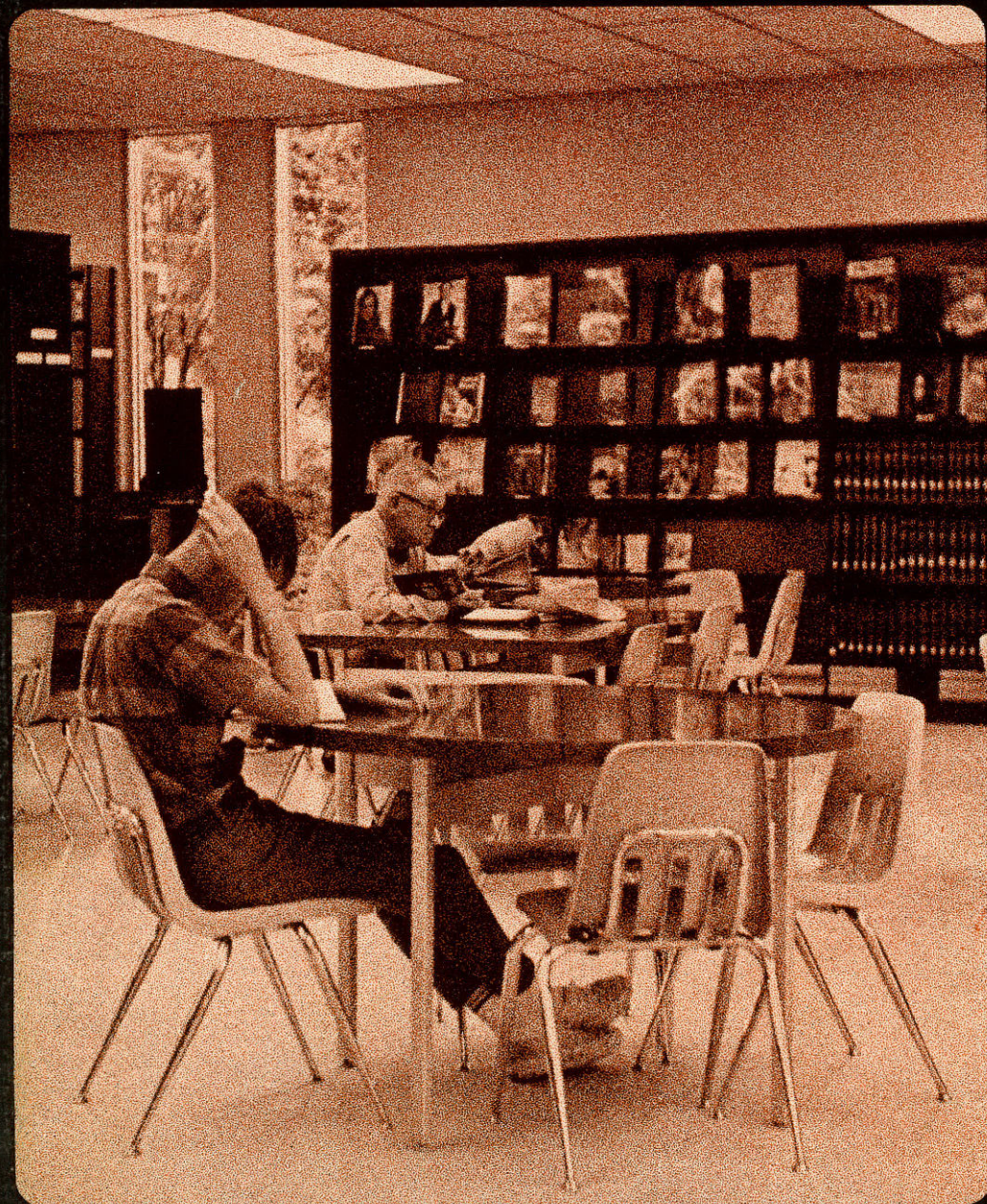


TEXAS LIBRARIES

FALL 1968



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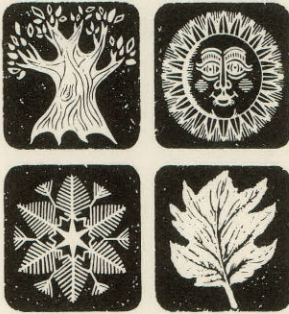
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On the Cover



Libraries in this electronic era are undergoing an unprecedented change. The stuffed owls and musty silence have been replaced by brightly lit glass and aluminum buildings bustling with activity. Yet, behind it all the library is essentially a place for young and old—for reading and renewal.

