern Methodist University

Mr. Richard L. O'Keefe
Director of Library
Rice University

Dr. Irene B. Hoadley
Director of Library
Texas A&M University

Mrs. Marilyn Hinshaw
Regional Coordinator
El Paso Major Resource
Center

Mrs. Christina G. Woll
School Library Supervisor
El Paso Independent School
District

Dr. Ann Bowden
Deputy Director
Austin Public Library



Secretary of State Mark White addresses the group.

The first meeting exemplified the mix of people encouraged to participate in the project. The meeting was attended by the Secretary of the State of Texas, The Honorable Mark White, who listened to some of the concerns of the group and addressed the need for innovation and cooperation in approaching the responsibilities of government services and encouraged the group to take a creative perspective. Dr. Dorman Winfrey, director of the Texas State Library, Dr. Paul Parham, president of the Texas Library Association, and Dr. Jim Veninga, director of the Texas Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy, also spoke to the group. Following the presentations, the committee divided into two working groups to deliberate the two substantive objectives of the meeting: (1) to produce a list of issues to be used as a basis for discussion in the later stages of the project; and (2) to recommend a statewide program for providing a forum for discussing the issues.

Heading the list of concerns, the group pointed to the impact of increasing population and strained tax bases in Texas on providing information for a pluralistic, highly individualized society. Some of the other key issues identified were government's

commitment to providing free library service, the equalization of access to information by all Texans, the visibility of libraries in society, the utilization of new technology in libraries, and the commitment of libraries and government to cooperative ventures. By the end of the two-day session, the committee amalgamated the findings of the workgroups and the results will be published and distributed to libraries and government agencies in Texas.

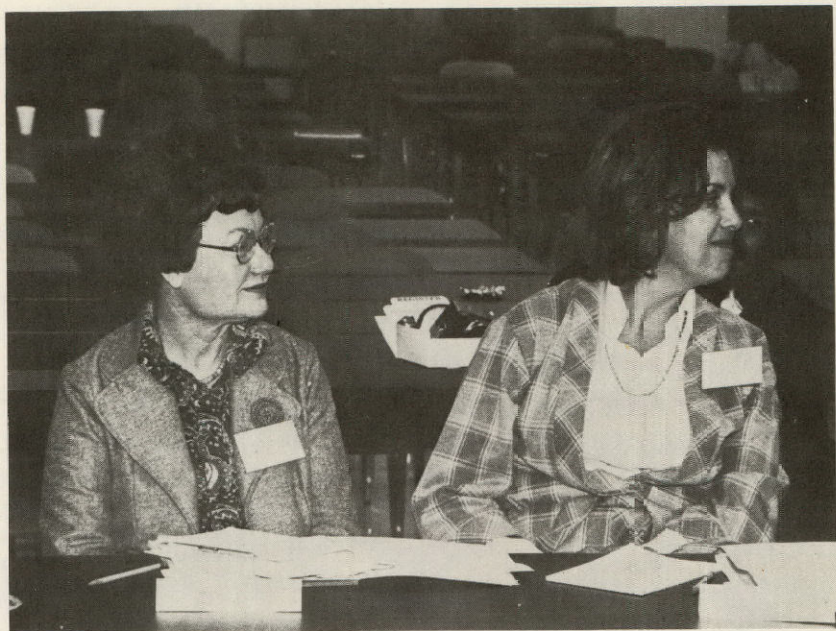
A second meeting of the committee will take place early in April, during which alternative program formats will be discussed. These two meetings comprise the first stage of the project.

The project as outlined in the proposal document to the Texas Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy, consists of three phases or stages. The first phase consists of bringing together a planning committee to establish a source document of key issues concerning social, technological, and economic trends in Texas that will affect information needs and library services. The second phase entails the selection and organization of ten regional planning committees to establish program issues and formats, select resource speakers and provide both organizational and substantive direction. The third phase consists of the actual program presentation in the ten TLA districts with broad-based participation by humanist, government officials, librarians, and lay people.

The issues relevant to the project fall under three broad categories:

(1) *Information Needs and the Role of the Library.* As society changes, becomes more mechanized, urbanized, mobile, etc., the impacts are felt on all our institutions. To construct sound public policies it is of paramount importance to delve into the causes of these changes and to gain some insights into what is happening to our society that creates new demands on libraries and for information in general.

