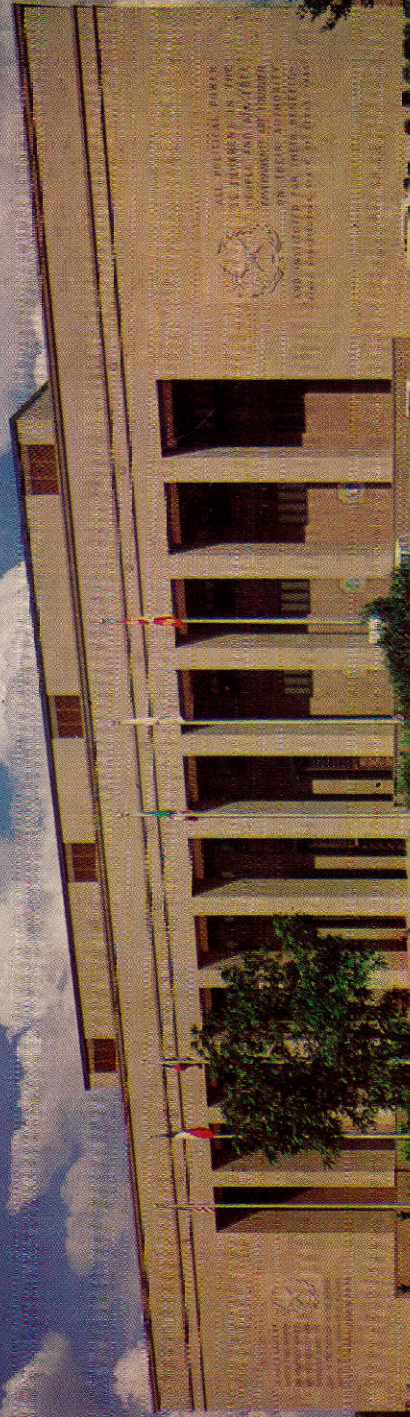


Texas Libraries

Volume 26

Summer, 1964

Number 2



TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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EDITOR'S NOTE—

Librarians everywhere lost a staunch supporter Friday, September 18 when the worn heart of J. Frank Dobie stopped beating. His friends from all over the world have expressed their respect to his beloved widow, Mrs. Bertha McKee Dobie. However, the editorial tribute on page 47 which appeared in *THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS* on September 22, 1964, written by Walter B. Moore, editor of the *TEXAS ALMANAC*, seems to throw a lasso around this rare Texan. Another tribute, written under the pressure of a deadline by Glen Castlebury staff writer of the *AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN*, will be reprinted in a future issue of *TEXAS LIBRARIES*.

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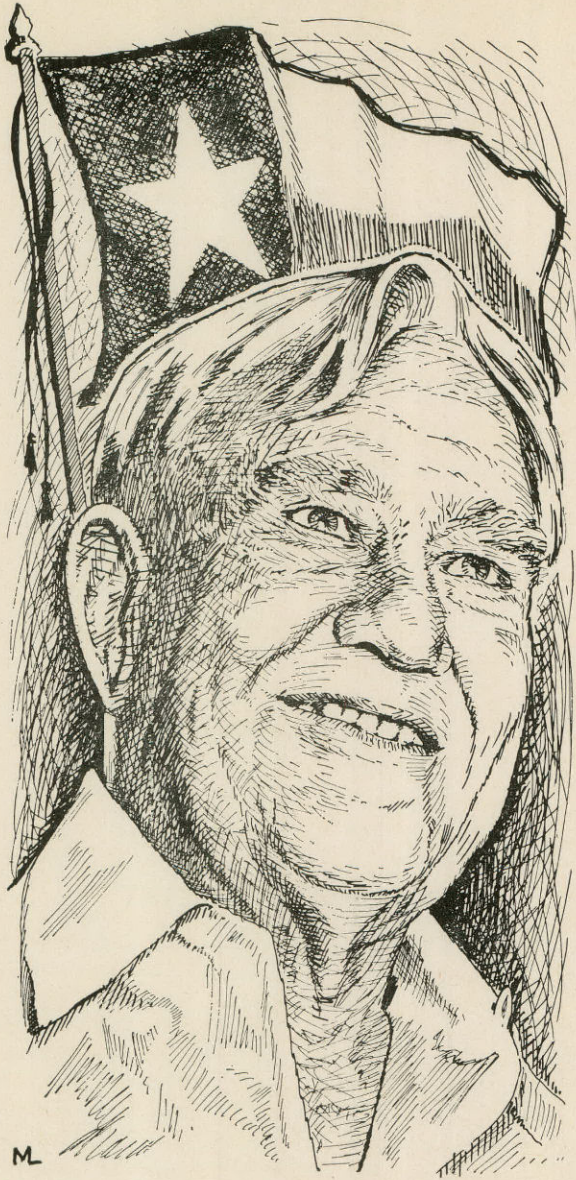


TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

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TEXAS LIBRARIES is issued quarterly by the Texas State Library. Opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily those of the Texas Library and Historical Commission. Persons are invited to submit articles for publication, covering any Library service. All articles not published will be returned. Address: Editor, Texas Libraries, Drawer DD, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas, 78711.

A Rare Texan . . .



J. Frank Dobie

1888 ★ 1964

IN MEMORIAM*

J. Frank Dobie

When the 1936 Texas Centennial built a monument in San Antonio to the Alamo, J. Frank Dobie called this "lighting a candle to the sun." Today, as mourners pay tribute to Dobie, their words shine as palely beside his own writing.

As Texan as the Longhorn, mustang and maverick, as roughly hewn as the crags of El Capitan and canyons of the Big Bend, Dobie came from that no-man's-land from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, the chaparral country between Latin and Anglo cultures. Raised where the bandit hid from the Texas Ranger, he used words as beautiful as the bluebonnet, had sentences as gently lovely as the soothing lavender and smoky grey of the cenizo that crowns the rocky hills of the land he loved.

When the last historian ends his saga of Coronado's Children, surely he will wreath the memory of J. Frank Dobie with the laurels he earned and cherished most: "He was a Texan."



* (See Editor's Note inside front cover)

THE CASE OF THE UNKNOWN LIBRARY

By JAMES F. FIXX

Taken from *Saturday Review*, April 11, 1964, pp. 45-46. Reprinted with the kind permission of the author, James F. Fixx, and *Saturday Review*.

Not long ago a group of Miami Indians in Indiana filed a claim in a U. S. court. Arguing that in 1840 their ancestors had been underpaid for the sale of reservation lands, they asked the court to award them compensatory damages.

Although the sale had taken place over a century ago, investigators were able to turn to the archives of the Indiana State Library to find the reservation's original manuscript records, information on early nineteenth-century land values, and relevant data on agricultural productivity. All this, painstakingly gathered from aged volumes, was presented as evidence in court.

The Indians won their case.

This is only one example of the vast, if often unrecognized, value of a species of library that relatively few people are even aware of. This neglected species is the state library, which serves as a hub of reference for legislators, a storehouse of state records and history, a crossroads of elusive information, and, in many cases, the last resort when a fact can be unearthed nowhere else. Founded in the country's early years to guide state lawmakers, these libraries have long since outgrown their origins to provide services so diverse that even the librarians themselves are frequently astounded. "The best, most human, and funniest stories will never reach your ears," one librarian said recently. "Prudence and state law forbid it."

Nonetheless, the key role of state library systems was clearly underscored a few weeks ago when President Johnson signed into law the Library Services and Construction Act, authorizing \$25,000,000 in federal funds to promote development of library service and construction of new public libraries. It is the fifty state libraries that are charged with determining how the funds will be used.

Until recently, there were few indications that state library systems were trying to be much more than splendidly chaotic warehouses. Their quality and purpose varied widely from one state to the next, and some states offered such lackluster library service that the gaps would be sadly apparent even to a grammar school pupil doing research on George Washington and the cherry tree. As the American Library Association, the influential national organization of librarians, said last summer, "No state has yet provided a sound total library program, and some states have not yet clearly recognized the importance of library services as an essential asset at this stage of the development of American life."

There are now signs, however, that state libraries may be on the verge of a new and more significant role. Among these signs is the ALA's recently released checklist of standards, an exhaustive yardstick designed to prod, encourage, and perhaps in a few cases shame state

libraries into a flurry of self-examination and improvement. The checklist, an impressively lawyerlike array of sixty-two specific goals, ranges from the broadly philosophical ("People must have access to the full range of political, social, and religious viewpoints") to the minutely technical ("Archival and similar records require extra load-bearing capacities in floors"). But each of its recommendations is intended to make a broad spectrum of books and services available to legislators, scholars, writers, researchers, and such specialized users as schools, various organizations, and the blind. If the local library is the place to pick up that best-selling novel, the state library—provided it is a good one—is the place to hunt for obscure historical records, facts affecting public policy and legislations, and books on economic and political aspects of the region. Indeed, no library is more intimately concerned with the collective—and sometimes individual—life of a state's citizens. In Edenton, North Carolina, for example, when a toy broke and sent fragments into a child's eye, the doctor called the public library for the information he needed to remove the pieces safely. The local library didn't have the information but called the state library, which quickly checked its files and told the doctor what he needed to know over the phone. The child's eye was saved.