Among the Contributors

John Connally (*The Governor's Conference on Libraries*) will complete three successful terms as Governor of the State of Texas on Tuesday, January 21, 1969. His administration has been characterized by a number of tremendous achievements and advances which have permeated every strata and segment of our society. Governor Connally's interest in public library development was dramatized when he called the first Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries in 1966.

Roy Sylvan Dunn (*Southwest Collection Preserves Flavor of Region*), former Texas state librarian, 1951-52, is director of the Southwest Collection of Texas Technological College at Lubbock. While a student at the University of Texas, 1948-1951, Dunn worked in the Archives Division of the State Library. He holds two degrees from the University—a B.A. in political science, 1948 and a M.A. in sociology and history, 1951. He joined the Texas Tech faculty in 1956. He has contributed articles on archival management to numerous professional journals.

Mrs. Lois Ferguson (*New Baylor Library Opens*) is press representative in the office of Public Relations at Baylor University. A 1968 graduate of Baylor with a major in journalism, she entered graduate school this fall and will be doing work in radio and television.

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Library Excellence: Today's Necessity

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS of the proposed Texas Library Systems Act are currently being discussed at the eight district meetings of the Texas Library Association. When the 61st State Legislature convenes in January 1969, TLA will introduce a bill calling for the establishment of a state library system and state grants to aid in its development.

The need for raising the level of library service in the state is evident—

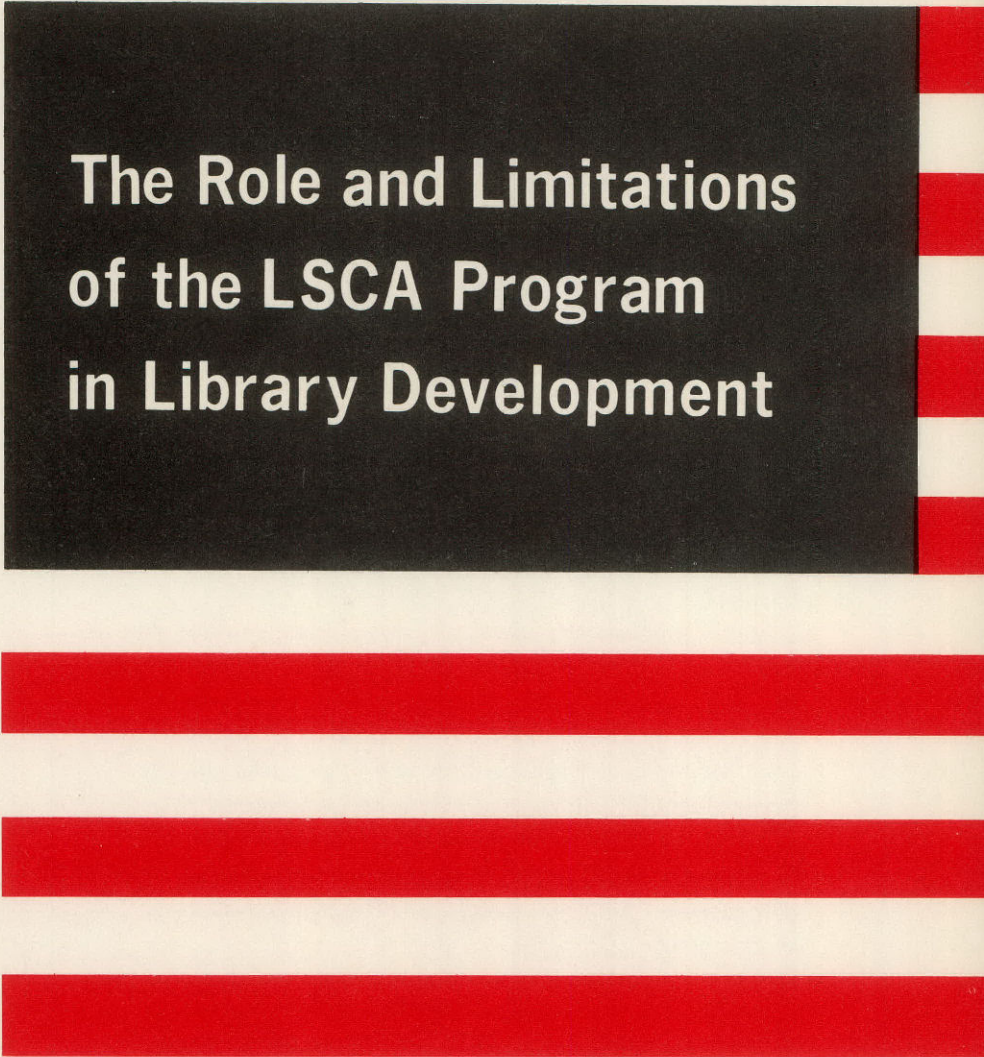
- Texas spends \$5,700 to educate each citizen for 12 years in its public schools. It then spends \$62 during the next 50 years to provide him with the public library materials to fully utilize and extend this education.