(2) *Information Needs and Government Support.* Given that the role of libraries is changing in society—that they are both broadening in scope to provide diverse resources such as art, researched information of any kind on demand, etc., and at the same time are facing severe economic restriction at the local level, the essential question of financial support hinges ultimately on the perceived part libraries play in recognizing and achieving national, state, and local needs and goals. The question of societal needs—and government's duties and limitation to provide for



Committee participants Mrs. Mary Miller and Mrs. Christina G. Woll

those needs—is a realistic question, the answer to which lies in human values and resources. The humanistic perspectives, particularly in combination with the realistic views of the political scientists and politicians, would be invaluable to developing public policy alternatives at all levels of government.

(3) *The organization of resources.* There is a need to identify the problems and potentials of cooperation among various kinds of libraries and whether the ultimate goal of making all information resources completely accessible to everyone is a realistic goal given our current organization of libraries.

The timing of the project is important in that the final stage will lead into the statewide preparation process for the 1978 or 1979 White House Conference on Libraries. The White House Conference is called by the President at the initiative of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to address library policy issues. Thus, the impacts of the project will not only be on a local, regional, and state level, but will key into the federal legislative mechanism as well.

Both the hope and strength of the project stem from the willingness of its participants to become involved in facing the future of libraries in Texas.

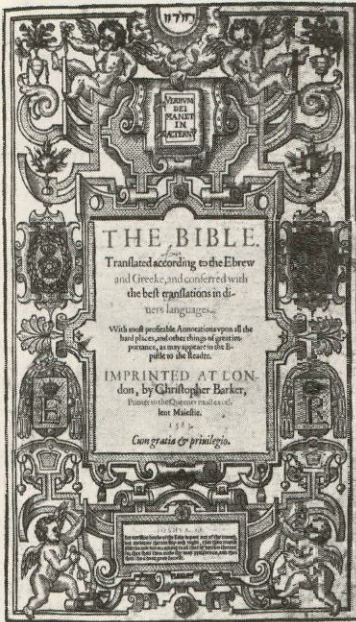
The University of Houston Libraries and The Private Donor

by Marian Orgain and Covington Rodgers

Dr. Richard Bond aptly has said that "There is no such thing as a truly state-supported school, there are only state-assisted schools." At present the formulas used in Texas to derive state support for books and other expenses of libraries in the state system of colleges and universities may produce budgets reasonably generous in the eyes of colleagues in other less fortunate parts of the country, but they do not provide adequate funds for retrospective buying for new schools or for developing comprehensive or distinguished collections in special areas. In other words state funds may well allow a library to keep up with the purchase of the most important new books and journals; but, for building outstanding groups of materials, the aid of the private donor or collector must be sought. Since, historically, private institutions have fared better than tax-supported ones in attracting donors, the tax-supported school may well have difficulty in developing any but the most basic of collections. It is these very schools, however, which in this time of rising costs, if not still growing in numbers of students, are enrolling a high percentage of people seeking college educations. To meet the needs of these large student bodies for quality education, the libraries must try for an ever-increasing amount of financial aid.

There are in general three different ways that a library can procure fine collections in cooperation with donors: by acquiring from a collector, as a gift or legacy, a collection that is already comprehensive or nearly so; by receiving money with which to purchase a collection assembled by a dealer or a private collector; or by publicizing an on-going area of interest or an inchoate collection and encouraging gifts of books and money to it.

In January, 1977, the Central Campus Libraries of the University of Houston added the one millionth volume to their holdings—a fine copy of Albrecht Dürer's practical book of mathematics for artists, sculptors, and masons, the *Underweysung*



Bible. English. 1585. Geneva Version. London, 1585. Gift of Mrs. Emily Scott Evans.

der messung (Nuremberg, 1525), presented by the Franzheim Synergy Trust. Fifty years of effort and the contributions of many individuals and groups went into arriving at this point. While no one connected with the libraries would consider this achievement as more than an important first step on the way to excellence in resources, the moment of taking that step seems a good time to look at what can be accomplished in a relatively short period with the help of interested citizens.