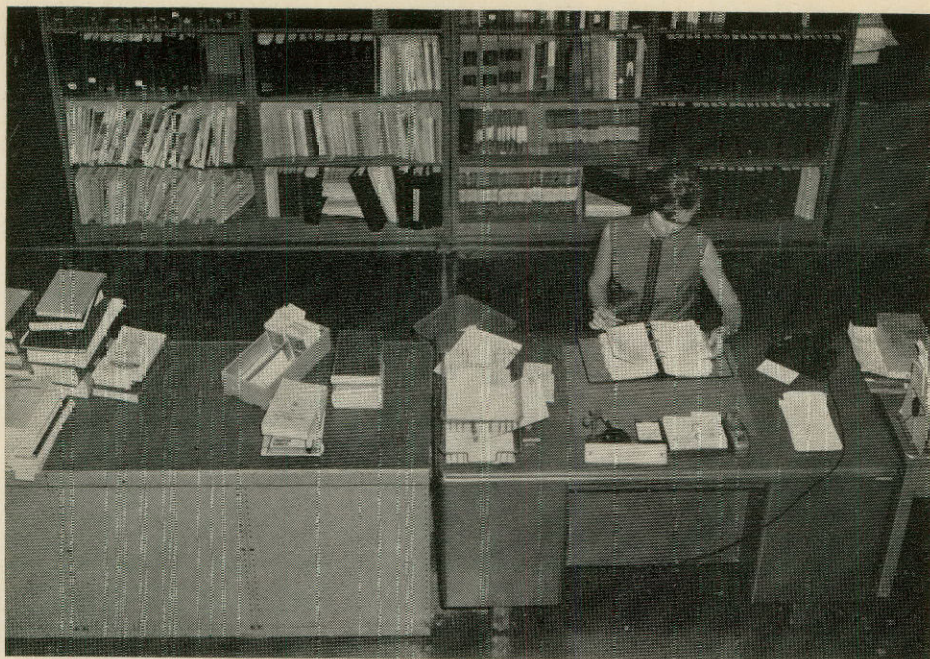
Any state librarian, in fact, can easily spin a beguiling afternoon of yarns about his adventures among man's recorded yesterdays. And it takes very few such stories to obliterate any lingering notions of the librarian as a person so submerged in books and insulated from living that he is a kind of intellectual Piltdown Man. Among some yarns recently related are these:

★ Late one afternoon an assistant librarian discovered that, through a census error, the state legislature had inadvertently abolished a county judgeship that day. She quickly notified the state librarian, who telephoned the judge and the Speaker of the House. While the state librarian set to work drafting an amendment to restore the judge to his post, the Speaker held the legislature in session long enough to ratify it. The judge is now one of the state's Supreme Court justices.

★ In an effort to establish his birth date for Social Security, a man appeared at the Police Department in Indianapolis to examine the arrest records for 1900; he had been told that he had been left on a doorstep as a foundling in that year. The Police Department had no record of the event, but two reporters heard the man's story and checked the state library's archives. The account was found in a 1901 newspaper.

★ Surveyors, unable to locate landmarks mentioned in old deeds to property in North Carolina's Big Swamp, consulted the state library. The reason for their difficulties, they discovered, was that the swamp had been drained many years earlier. Aided by the library's old documents and maps, they were able to get on with the survey.

But the heart of the state library despite such bibliographic dering-do, remains its service to legislators and those concerned with public problems and policies. As Herbert Wiltsee, executive director of the Council of State Governments, says, "As government operations expand, research becomes ever more important. There's no one these days who would dream of trying to operate a modern legislature without an adequate library. Research today is a fundamental part of government."



A SECOND-STACK view of the receptionist desk in the Legislative Reference Library, Room 207, the Capitol. Mrs. Artie Doss, secretary, keeps many reference items at hand for quick answers. (Photo: Bill Malone Studio, Austin)

State Library's Legislative Branch Serves Many Purposes

by
JAMES R. SANDERS,
Director, Legislative Reference Division
Texas State Library

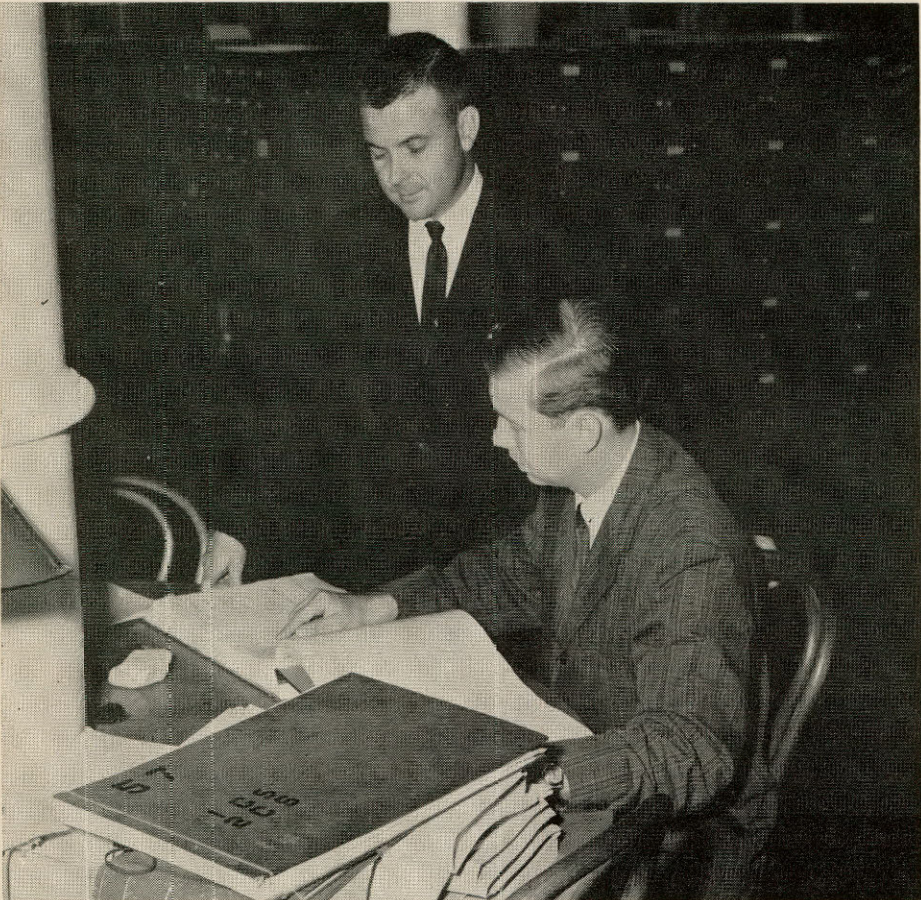
In every state there is a person, an office or an agency to which legislators, state officials and the general public turn for basic factual information pertaining to the legislative program. This function of providing factual information on a completely unbiased basis to legislators and others is the legislative reference function. The legislative reference function is, however, more than doling out books and pamphlets for someone else to wade through and assimilate. It is a program of searching for pertinent material, arranging it so that it can be found quickly and making it accessible in the form most suited for the patron.

In Texas, this function is performed by the Legislative Reference Division of the Texas State Library. This division is one of the oldest divisions of the State Library. It was created in 1909 "for the use and information of the members of the Legislature, the heads of the several State Departments and such other citizens as may desire to consult the same, a section of the State Library for legislative reference and information." As this law states, the Division is open not only to State officials, but to the general public as well.

The primary purpose of this library is to aid the legislators in their bill drafting responsibilities. Legislation is so closely related to the social sciences today that many subjects in addition to law are covered by this library. Here are found the statutes and laws of the United States and of all the states. A person is able to find a law of New York, Arizona or Wyoming, and many of the court decisions of Texas and the United States, such as the recent United States Supreme Court decision on apportionment. There are approximately 10,000 volumes in this section of the library, including law reviews from Columbia,



It might be of interest to Librarians to know that they may obtain compilations of certain laws from Legislative Reference. These compilations include such things as the Library Laws of Texas, the Texas Flag Law, Marriage, Divorce and Marital prop-



ED INGRAM, assistant director of Legislative Reference Division, seated, checks a patron's query with James R. Sanders, division director, in one of the indexes which lists the complete history of every bill that has been introduced in the Legislature. (Photo: Bill Malone Studio, Austin)

erty laws, apportionment laws of Texas 1845-1961, the Hazlewood Act (pertaining to tuition of veterans in State supported colleges and universities), and a list of Texas representatives, senators, and congressmen by district.



Yale, Harvard and other noted law schools. To supplement this material, the U.S. Documents section of the State Library furnishes Legislative Reference with certain federal documents. Included in this material are the congressional hearings, congressional documents and reports, congressional bills and resolutions, Congressional Record, Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. With this material, a patron is able to trace the complete history of a bill from introduction to enactment as a public law in the United States Statutes at Large.