- Texas city and county governments spend an average of \$1.24 per capita annually on public library service. By comparison California spends \$3.89 and Massachusetts spends \$4.61.

- One million Texans—ten percent of the population—have no public library service or none worthy of the name.

- Texas public libraries have only .85 books per capita. It would take 1,656,065 additional books to increase resources to the bare minimum of one volume per capita.

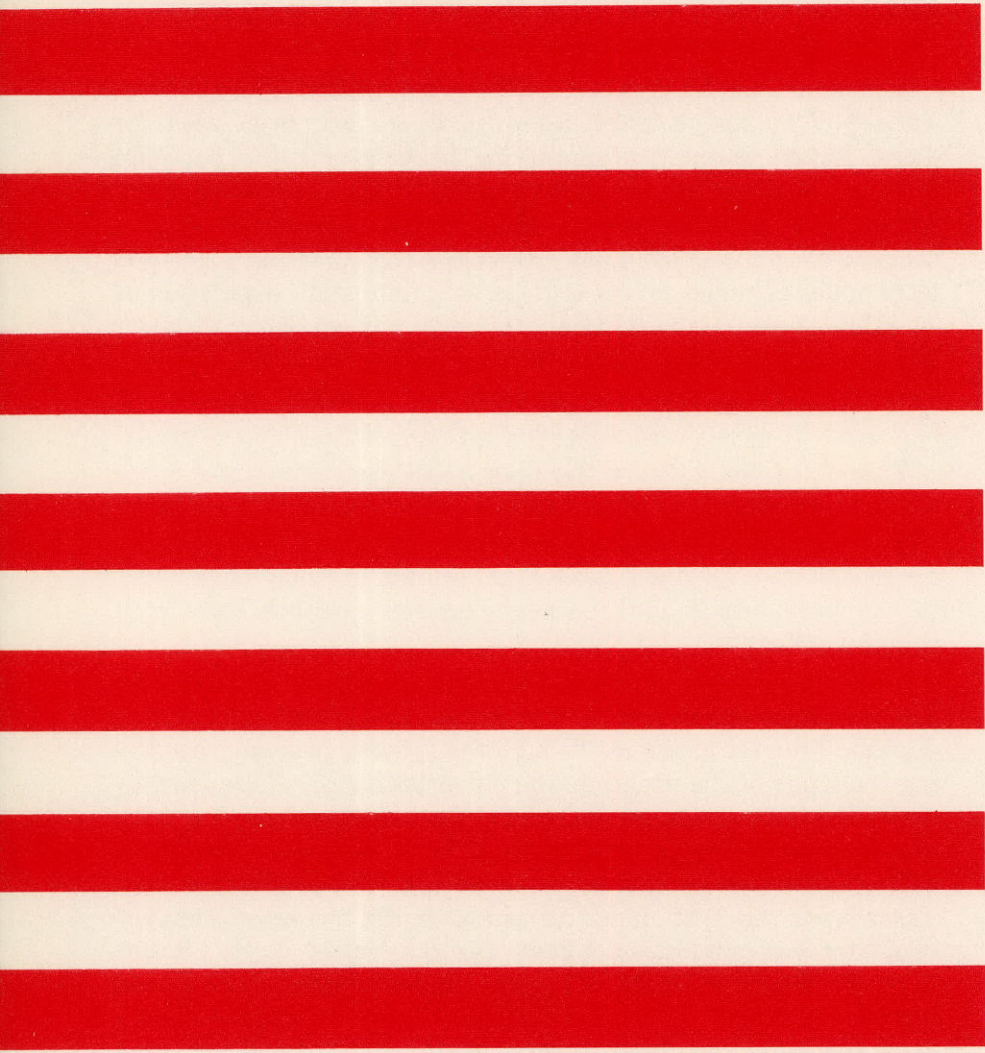
At the fall district meetings, the Texas State Library spelled out its position in an address on "The Role and Limitations of the LSCA Program in Library Development." The background paper for the legislative program is featured on the following pages of *Texas Libraries*.