In 1927 a municipal junior college began in Houston in the San Jacinto High School building with a librarian, one fulltime assistant, and nine student assistants; 8,254 books transferred from the high school library were available for the use of students. Of necessity these books were the most essential dictionaries, encyclopedias, and textbooks. Almost immediately Mrs. Ruth S. Wikoff, the librarian, was soliciting gifts of money or books to augment these meager resources. By 1934 many gifts had indeed been made, but the library was not adequate for the four-year institution that the former junior college had become.

In 1940, at the home of the late Dr. Ray K. Daily, the idea of

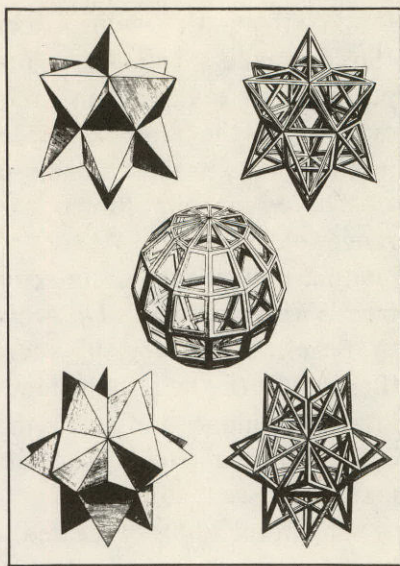
forming a Friends of the Library group crystallized and Leopold Meyer, the well-known Houston philanthropist, became the first chairman of a group of interested people who have through the years been of incalculable help to the library. The objectives of the organization have remained the same since its founding: to increase the library's resources, to make current resources better known, and to encourage an appreciation of those resources. In January, 1941, the first general fund drive came to a successful conclusion with the presentation of \$2,000 to Mrs. Wikoff to use to supplement the 12,290 volumes then on the shelves.

The Bible collection at the University of Houston is by now also achieving some degree of distinction and is an example of a collecting area, that, like Texana, has attracted several different kinds of gifts. Mrs. Evans, for instance, besides the Evans Bibliography Room and the Revolutionary documents, contributed most generously in honor of Dr. Edward G. Holley, then Director of the libraries, a sum of money to buy Bibles he would like to University to own. A handsome Geneva Version of 1585, with its woodcut titlepages, is one of the gems of that group. The Rockwell Brothers Endowment in memory of James Wade Rockwell, early member of the Board of Regents, funded many fine items of which the prize is no doubt the 1611 King James or Authorized Version.

The Rockwell Fund, Inc., also has been generous in funding special requests for the library like the Arthur Gordon Knight collection of fine books in numerous areas of English literature. The most recent donation of the Rockwell foundations is an excellent group of pamphlets printed by Edwin Bliss Hill in Ysleta. Henry Rockwell, who is head of the foundations, has said that he will support special purchases each year so long as they are worth the money! While no one has thought he meant unlimited largesse, his kindness has been the source of all kinds of Special Collections needs from publishers' posters of the 1890's to copies of English printed books on American history.

Because of Houston's obvious ties to Mexico and Latin America, a group of people, including Mrs. John Maher and Mrs. Edward A. Wilkerson, raised over \$100,000 to increase the library's holdings in Spanish language materials. Among the purchases made was the Willis Knapp Jones Latin American drama collection, an example of a library assembled by a scholar who was willing to sell his tools after writing his own book on the subject. Containing both published and unpublished plays, the

Sirigatti, Lorenzo. La Practica di Prospettiva. Venezia, 1625. Franzheim Memorial Collection.



Willis Knapp Jones collection covers the period from the 1890's and is very good indeed. Fragile works were microfilmed and copies made so that the original editions, often printed on bad paper, could be protected from the rigors of circulation. Again the expense of this project was borne by the Spanish library fund. The Vale-Asche Foundation acquired for the University the private library of an eminent Mexican scholar, Carlos Gonzales-Peña, while other organizations like the Pan American Round Table, the Rienzi Foundation, the Burdine Johnson Foundation, and many individuals helped to build Spanish and Portuguese language resources.