The same type of material is available pertaining to Texas Legislation, although in less detail. The Texas House and Senate Journals



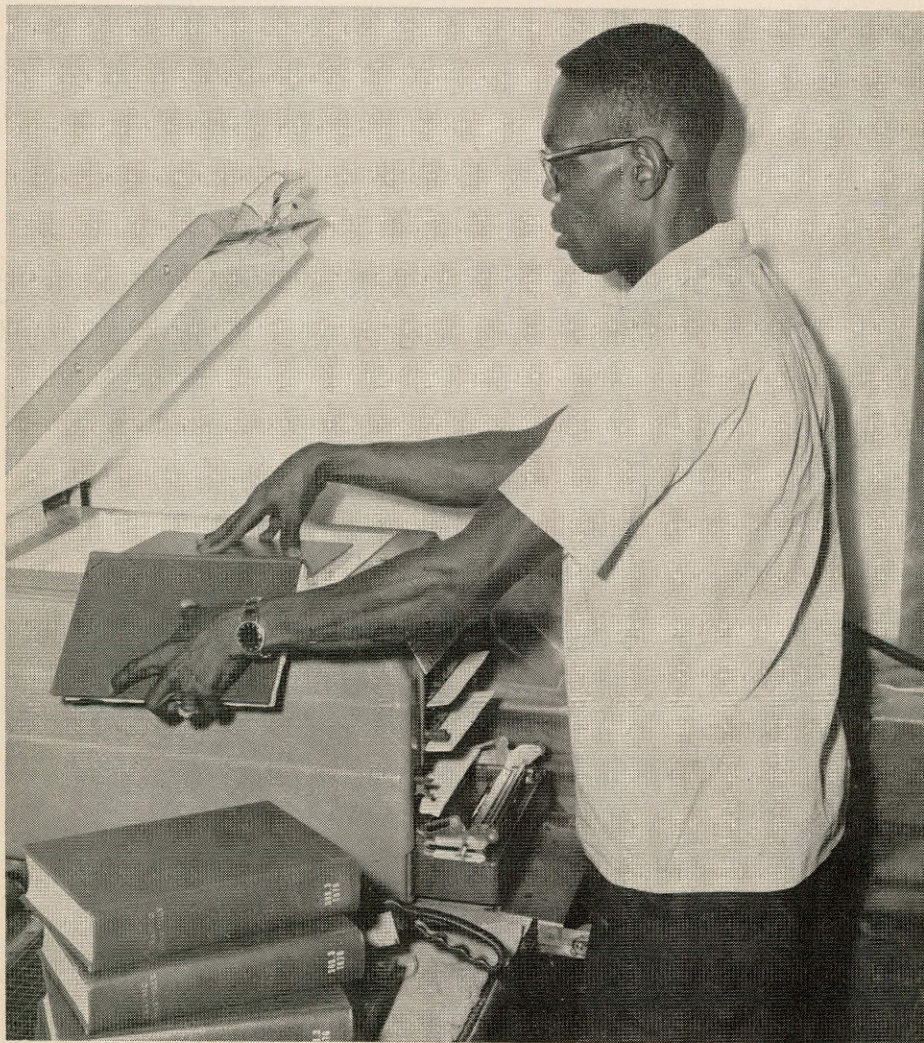
AN INTERIOR view of the Legislative Reference Division of Texas State Library which is located in the Capitol. The modern stacks are in vivid contrast to the 1881 round reading tables. (Photo: Bill Malone Studio, Austin)

are on file in the library and date back to the 1890's. These Journals are a record of the proceedings of the Texas Legislature and contain no debate or discussion that takes place in the Legislative halls. *These debates are not recorded and are not available, much to the surprise of many.*

Daily journals are delivered to the library as they are printed and are sent to the libraries of the state supported colleges and universities and some of the larger public libraries. The bills are printed as they are reported out of committee and a number of copies of these are also

sent to Legislative Reference. An index is kept which gives a complete history of each bill and the page of the Daily Journal where the action took place. A subject index is kept on each bill introduced and these cards are placed in a central file at the end of the session. The file dates back to the 1920's and contains approximately 100,000 cards. The older Journals and bills are found in the Archives Division of the State Library.

Interim committee reports of the Legislature are also with the library. These vary greatly in content. Some are merely a summary



WILBERT MARTIN, 'the man with a hundred duties' makes copies from a non-circulating book for a member of the Senate. Although the Legislative Reference Division is primarily for members of the House and Senate, it is open to the public and its use by the public is cordially invited. (Photo: Bill Malone Studio, Austin)

of the committee's recommendations and others contain detailed, verbatim questions and answers of witnesses investigated. The Legislative Council studies are also on file here. This group is more concerned with studying the problems confronting the Legislature as a whole, rather than the problems of individual legislators, as is one of the prime functions of the Legislative Reference.

Unlike most general reference libraries, the Legislative Reference Library depends heavily on ephemeral sources—pamphlets, mimeographed reports, magazine articles, news releases and newspaper clippings. This source of reference material is one of the largest collections of the library. The newspaper clipping file dates back almost forty years and consists of approximately 90,000 clippings. Certain newspapers are clipped every day, mounted on cardboard, indexed by a modified Dewey system and placed in vertical files. The clippings cover many subjects, but primarily are concerned with government, politics, state finances, biography and Texans in general. The pamphlet material is even more varied and extensive. The Library receives on exchange basis, reports and studies from other states. This, in addition to the



MRS. MILDRED ELDRIDGE, librarian, is in charge of Texas Documents for the division. The documents number in the thousands and are considered as "the first source" of much information needed by State Agencies. (Photo: Bill Malone Studio, Austin)

pamphlets purchased and those secured by gifts, fills more than 350 shelves.

The Texas Documents Section of the Library is one of the most valuable assets of the Library. By law each agency is required to deposit copies of all reports, studies and publications in the State Library for exchange purposes and for the use of the public. The Archives Division of the library supervises the collecting and exchange functions and the Legislative Reference has the public circulating copies of the reports. Much valuable information can be found in these publications. The audit reports contain the financial transactions of all state agencies. Statistical information regarding the operation of the agency is found in the annual and/or biennial report to the Governor. The detailed budgets and budget requests of all the state supported institutions of higher education are on file in the Library, as well as the minutes of the Boards of Regents of these colleges and universities.

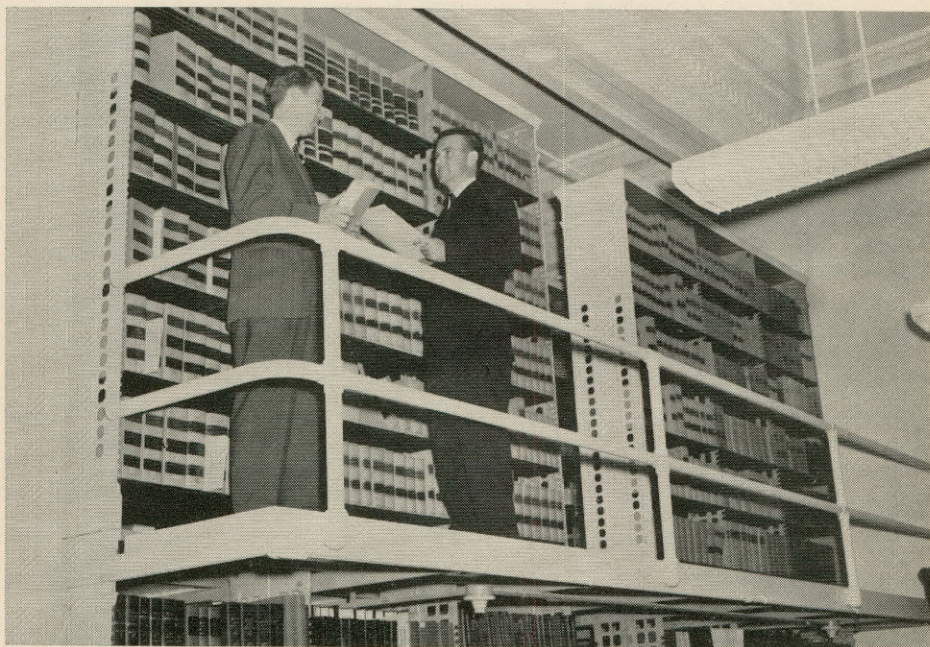
The regular part of the library consists of approximately 14,000



MRS. ALVEENA WARD, librarian, makes a few additions to the periodicals collection of the division. A limited number of periodicals and daily newspapers are available for patrons, although the bulk of the State Library's periodical and newspaper collection is maintained in the Texas Archives and Library building which is located just east of the Capitol. (Photo: Bill Malone Studio, Austin)

volumes primarily in the field of public administration, government, politics and finance. These books are usually the "text book" type as they are purchased for reference and not for casual reading.

This has been a very brief summary of the holdings and functions of Legislative Reference. This division is probably little known outside the Capitol, but with the ever-growing interest in government and politics and the limited availability of much of this specialized material, it is hoped that we can be of some help to all citizens interested in the legislative process.



LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE Division retains enough of the "original" furniture and fixtures to give it an air of historic interest. Here James Sanders and Ed Ingram are pictured on the second floor stack balcony which overlooks the entrance to the library. The division also has on exhibit many rare and valuable paintings of Texans who have served their State with honor and distinction. (Photo: Bill Malone Studio, Austin)

President Signs Library Act



"AN ACT OF NATIONAL Achievement," President Lyndon Johnson remarked when he signed the Library Services and Construction Act last February 11. He added, "Books and ideas are the most effective weapons against intolerance and ignorance. The library is the best training ground for enlightenment that man ever conceived." During the ceremony the President was presented a framed copy of the Library Bill of Right by Frederick H. Wagman, who was then president of the American Library Association. Senator Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Texas), who made a speech in the Senate favoring the new act, is shown behind President Johnson looking toward Dr. Wagman. (Permission to reproduce the picture was granted by ALA BULLETIN, official journal of ALA. Photo by Abbie Rowe, Washington.)