The story of two collections which bear the name of Franzheim gives many illustrations of the means by which a private donor may enrich a library's collections. Kenneth Franzheim, Sr., was a distinguished architect who designed several notable buildings in the city of Houston. Following his death, the library acquired his working library (now known as the Franzheim Collection), which contained numerous works of art, architecture, and travel. His son, the Honorable Kenneth Franzheim II, former United States Ambassador to New Zealand, recognized this collection's potential

for growth and determined to build on it. To that end, he began in 1969 to make substantial contributions to the University for the purchase of materials in architecture and the fine arts. Thus established, the Franzheim Memorial Collection has contributed in many ways to the academic and cultural life of the University.

The Franzheim Memorial Collection encompasses a broad range of materials. At its core lies a group of some thirty landmark books in architectural history and practice, ranging from Vitruvius Pollio's *De Architectura Libri Decem* (Lyons, 1552) to Frank Lloyd Wright's *Ausgefuehrte Bauten und Entwurfe* (Berlin, 1910). It also includes a number of works useful for interdisciplinary studies in the humanities, chief among these being modern fine reproductions of significant medieval manuscripts.

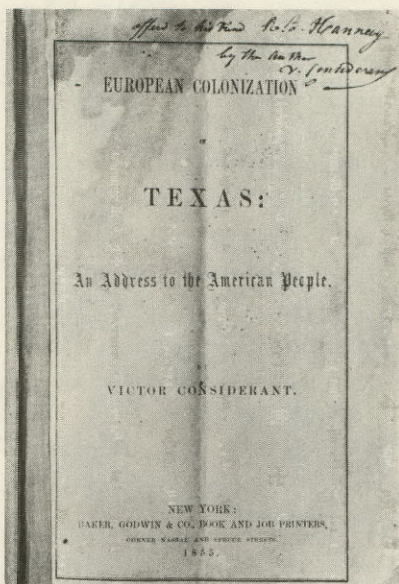
The branch library located in the College of Architecture (now known as the Franzheim Architecture Library) has also benefitted from Mr. Franzheim's continuing interest and financial support. Funds donated by him have resulted in a broader range of books available for general circulation, in the addition of valuable new reference works, and in significantly enlarged periodical holdings. The library's slide collection, an integral part of classroom teaching and student research, has been considerably improved over the years. In 1970 alone, for example, Mr. Franzheim's gifts enabled the library to purchase some 14,500 modern 2" x 2" slides.

In 1950 the M. D. Anderson Foundation funded a separate building for the library. The University at that point was offering 28 degrees with a bookstock of 62,807 volumes. At that time, the most appreciated gifts the University could receive were the most obvious books on the most basic subjects. Minimal adequacy—not distinction—was of necessity the most immediate goal. In that same year, however, the library began to receive as gifts whole collections of materials designed to provide research resources for the advanced students and faculty. Representing specialized areas, these books and documents added dimensions to scholarly work in many different disciplines. Shortly after the opening of the M. D. Anderson Library, for example, the Houston Home Builders Association purchased from the estate of Richard Burges, a noted El Paso lawyer, his collection of over 1,000 books and documents in the field of Texas history—a gift dedicated “to the memory of yesterday's and the use of tomorrow's builders of Texas.” In this

case two of the ways donors can help a library toward distinction combined in a fortuitous circumstance: the collection put together by Richard Burges contained fine books of the Republic period as well as later desirable ones; yet it was not really comprehensive because there is a great deal of Texana to collect. It was good, but it could be supplemented. The Burges collection then, became the nucleus of a collection still growing, still not comprehensive, but very impressive. Because of the great local interest in Texas materials, the multiplier effect soon began to be noticeable.

In 1964, Benjamin Clayton, partly because of the presence of the Burges collection, selected Texana and Western Americana as the field to which he contributed a large sum of money in honor of Colonel William B. Bates, longtime chairman of the Board of Regents. The Bates Collection, containing books, documents, maps, and newspapers, has in turn been supplemented by several other outstanding collections as well as splendid single books. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ball, Jr., gave in memory of their son Kenneth D. Ball, a small but fine group of books containing the original accounts by various high placed Mexican officers of the Mexican side of the Texas Revolution. The Claude Elliott Collection, given by Mr. and Mrs. John T. Carter in 1974, contains not only many scarce and out-of-print books but an astonishing number of rare pamphlets.

The George Fuermann City of Houston Collection provides an example of a collection already extensive at the time of its donation. Concentrating on the period from Reconstruction to World War I, the collection contains a wealth of manuscript and printed resources for studying the history and cultural life of Houston. Its particular, and perhaps unique, charm lies in the presence of a number of scarce ephemera—playbills, patent medicine advertisements, and the like. This collection is followed closely in time by the papers of former Governor James V. Allred, an invaluable resource for political and social history. The initial gift of some 180,000 items documents the public career of Governor Allred. Recent gifts of papers relating to other members of this important Texas family are now developing into an Allred Family Collection and concern their activities not only in state politics, but also in cultural, social, and scientific spheres. The most recent gift which exemplifies a near complete group of material in a comparatively narrow area of Texana—one in which a collection can be called comprehensive—is Frell Albright's



Considerant, Victor Prosper. European Colonization in Texas: An Address to the American People. New York, 1855. The William B. Bates Collection of Texana and Western Americana.

spectacular gift of Texas money and bonds of the Republic period, containing a number of items not listed in the usual bibliographies. The forthcoming catalog hopefully will show how both the financial and political history of Texas are illuminated by these choice pieces.

An example of a gift funded by a generous donor who was approached for a specific purpose is the Evans Bibliography Room, which contains national and trade bibliographies and was given by Mrs. Joseph W. Evans and her daughter, Mrs. Fletcher Pratt, in memory of their husband and father, Joseph W. Evans. Mrs. Evans, besides her part in this fine memorial, also gave the library a family collection of the papers of Israel Shreve, one of Washington's staff officers. After the original gift was made, Mrs. Pratt twice honored the library with gifts of Washington documents.

It is gratifying to report these developments, not only because they chronicle an enduring relationship between a library and a donor, but also because the materials mentioned have proven their worth many times over in varied and continuing use by many students and faculty in the University.

Penfield, Edward. March Harper's Magazine. Gift of Dr. Henry Rockwell.



There are several other ongoing gifts that could be mentioned in any discussion of donations at the University of Houston libraries. By now, for instance, there are several almost brand new endowments, a move into a status not previously enjoyed by the University of Houston libraries. Although only one of these—the Anne Reynolds Phillips Memorial Fund for American Studies—is to purchase any material that could be considered “special,” the presence of funds to support foreign and technical journals or wildlife in the Southwest moves the libraries into the directions of heavily endowed older institutions. Circulating collections are also supported by the Houston Delphian Scholarship Foundation, which after many years of buying materials essential for the undergraduate programs, has shifted to the somewhat more specialized field of Explorations and Voyages and is acquiring some original as well as reprint material. The Peggy Shiffick Environmental Collection concerns all aspects of an important aspect of modern urban life and has become a heavily used resource.

To repeat, then, the private donor is the solution for reaching any kind of distinction for the library of tax-assisted as well as

private colleges and universities. In an article on "Fund Raising for the University Library," Andrew J. Eaton suggests several different strategies for the use of librarians who must attempt to increase the level of their book budgets by seeking private help from the community including the alumni as well as local residents. For most academic librarians, working with their development staffs and taking aggressive actions to cultivate important people seem the most obvious ways to interest donors. Most development offices welcome whatever help that the librarians can give. At the University of Houston a situation has prevailed that is probably typical: the initial contact often comes from the development office with the librarian then given the responsibility for following up the first gift with other suggestions. For foundation appeals the help of the development office may well involve actually drafting the proposal. The most important aspect seems to be the personal touch which implies that library personnel in the area of Special Collections as well as Administration must be fairly well known and have varied community contact. Keeping these contacts active takes endless time and energy from people already overburdened with the various duties incumbent upon academic librarians. Developing these, however, is the real secret. A Friends of the Library group may help lessen the work and help invite that concern which leads to distinguished collections. With these people a hand in actual selection seems to work better than a generalized appeal for funds. Until the millenium arrives and libraries get what they need simply because they want it, there seems no way but to try different strategies for different people—and continue actively to solicit funds to achieve any degree of excellence in book collections.

1. "Northern Colorado Launches Bucks for Books," *American Libraries*, IV (April, 1973), p. 191.
2. Meyer, Leopold L., *The Days of My Years*, (Houston, Universal Printer, 1975), p. 98.
3. Eaton, Andrew J., "Fund Raising for University Libraries," *College and Research Libraries*, XXXII (September, 1971), pp. 351-361.

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