JOSEPH W. EVANS COLLECTION

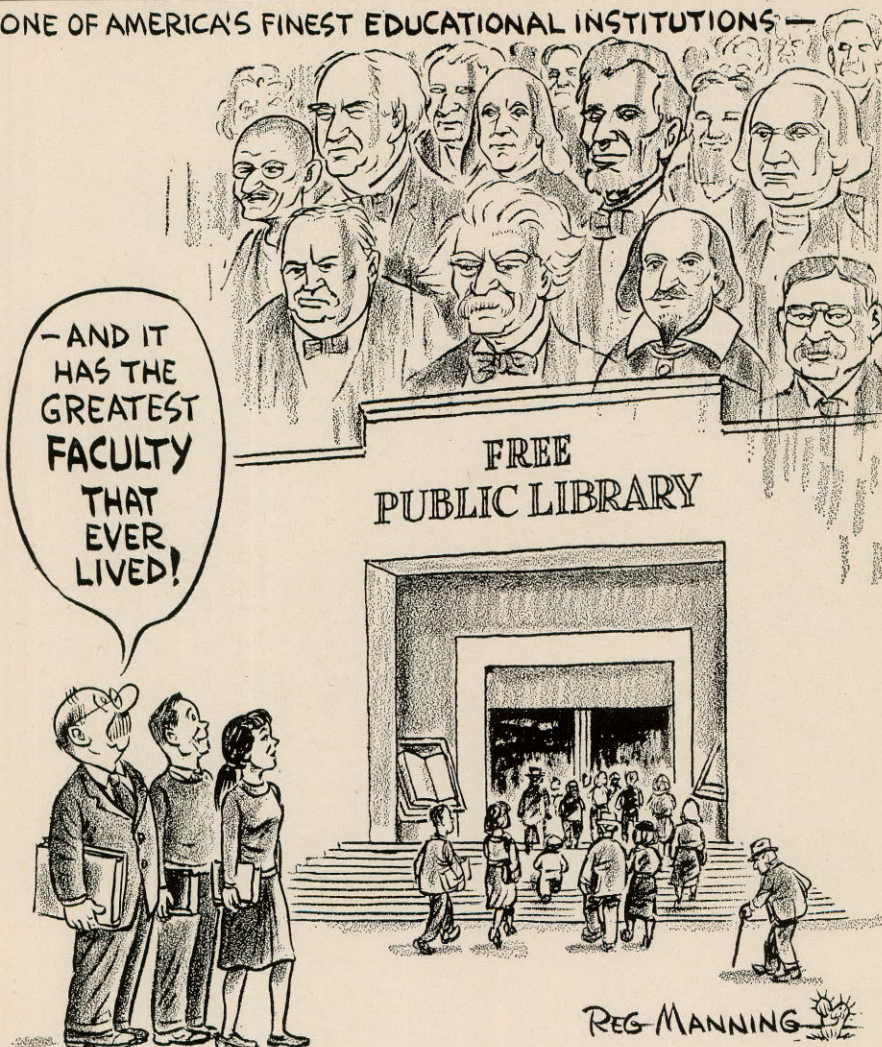


THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON recently established the Joseph W. Evans Memorial Bibliography Collection by purchasing through Kraus Periodicals, Inc., New York, a distinguished society library from Great Britain. Shown checking the valuable reference foundation on its arrival from Europe are: Dr. Edward G. Holley, director of libraries, University of Houston; Mrs. Mary-Louise Vance, acquisition librarian and Ira Burnett, student assistant. Dr. Holley said the collection contains some 275 titles and 1,700 volumes. Included are complete sets of the basic national and trade bibliographies from both Western and Eastern Europe, as well as South America. There are also about 150 volumes of 19th and 20th century auction and library catalogs and 20 titles of the Chilean bibliographer, José Toribio Medina. Dr. Holley continued, "When added to the other materials already in the M. D. Anderson Library, and 237 volumes of historical bibliography recently acquired from other sources, we believe that the Evans Collection will be one of the outstanding collections in the Gulf Coast area." (Photo, University of Houston, Ray Blackstone)

Oh Say, Can You See - ?

By Reg Manning

ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS —



(MONTANA LIBRARIES, Missoula, Montana, obtained permission to reproduce the above Reg Manning cartoon from MONTANA POWER headed by President J. E. Corette. TEXAS LIBRARIES asked MONTANA LIBRARIES for permission to reproduce the forceful drawing. MONTANA LIBRARIES suggested clearance with MONTANA POWER and MONTANA POWER suggested clearance with the Pulitzer prize-winning cartoonist Reg Manning of Scottsdale, Arizona. Through Harris and Love, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, advertising representative for the Montana Power Company, permission was obtained from Cartoonist Manning. Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth, Librarian, the State of Montana, is credited with having the good taste to ask for the cartoon first. To each person and firm, TEXAS LIBRARIES sends its thanks!)

HISTORIAN HONORED



DR. RUPERT N. RICHARDSON, center, was presented a Certificate of Appreciation by the Archives and State and Local History Round Table of the Texas Library Association at its meeting in Abilene April 20. The certificate was presented by James M. Day, left, director of State Archives. Dr. Dorman H. Wirfrey, right, director and librarian, Texas State Library, was the first to congratulate the honoree. Dr. Richardson, president emeritus of Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene and long-time historian, is also chairman of the Department of History at Hardin-Simmons. His latest book, "The Frontier of Northwest Texas, 1846-1876," was published last year. Officers of the history round table, who assisted in the presentation, were: Mrs. Fisher Osburn, chairman; Mrs. Edna Perry Deckler, vice chairman and Richard O. Jones, secretary-treasurer.

"CHILD-POWER" USED IN DEL RIO FOR VAL VERDE COUNTY LIBRARY CEREMONY



COUNTY JUDGE JAMES LINDSEY and Patsy Aldrete, daughter of County Attorney Chris Aldrete, turn the first shovels of dirt for the construction of the Val Verde County Library at Del Rio. "Child-Power" for the August ground-breaking event emphasized the fact that libraries play one of the most important roles in the development of future citizens. The idea for using small shovels and spoons was conceived by two members of the Del Rio Little Theatre Group, Lieutenant Bob Thornton and Danny Cobb. The Library Board and patrons of the library had "dreams of a new building all during 1961." Finally in 1962 a real spark was ignited when the Library won national acclaim by winning \$1,000 in the Book-of-the-Month Club sponsored Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award Contest for "small" libraries of the nation. From that date on the "problem" of "selling a much needed building" was eliminated and citizens responded to the invitation to approve a bond issue for the new building. Mrs. Clyde Bradley, librarian, reported the Library Board had recommended an \$18,900 budget for 1965.



TWO OF THE REGULAR visitors to the Val Verde County Library Story Hour have their 'ground-breaking' spoons ready to assist in the first-day construction activities of the new Library. The ceremony was held at Del Rio August 3, 1964. Construction of the new \$157,000 building is expected to be completed during February, 1965. The new structure will have 9,000 square feet compared with 4,000 square feet in the present building.

TEXAN AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR



H. KENNETH JACKSON, director of Field Services Division, Texas State Library, is shown with a Univac computing system at the American Library Association's Library/USA Exhibit at the World's Fair in New York. Jackson worked at the Library/USA Exhibit for six weeks and was the only Texan to participate in the exhibit and training program during the May-July period. Jackson said that the Univac system, "which in all probability will become another of the tools of the reference librarian," had stored information on 75 subjects and printed reports at a 700-word-per-minute clip for two different grade levels and in four different languages. While in New York the Field Services director also attended a series of workshops sponsored by Univac.

Texas Library Association

ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE LIBRARY SERVICE IN TEXAS

CENTRAL OFFICE: 7918 FAIRDALE LANE
HOUSTON 42, TEXAS

Resolution of Appreciation

SENATOR RALPH W. YARBOROUGH

WHEREAS, Senator Yarborough has long been recognized as one of the staunchest spokesmen for libraries in Texas and on the national level,

WHEREAS, He has worked unceasingly for recently enacted legislation to provide library services to more persons,

WHEREAS, He has constantly encouraged libraries in Texas to upgrade their services and he has been cited as one of the strongest supporters of the Library of Congress,

WHEREAS, He recognizes that an important part of American life is represented in the continued development of libraries, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Association commends him for his never ending diligence to seek the highest level legislation possible for the benefit of all libraries; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Resolution be presented to Senator Yarborough and that a copy be preserved as a permanent record of the Texas Library Association.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSOCIATION this 9th day of April, 1964 at the 51st meeting of the Association in Abilene, Texas.

Robert R. Douglass *Sister Jane Marie Barbour, C.D.P.*

Dr. Robert R. Douglass
Austin, Texas

Sister Jane Marie Barbour, C.D.P.
President

Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw
Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw
Dallas, Texas

Phyllis Burson
Mrs. Phyllis Burson
Corpus Christi, Texas

Mrs. Mattie Howard
Mrs. Mattie Howard
Baytown, Texas

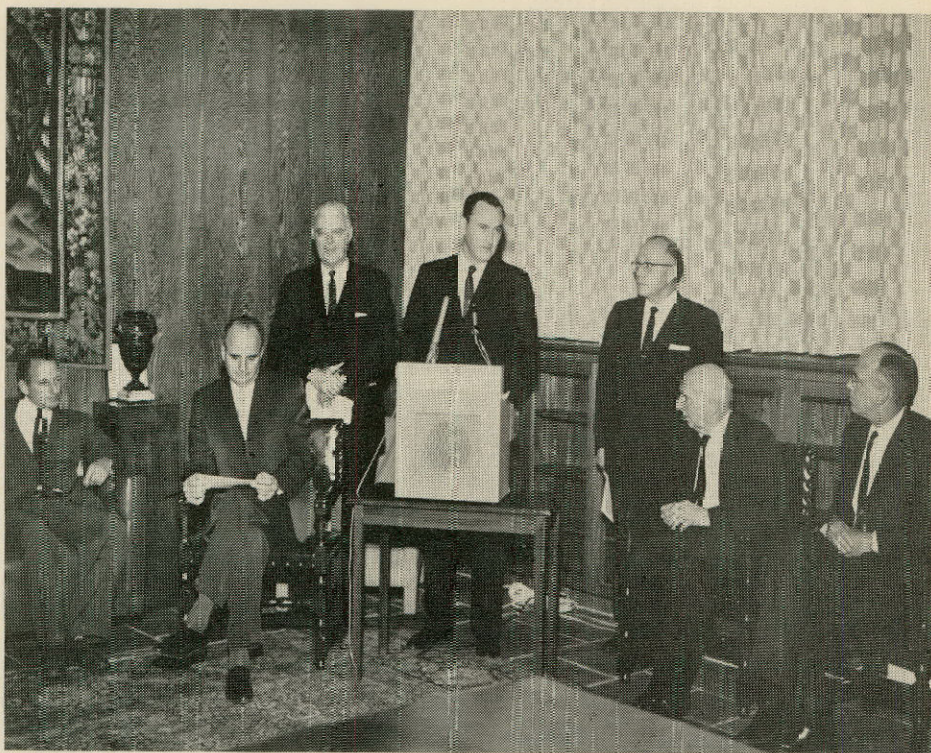
Mrs. Luella Higley
Mrs. Luella Higley
Fort Worth, Texas

Big City Librarians Hear LSCA Discussed



LIBRARIANS FROM six major Texas cities heard Texas State Library officials discuss the new Library Services and Construction Act which has been approved by the Congress and the President. They are: Mary Rice, director, Austin Public Library; Mrs. Lillian Moore Bradshaw, director, Dallas Public Library; Mrs. Lea McCurdy, assistant director, Austin Public Library; Mrs. Harriet D. Reynolds, director, Houston Public Library; Mrs. Gretchen K. Schenk, library consultant, Alabama; Irwin Sexton, director, San Antonio Public Library; H. Kenneth Jackson, director, Field Services Division, Texas State Library; Walter N. Babbitt, director, El Paso Public Library; Dorman H. Winfrey, director and librarian, Texas State Library and Arless Nixon, former director of the Fort Worth Public Library, who is now assistant director of the Phoenix (Arizona) Public Library.

Important Contribution



IN DEDICATION CEREMONIES JUNE 2, Dr. James Govan, head librarian at Trinity University in San Antonio, accepts the gift of the Pat I. Nixon Collection to Trinity in the Rare Books Room of the University's new Chapman Graduate Center. Seated are Dr. Pat I. Nixon (second from right), and his three sons, (left to right) Dr. Tom Nixon, Dr. Robert Nixon and Dr. Pat I. Nixon Jr. Standing (left to right) are Trinity University President James W. Laurie, Dr. Govan, and Dr. Leonard Duce, dean of the University's Graduate School. (Photo by Zintgraff, San Antonio)

PAT IRELAND NIXON COLLECTION PRESENTED TO TRINITY UNIVERSITY

One of the outstanding collections of rare books and manuscripts on Texas history has been given to Trinity University for the San Antonio school's new Chapman Graduate Center.

The collection of Texana and other materials numbering more than 2,000 volumes was a gift of Dr. Pat I. Nixon, a San Antonio physician and one of the deans of Texas book collectors.

Named the Pat Ireland Nixon Collection, the books were dedicated in the ceremonies in the Chapman Center June 2.

The Nixon collection is the first of many which Trinity expects to add to the Rare Books Room of the Chapman Center Library. The new Center is part of Trinity's \$50-million Centennial Development program.

more than three-fifths of which is designated for endowment, to include increased library holdings for both the undergraduate George Storch Memorial Library and the graduate library.

Dedicated May 29, the Chapman Center, one of the few buildings in the Southwest designed exclusively for graduate education, will be in use for the fall semester.

Collecting books has been one of Dr. Nixon's chief avocations for the past 30 years, a pastime he began on impulse in the early 1930's.

Items of rare Texana in the collection include Dudley G. Wooten's *Comprehensive History of Texas* (\$125), A. J. Sowell's *Rangers and Pioneers of Texas 1844* (\$125), Jacob De Cordova's *Texas, Her Resources and Her Public Men* (\$125), John Henry Brown's *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas* (\$125), and George Wilkins Kendall's *War Between the United States and Mexico*.

More recent Texana is also included, such as the works of Tom Lee, J. Frank Dobie, Walter Prescott Webb, J. Evetts Haley and Dr. Nixon himself.

Dr. Nixon's personal contributions to his collection include a manuscript edition and the source material for his *The Early Nixons of Texas*.

In addition to the Texana the collection has several works of medical history and a complete set of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* to date. Other items in the collection represent Dr. Nixon's interest in anthology, American history and bibliography.

Dr. Nixon, now 80 years old, is a member of several historical associations and societies. These include the San Antonio Historical Society, of which he is a founding father; the Texas State Historical Association, of which he is an honorary lifetime member and a former president; the Texas Geological Society; and the History of Science Society.

Dr. Nixon came to San Antonio as a practicing physician in 1911 and has been on the staff of three San Antonio hospitals. He has served as chairman of the San Antonio Board of Health since 1945.

His book collecting activities began in the early 1930's when one of his three sons found two coverless editions of Kendall's *Santa Fe Expedition* . . . in a garbage can.

HONORARY TEXAN



L. QUINCY MUMFORD, right, complete with a cowboy's bandana and summer working hat, receives a certificate from Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director and librarian, Texas State Library, naming him an "Honorary Texan." The certificate was signed by Governor John Connally and Senator Crawford Martin, Secretary of State. Dr. Mumford was accorded the honor along with other out-of-state guests at the recent 6th Annual Western States Library Conference. The ceremony was at historical Friday Mountain Ranch, scene of the Texas-style barbecue.



THIS UNIQUE 'round-up' of States represented at the 6th Annual Western States Library Conference in Austin last April greeted guests who visited Technical Services Division of Texas State Library. Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, librarian of The Library of Congress, center, was the principal speaker for the event.

150 LIBRARIANS FROM 20 STATES ATTEND WESTERN LIBRARY CONFERENCE

"323.2 in 025 did not begin as the theme of the recently completed 6th Annual Western States Library Conference in Austin, however, as the conference progressed it was apparent that each speaker and panelist stressed the need for "a better, braver, newer world for libraries."

More than 150 librarians from 20 states attended the Western States Conference at Austin April 19-20-21, including State librarians from 13 states and L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress. Texas State Library and the Texas Library and Historical Commission were hosts for the event.

Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director and librarian, Texas State Library, opened the session by introducing Senator Crawford Martin, Texas Secretary of State, who welcomed the guests for Governor John Connally who was unable to attend because of his appearance before the Warren Commission in Washington.

Eloise Ebert, state librarian, Oregon and president of the American Association of State Libraries, headed a panel discussion of "State Library Resources." Appearing on the panel were Louise A. Nixon, Nebraska; John A. Fisher, Wyoming and Ralph Hudson, Oklahoma.

At noon Monday, with former governor Price Daniel, a member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, presiding, Dr. Mumford was introduced by Chancellor Harry H. Ransom, The University of Texas. Dr. Mumford, who had selected the unique title, "323.2 in 025"

for his address, told the audience of more than 150, "instant research is the promise of the library of tomorrow." He cited the fact that automation has saved the world from being devoured by print since more than 2,000 pages of print are published every minute throughout the world. Without new approaches to bringing library resources under control, multiplication of buildings would only multiply the confusion," the nation's number one librarian remarked.

He added, "just as the profession would never accept fully the recruit who 'just loved books', so we are not ready to accept the one who wants to become a librarian because he 'just loves computers'."

The Librarian of Congress told how one librarian grew with the times, "he mechanized this part of his work and that part of his work." Finally the title on the man's office was changed from "librarian" to "Director of Information Services."

"The moral of the story," Dr. Mumford explained, "is of course that the librarian who refuses to be concerned with the new techniques that automation offers will not be the Director of Information Services but will be working under him. If the librarian does not take this new technology and make it a detail in this operation, his work will become a detail in someone else's operation.

"One of the speakers at a recent conference said: 'Speech is a redundant and inefficient way to transmit intelligence.'

"That may be true, but no revolution has produced an automated program for a library conference. The luncheon speaker has not yet been replaced by tape. I am glad that this is so; it has allowed me to come from the East to exchange ideas with you of the West. It gives me the opportunity to talk to my fellow revolutionaries who are seeking a better, braver, newer world for libraries."

Monday afternoon conferees toured Texas State Library and The University of Texas Library where they were also the guests of Chancellor Ransom at a reception in their honor in the Academic Center.

Monday evening's session produced much interest as a verbal and informed panel discussed "Needs of the State Library's 'Public'." Eleanor A. Ferguson, executive secretary of the American Association of State Libraries, Chicago, acted as moderator. Those who furnished the fireworks were: Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw, Dallas, director of the Dallas Public Library; James L. Love, Diboll, lumber executive and state president of the Texas Library Trustee Association; James Cotten, Weatherford, member of the Texas House of Representatives; Dr. R. R. Douglass, director of the Graduate School of Library Science, The University of Texas, Austin; and Walter E. Long, Austin, director of a legislative service firm and a member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

Tuesday morning Gretchen K. Schenk, library consultant, Alabama, now on the staff of Texas State Library, introduced the following panel: Stan Oliner, Colorado; Barbara J. Mauseth, Nevada; Jane Pope, Nebraska; Helen Luce, Washington; Richard B. Engen, Oregon and Peter Bisesi, Texas. The general topic was "New Dimensions—Consultant Skills at Work in Urban Areas."

Tuesday at noon Dr. Winfrey presided at the luncheon and introduced Dr. Joe B. Frantz, professor of History and chairman of the

History Department, The University of Texas and Director of History of American Civilization by its Interpreters, who spoke on "Prospecting in Western States Libraries."

"The sunset side of the Mississippi—is not the mother lode for prospecting the 'West,' Dr. Frantz remarked, "because it can be found almost anywhere. One of the most likely prospecting veins lies 'way up in New Haven, Connecticut, where historical nuggets carry much gold—we squirm every time Yale University is mentioned."

Dr. Frantz's audience applauded when the witty historian announced, "Western publishing became respectable when Owen Wister's *The Virginian* was published. Today both university presses (never accused of pandering to the American dollar) and the commercial houses (money making is basic to survive) are publishing more Western material than ever before."

Tuesday afternoon Helen Luce, library extension specialist of the Library Service Branch, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, "rode herd" on a panel who explained their views on "Statewide Planning for the Library Services and Construction Act." The panel consisted of: Dr. Esther L. Stallmann, chairman of the Library Development Committee, Texas Library Association and professor of library science, The University of Texas, Austin; Eleanor A. Ferguson, Chicago; H. Kenneth Jackson, director of Field Services Division, Texas State Library and John C. Frantz, library extension specialist, Washington.

An honest-to-goodness western barbecue cooked 'range-style' and served at a famous early-day Texas ranch was a highlight of the closing session Tuesday evening. The setting was Friday Mountain Ranch, formerly owned by the late Dr. Walter Prescott Webb, world-renown historian and writer. The evening was blessed with a 'yankee' wind that made wraps a subject of interest. However, the warmth of fellowship and the soothing effect of barbecue and 'all the trimmings' made conferees forget dreams of a better, braver or newer world, for the Texas range had twirled its lariat upon another group of mavericks who were soon duly branded as Honorary Texans.

Dr. Frantz introduced two colleagues, Bill Malone and Bill Pool of Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos (alma mater of President Lyndon B. Johnson) who provided 45 minutes of entertainment with folk songs and sketches of history responsible for their having been 'born.'

Dewey's decimal system provided the beginning in the 300s; the 100s and 200s were not overlooked; some think the 400 series (communications) might have been overworked; poison ivy from the ranch caused a quick look at the 500 classification; the Western barbecue was responsible for the 600s to peg the peak of the mountain; a leisurely stroll and a hurried run through the buildings on tour reminded conferees of the 700s; storytellers, some old—some new, accounted for the 800s; fine historians, host and speaker, gained much applause for the 900s and the plain vanilla 000s will be used at home when conferees "look up so-and-so in the program" to remember a gala 6th Annual Western States Library Conference in Texas.

Next May (1965) the 7th Annual Conference is slated for beautiful Colorado.

323.2 in 025

An address

*delivered by L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress,
at the Sixth Annual Western States Library Conference,
on Monday, April 20, 1964, at Austin, Texas*

Fellow revolutionaries!

Does that startle you? Do you find the term too radical, the idea it embodies too progressive? I hope not, for I welcomed this opportunity to come here to talk to this representative and knowledgeable group of librarians because I was convinced that from you come many of the ideas which are remaking the library world.

Revolutions arise from unsatisfied hungers, from the longing for recognition and from dreams of a fuller and better life.

But revolution is drastic and libraries, library users, and librarians did not turn to it at the outset in their attempts to relieve unsatisfied hungers. They have tried less dramatic means.

Where there have been no libraries, any attempt to supply them has been greeted with enthusiasm. Once a library has been established, any effort, even though inadequate, to improve its facilities or expand its services has been hailed by you, even with pride. Most of us have rejoiced at moving into quarters which had nothing to recommend them beyond the additional space they offered. Librarians have set up shop in old houses, in outgrown village halls, in store buildings, in abandoned one-room banks, in anything with four walls, a ceiling, and a floor, although one or all of these might be uneven. No matter how poor, the building represented space for dreams to grow in. Only later did disenchantment come, with the mounting problems presented by conflicting traffic patterns, inadequate storage, insufficient light, and nonexistent ventilation. All of us, too, recognize the ingenuity librarians have demonstrated, ingenuity in creating equipment from makeshifts, the result often putting Rube Goldberg to shame.

But times have changed. Small advances have created an appetite for greater ones. A man who has read one book wants to read many more. Librarians released from a desk by the blessing of automatic charging cannot wait to find more ways to liberate themselves from repetitive tasks, in order to have time to devote to the intellectual aspects of librarianship.

So we find revolution in the library world.

We see it in buildings. Searching endlessly for places to put people and print, librarians rebelled against the useless domes and the splendid staircases. Long ago, the beautiful dignity of many of our older libraries disappeared behind plasterboard partitions, electric wires, anachronistic fluorescent lights, and the assorted files which turned vaulted halls into offices or workrooms. As universities and colleges and cities and counties realized their need for a new building, library planners convinced them of the necessity for abandoning the weightbearing wall, the lofty ceilings, and warren-like stacks. They turned to the modular

library with its standard bays built to accommodate standard shelving, its flexible space, its lowered and lightened ceilings. But the revolution was not over. It slowed to evolution as both architects and planners realized that libraries require what we used to call atmosphere—an atmosphere of color and comfort, of warmth and peace. Paints and fabrics took on vibrant hues, furniture was designed for comfort and for beauty and its function harmonized with the library design, carpet covered the floors, and, best of all to long-suffering librarians, improved air-conditioning brought bearable temperatures, reduced the dust, and deadened distracting noises.

Not as noticeable as the color and the custom-made furniture, but as important to the library staff, were other details of this new construction. Central planning took operating costs into consideration. Centralized charging was made easier and more economical with controlled traffic flows. Delivery of materials from stack to reading room was improved, and, just as essential to both reader and staff, study was given to the routing of materials from the loading dock through processing to the shelves. New buildings meant office space, workrooms, conference areas, and similar conveniences common to the world of business but considered beyond the realms of librarianship when the first libraries were planned.

The upheaval in the world of library building was long overdue. While it was slowly rising, another revolution had broken out—the explosion of print. According to the *Wall Street Journal* the number of technical papers turned out around the world every 24 hours would fill seven sets of the 24-volume *Encyclopedia Britannica*.¹ Someone has estimated that more than 2,000 pages of print are published every minute throughout the world. No wonder, then, that as new buildings were completed, library boards, librarians, university administrators, city councils, school boards—all those who gathered to point with pride—were dismayed to find that the new library was likely to be submerged in print. Functional and beautiful as the new building might be, its space was not adequate to house the engulfing mass of published information in its traditional form. More buildings or larger buildings were not the answer. Without new approaches to bringing library resources under control, multiplication of buildings would only multiply the confusion.

Rebellious rumblings were arising among library users. Most vocal, perhaps, were those in the scientific and technical fields who must depend upon the newest and most up-to-date materials. The traditional machinery for processing materials and getting them to the ultimate user had become too cumbersome.

Words like information retrieval and automation began to appear in the library press. They had long before appeared in other publications. But librarians were slow to enter this field, one which, because it deals with storage, recording and use of information, is theirs by first claim. Now, however, they have thrown themselves into the movement with their customary enthusiasm and thoroughness. Library schools

¹Alvin Toffler, "Libraries," in *Bricks and Mortarboards, A Report on Planning and Building*. Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., p. 72.

put a tentative toe into the waters of automation and then took the plunge. Library conferences have devoted their programs to the subject. Special institutes have been offered to acquaint librarians with the newest developments. Most encouraging has been the dialogue now taking place between librarians and technicians, dialogue which provides for the exchange of ideas as to what libraries need and how automation can meet those needs.

Conclusions as to the ultimate effect of automation on libraries—on buildings, collections, and services—range from the pronouncement that reading and writing are becoming obsolete skills and that libraries are a concession to the past to the comforting statement that “it will be a long time before the book goes.”²

Five years ago the Library of Congress created an internal committee to study the possible applications of electronic data processing to our procedures. Brief studies of our operations made subsequently by representatives of three computer firms intimated that in certain areas automation would be of substantial benefit. In a library as large and complex as this one, one operation affects another, not only within LC but also in libraries generally, because of the central role the Library of Congress plays in the nation's library system. We felt that our immediate concern was not the automation of a few operations. Instead, we were looking for a blueprint for the next 10 or even 20 years. Therefore, we asked the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for help in conducting a survey to discover the practicability and the advisability of across-the-board mechanization of a large research library. As you can see, the study would therefore be of use not only to LC but also to other research libraries and to the library world in general. In April 1961 the Council announced a grant of \$100,000 to finance such a study which would be conducted “not only from the point of view of the functioning of an individual institution but also from that of a research library whose activities are inter-related with those of other research libraries.”

A team of seven outside technical specialists was chosen to undertake the survey, supported by staff within the Library to aid in the necessary studies and to act as liaison between our staff and the survey team. In addition, an advisory committee of four distinguished librarians was appointed, since it was hoped that the survey would reflect the needs of other libraries. Participating in the planning of the study was Verner W. Clapp, President of the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

The team concluded that automation is feasible and will increase and speed up the services of large research libraries. A memory chamber or console at LC—into which LC's catalogs and those of other libraries, abstracts of articles in such fields as science, and other informational data can be fed and which can be queried by users and staff not only in LC but in libraries throughout the nation that tie into the system—is the main feature of the plan.

The report of the survey has been covered widely by the library and the lay press. It was published in book form; therefore, many of

²Don Swanson. Quoted from Toffler, Alvin. “Libraries” in *Bricks and Mortarboards: A Report on Planning and Building*. Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., p. 95.

you are doubtless familiar with the findings. I would not repeat them here except for the bearing they have on the revolution in library methods. These conclusions of the survey team were predicated on the needs and resources of a large research library, it is true, but they might affect all libraries if and when the recommendations can be implemented.

The conclusions of the survey team, which I have paraphrased somewhat, are five:

1. Within the next 10 years automation can augment and accelerate the services of large research libraries and can profoundly affect their responsiveness to the needs of library users.
2. Automation of bibliographic processing, catalog searching, and document retrieval is both technically and economically feasible in large research libraries.
3. To retrieve the intellectual content of books automatically is not now feasible for large collections, but effective automation of cataloging and indexing functions will advance the progress in that direction.
4. Automation will make libraries more adaptable to change in the national research environment and will facilitate the development of a national library system. I add as a footnote to this conclusion that librarians themselves must become more adaptable and less insular if they are to take full advantage of the national network of libraries that automation will make possible.
5. Automation will reduce the cost-to-performance ratio that strained library budgets seek. However, the survey team warns that the Library should aim at the extension of services rather than the reduction of total operating costs. In other words, we should make our money do more through automation.

The survey team recommended that the Library of Congress request \$750,000 to secure system specifications for the automation of the internal processing of the Library of Congress and the services it performs for other libraries, request funds for implementing the system specified by this design effort immediately upon its completion, and, finally, establish a group within the Library to administer the automation project and to be responsible for its continuing implementation. We are beginning with the last-mentioned. Our budget for the next fiscal year contains funds for three additional technical positions giving our Information Systems Office a total staff of five.

The survey team brought many fresh insights to the Library, as you see. One, which I have not reported, appeared in an early draft of the report. This was the statement:

Perhaps large libraries are like dinosaurs, destined to collapse from their own size, to give way to smaller dynamic "mammals" adapted to the changing environment.

One team member took exception to this, saying that there was no evidence either that dinosaurs collapsed from sheer size or that they were replaced by mammals. He insisted that this be deleted because the team would not have time to answer criticism from both librarians and herpetologists. That dinosaur lasted for two more drafts before he finally met a horrible death, but he is not fossilized in the final report.

I have reviewed the automation survey in greater detail than may seem necessary for a professional group but I have done it intentionally in order to point out that the information revolution, if we may call it that, is not an isolated uprising nor is it a new one. Rather, I think we may be approaching victory in the long struggle to pool our efforts, as well as our resources, so that, as the survey says, we may "secure for the individual user the benefits of the community of library resources."

This attempt at cooperation began years ago with the first efforts to produce catalog cards for other libraries, to publish printed catalogs and subject bibliographies, union catalogs, checklists, and all the other tools you know so well. We have progressed through the cooperative acquisitions of the Farmington Plan to centralized acquisition of materials through the Documents Expediting Project and P. L. 460 Program. The materials acquired through the latter program are cataloged cooperatively, Princeton University supplying copy for a substantial portion of the Arabic materials received. Even so, our imagination still staggers at the thought of the speed with which computers will operate. But we should realize that the seemingly unbelievable miracles that automation promises will soon be a part of our daily humdrum routine. After all, no one today learns the "library hand," that vertical, precise penmanship that was once used to produce catalog cards, one by one. Librarians were quick to see the virtue in a typewriter, and in a printing press. Mechanized library routines are not new. For example, it is only the new developments in printing, the machines that can count and package, and similar aids that made it possible for the Library of Congress to keep pace with orders for more than 50 million cards annually.

The Library and the Government Printing Office are now about to use a new process to revolutionize the printing of our list of subject headings. Not only does it promise prompt revision but it also offers the possibility of reproducing lists of selected subjects extracted from the major list. The printing is done by machine-readable tape which activates the composition of type on film. All advances such as these have come about because we in the library field have been striving for better service through better use of our resources. It is typical of our profession that we seek always to do more than we can; it is our impatience at not being able to accomplish the impossible because of lack of staff, of time, and of funds that has opened our eyes to our need for machine processes.

The recommendations and conclusions of the survey of automation at the Library of Congress alluded many times to a network of libraries, to making full use of the resources of the library community. Networks already exist with which we are all familiar. The city or county library with its headquarters, branches—some of these regional branches—is one kind of network. The state library—in the many forms its organization takes—sets up a variety of networks. The system of interlibrary loan is a network. Cooperative cataloging projects are networks. What we are now speaking of is a network to transmit information rapidly, to cut down on the duplication of materials by providing rapid access to them through new media of communication. In setting up these new networks we must keep communication in mind for what we want and

how fast we want it will govern the type of communication we employ and also the cost. What I want to point out here is that although the Library of Congress survey dealt with large research libraries, the implementation of that survey will benefit libraries generally. A network of research libraries can prove beneficial to smaller libraries. Other networks, within a state or a region, will utilize the larger networks and will profit by their experimentation.

These years of change have also brought about a quieter revolution in library schools. We have seen the change from professional training to professional education. We have seen the emergence of librarians who are articulate, sophisticated, and politically sagacious but who still believe in the importance of making ideas accessible. Just as the profession would never accept fully the recruit "who just loved books," so we are not ready to accept the one who wants to become a librarian because he "just loves computers." We need the taste for knowledge embodied in one and the taste for technology embodied in the other, but with them we still need the well-rounded personality we have always sought, who combines with these qualities an understanding of human beings and an ability to supply their intellectual needs. However, we will undoubtedly see greater stress laid on specialization in library education and among the specializations will be the many aspects of automation as they apply to libraries. Let me say that I do not envisage the assumption of the role of technician by the librarian. Those with other talents and other abilities should and do claim that role. But librarians must be well-enough grounded in this field to be able to state needs intelligently, to see in a general way how machines may be applied to the solution of these problems, and to define the problems to the technician in specific terms. If we cannot do this, we must accept willy-nilly the solution supplied to us by those who may not see the problem in the round.

With the new term "information scientist" springing up on all sides, the librarian can no longer be complacent. In library gatherings, I sometimes feel that, like the Major-General in "The Pirates of Penzance," I should be able to say:

I'm very well acquainted too with matters mathematical,
I understand equations, both the simple and quadratical,
About binomial theorem I'm teeming with a lot o' news—
With many cheerful facts about the square of the hypotenuse.

Last spring, at the Conference on Libraries and Automation at Airlie, sponsored by the Library of Congress, the National Science Foundation, and the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Mortimer Taube told a story to illustrate how important it is for librarians to take the lead in the automation of bibliographic processes. He took a graduate library school class from Columbia University to see IBM machines in operation. As part of the tour they saw an IBM motion picture. The film showed an office door. It bore the printed legend: "Librarian." A man entered the door and set to work cataloging, working with many files and many cards. I'll finish the story in Mort's own words:

"Gradually this man got more and more intelligent and brighter and brighter, and he mechanized this part of his work and that part of his work, . . . and he went from punched cards to small computers to large computers. Then IBM showed another picture of this man's office; the word "Librarian" was gone, and on the door was the title "Director of Information Services."

The moral of the story is, of course, that the librarian who refuses to be concerned with the new techniques that automation offers will not be the Director of Information Services but will be working under him. As Mort says, if the librarian does not take this new technology and make it a detail in this operation, his work will become a detail in someone else's operation.

One of the speakers at the conference at Airlie which I mentioned said: Speech is a redundant and inefficient way to transmit intelligence.

That may be true, but no revolution has produced an automated program for a library conference. The luncheon speaker has not yet been replaced by tape. I am glad that this is so; it has allowed me to come from the East to exchange ideas with you of the West. It gives me the opportunity to talk to my fellow revolutionaries who are seeking a better, braver, newer world for libraries.

A REPORT . . .

Subcommittees of the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association, 1964

One year ago, the Winter, 1963 issue of *Texas Libraries* carried an announcement of the establishment of six subcommittees of the Library Development Committee of TLA. Now, a year after the six subcommittees were set up, it seems in order to review the progress made to date by the first six subcommittees, and to list the subcommittees which are carrying on the centralized activities for the Library Development Committee in 1964/65.

Three of the subcommittees appointed in 1963 completed their work and reported to the Council of the Texas Library Association at its Abilene conference. They were the three standards committees—Subcommittee on Texas Standards for Junior College Libraries, the Subcommittee on Texas Standards for Public Libraries, and the Subcommittee on Texas Standards for Senior College Libraries. Each subcommittee recommended a set of standards for adoption by the Texas Library Association, and all three sets of standards were adopted by the TLA Council in Abilene. The three sets of standards, plus a fourth set established by the Texas Education Agency for school libraries, were published, the last-named in summary form, in *Texas Library Journal* in the Winter, 1963, and Spring, 1964, issues. These standards will serve as goals and also as measuring sticks for libraries in Texas for the next several years at least.

The fourth committee (Subcommittee on the State Library), of which Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw is Chairman, was put in mothballs for the years 1963/65 during which time Mrs. Bradshaw would be carrying the responsibilities of Vice-president and President of TLA. In the fall of 1965, the Subcommittee will be reactivated under her chairmanship. (Dr. Dorman Winfrey is, of course, a member of this committee.)

Two other subcommittees, appointed in 1963, have not yet reported to the TLA Council: The Subcommittee on Certification of which Dr. Robert R. Douglass is Chairman, is collecting data on requirements and practices of librarian certification systems in other states—of both mandatory (legal) and voluntary systems. The Subcommittee on the Centers for Library Resources and Services in the State, under the Chairmanship of Fred Folmer, is still waiting for the information being collected for its use. This information will be available to the committee by January, 1965. (It is from these Centers that local public libraries should receive professional assistance and short-term loans of books, and to which any member of the public who lives in the region may go for free reference service and free use of a large collection of books and other materials.) Most of these Centers will not be newly established libraries but will be located in existing libraries and will be supported to a large extent, it is hoped, by State funds. They will probably number six or eight, and may have to be developed one at a time.

It is essential that they be selected wisely so that most Texas residents will live within a one-day round-trip drive of one of the Centers.

In addition to the three hold-over committees from 1963/64, five new ones have been set up. The Special Libraries Association, at the national level, is in process of choosing and adopting standards for special libraries. Consequently, a Subcommittee on Texas Standards for Special Libraries has been appointed. The work of this Subcommittee will, of course, be based largely on the work of the national association. Miss Sara Aull, Science Librarian of the University of Houston and delegate to TLA from the Texas Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, and Mrs. Marian Orgain, Librarian of the Houston Chronicle, constitute this Subcommittee.

The Plan for State-wide Library Development recommended the analysis and study of current library laws in Texas for the purpose of making recommendations for the codification of these laws. Thus far, no start has been made on this work. A Subcommittee on Texas Library Laws has now been set up with T. J. Gibson, III in charge. Mr. Gibson is currently Assistant Dean of the School of Law of The University of Texas and, before accepting this position, was Texas State Librarian, 1952/54.

The Public Libraries Division of TLA adopted the standards for Texas Public Libraries recommended by last year's Subcommittee with the proviso that the standards adopted be reviewed in 1964/65 and that the reviewing committee report to the Division at the 1965 conference. Lee Brawner, Director of the Waco Public Library, has been appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee To Review the Texas Standards for Public Libraries.

In preparation for the day when a Governor's conference on libraries may be called in Texas, Dr. Dorman Winfrey has been appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee on a Governor's Conference.

Appointments of all members of the Subcommittees are made by the Chairman of the Library Development Committee, usually on recommendation of the chairman of the subcommittee concerned, often with the advice of the President of TLA.

The major work accomplished by the subcommittees in 1963/64 was the selection and recommendation of standards for Texas Libraries. The *Texas Library Journal* for Summer, 1964 asked that the librarian of any Texas library which met the standards adopted for this type of library communicate with Mr. Heartsill Young, Editor of the *Journal*. Thus far, no librarian has written to claim the honor for his library. Correspondence is encouraged from any librarian who thinks his library MAY meet the standards.

The year 1964/65 is the year for continuing work started in 1963, and for acquainting librarians, trustees, and Friends, and also library patrons and taxpayers (whether patrons or not) with the Plan and with what it will mean to each individual library and resident, when it is put into effect.¹ By the time the Corpus Conference of TLA members is held in 1965, the Plan should have been worked out in much more de-

¹For anyone who is unfamiliar with the Plan for State-wide Library Development in Texas, reference should be made to the text of the Plan published in the Summer, 1963 issue of *Texas Libraries*.

tail. At that time, each individual librarian, trustee and Friend should be informed about the part he and his library should play in the State-wide system of libraries to be built in Texas.

If librarians, trustees, Friends, patrons, and other taxpayers are to be informed about the Plan and what it entails, and informed within the next twelve months, information must reach them by all avenues—print, radio, talks, and even television. A Subcommittee to inform the profession and the public about the Plan—the need for it and what it offers and how it works, has been set up with Mrs. Marian Orgain as Chairman. This Subcommittee is concerned only with spreading information about the Plan, and not with publicity for the Association as a whole. Mrs. Mary Boyvey, Chairman of the TLA Publicity Committee, is a member of the Subcommittee on Publicity for the Plan in order that the work of the two committees may be coordinated and not duplicated. This Subcommittee is the fifth new one to be established in 1964.

In review, these are the current subcommittees of the Library Development Committee and their chairmen:

Centers for library resources and services	Fred Folmer
Certification	R. R. Douglass
Governor's conference	Dorman Winfrey
Publicity for the Plan	Marian Orgain
Review of public library standards for Texas	Lee Brawner
Texas library laws	T. J. Gibson, III
Texas standards for special libraries	Sara Aull and Marian Orgain

A lot of people who complain about the stupidity of their boss would be out of a job if he were any smarter.

“WORLD’S LARGEST READING CLUB”

Texas State Library’s co-sponsored sixth annual summer vacation reading program set an all-time record enrollment with 43,357 youngsters participating in the event.

Last year’s total, which was also a record, saw an enrollment of 22,595, according to H. Kenneth Jackson, director of Field Services Division, Texas State Library, who supervises the popular club.

‘Graduation’ certificates have already been issued to 19,765 Texas Reading Club members and the total may climb to more than 20,000 before winter. Texas Reading Club was formed to focus special attention on local libraries during the summer months.

This year the program included blind boys and girls who receive Braille and Talking Books from State Library. Mrs. Lois LaBauve, Blind Services supervisor, said more than 75 blind children enrolled. Brailled certificates were prepared for the ‘graduates’.

Librarians who have suggestions for next year’s Texas Reading Club are asked to write: Editor, Texas Libraries, Drawer DD, Capitol Station, Austin 78711.

HEADS LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

Paxton P. Price, Missouri State Librarian, has been named Director of the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education. His appointment followed passage of the Library Services and Construction Act which provided \$45 million in Federal funds to improve library services in areas requiring such help. The money can be used for salaries, additional books and other library materials and equipment and for construction.

"NOT-SO-GOOD" BOOKS FUND ESTABLISHED

It finally happened—60 shares of common stock of the Worthen Bank and Trust Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, were given to the Little Rock Public Library last year for purposes of purchasing "not-so-good" books, such as science fiction, westerns and detective stories.

Booker Worthen, vice president and secretary of the bank said he made the donation for the benefit of those who like light reading. (*Library Journal*, February, 1964)

FREE WANT ADS

Texas Libraries will publish free of charge announcements concerning: Book Exchange or Barter; Positions Open; Positions Wanted; Wanted to Buy; Miscellaneous. Address all communications to: Editor, *Texas Libraries*, Drawer DD, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711.

☆
LIBRARIAN WANTED for new Seguin and Guadalupe County Library which will be completed in October. The Library Board is interested in securing a trained librarian for this new \$113,000 library. Board is prepared to pay a fair salary in accordance with current standards. Address all letters of inquiry to Dr. W. F. Kraushaar, chairman, Library Board, Post Office Box 502, Seguin, Texas.

☆
USED CARD CATALOG wanted by Kerr County Memorial Library, Kerrville. Prefer one with 34 drawers and light colored wood.

☆
FREE—Richards Memorial Library, Brady, offers free of charge, except postage: N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Week 1962 and 1963. This offer will be withdrawn November 10.

☆
HEAD LIBRARIAN wanted at Pasadena. New building. Excellent working conditions. Board and City Council very cooperative. Contact Mrs. Virginia Schwartz, Librarian, Pasadena Public Library, 1201 Minerva, Pasadena for further information.

REASONABLE PRICE—We purchased a microfilm reader and are now buying magazines on microfilm. Will sell the following very reasonably priced: American Journal of Public Health, 1941 to May, 1953; Science, 1944-1954; Survey, 1948-1952; National Geographic, 1947-1963 various dates and Reader's Digest, 1957 to present various dates. Greenville Public Library.



PERIODICALS WANTED—The Sterling Municipal Library, Baytown needs periodicals. The Library will gladly reimburse, in stamps, the senders of any of the following:

- American City*—1963, need Jan. & Feb.
- American Home*—1958, need April & May.
- Atlantic*—1961, need Nov.
- Changing Time*—1957, need Dec.; 1959, need March; 1960, need July.
- Consumer Report*—1957, need June & Dec.; 1963, need Dec.
- Fortune*—1943, need Feb. & March; 1947, need Oct. & Dec.; 1950, need Dec.; 1952, need Jan. & Feb.; 1953, need Oct.
- Good Housekeeping*—1962, need Jan. & Feb.
- Harpers*—1959, need Oct.
- High Fidelity*—1963, need Feb.
- House Beautiful*—1954, need Nov. & Dec.
- Library Journal*—1963, need March 15.
- Look*—1961, need Feb. 28, March 14, June 14.
- Nation's Business*—1961, need Jan.
- National Geographic*—1939, need Jan. & Sept.; 1929, need July; 1927, need July.
- News Week*—1963, need Jan.
- Opera News*—1963, need Jan.
- Outdoor Life*—1958, need Jan. & Feb.; 1963, need Jan.
- Parents*—1957, need Sept.
- Popular Science*—1961, need Nov.; 1953, need Nov. & Dec.
- Reader's Digest*—1943, need Dec.
- Saturday Review*—1963, need Jan. 12, Jan. 19 & Feb. 16.
- Science Digest*—1958, need May & Nov.; 1962, need Jan.
- Sports Illustrated*—1961, need Jan. 2.
- Sunset*—1960, need March & April.
- Time*—1943, need June 28.
- Today's Health*—1959, need July.
- Travel*—1958, need Aug.; 1959, need May.
- U. S. News & World Report*—1961, need Jan. 30.
- Vogue*—1963, need Jan. & Feb. 1.
- Wilson Library Bulletin*—1955, need July & Aug.; 1957, need July & Aug.

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