The Role and Limitations of the LSCA Program in Library Development

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has given tangible evidence—that is, money—in support of library improvement and development. Significant support of public libraries came in 1953, when after nearly 30 years of effort, the Library Services Act was enacted. Amended and enlarged in 1962 as the Library Services and Construction Act, the Act was 12 years old in 1968. Currently, the Act provides authorization for appropriation of funds through the federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

As the state administrative agency for LSCA, the Texas State



Library—in close cooperation with the Texas Library Association—has been utilizing its federal allotment under the Act to create and support a Network of library systems for Texas. The State Library's Plan for public library development—submitted annually to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for approval—is designed as a part of the statewide library development plan for all types of libraries developed by TLA.

The Texas State Library plan for the LSCA programs in Texas is basically incentive by design to stimulate and increase local and

state support of libraries. They are not "equalization" programs and are not intended to replace local or state library support.

The Title I LSCA program receives the largest federal allocation—\$1.7 million in 1968; these funds are primarily used for "local library grants" to qualifying libraries for the purchase of books, bindings or microfilm. Basic qualifications include meeting criteria for minimum financial support and evidence of a cooperative philosophy. Considering the fact that there are 356 local public libraries in Texas to serve a total state population of 11 million people, the Title I allotment only amounts to about 15¢ per capita in Texas. This points up again the validity of concentrating on systems development and building on existing strengths to achieve the maximum results from these funds.

Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act helps finance public library construction in areas lacking library facilities. Since Title II became a part of the Act four years ago, some 58 construction projects have been funded or completed under this program and 15 additional communities currently have projects in application.

Title III has been a functioning part of LSCA for only two years, and Texas received a total of only \$47,164 in 1968 to conduct the Title III program. Though the funding is small considering the scope of the program, the potential for this Title is overwhelming. The funds are designated for interlibrary cooperation to initiate and develop local, regional, and statewide cooperative networks between public, school, academic, and special libraries. Texas used the 1968 funds to establish the two-way teletype/telephone communication system for the Texas State Library Communication Network. Through this network, small public libraries may call on larger, assigned libraries for Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral services. In 1969 Title III will fund pilot programs in the Dallas and Houston areas. These pilots will combine communication systems for several types of libraries.

Title IV includes two programs: one to develop state institutional library services and the other to provide library services to handicapped readers.

These four titles and their corresponding programs then comprise the federal library funding and support of libraries, principally public libraries. The federal government has provided the starting point; it has been largely responsible for the development of an *informal* network of systems, each operating around a Major Resource Center.

That is what the LSCA program can do and has accomplished—what then are its limitations:

- LSCA funding is very limited; may only be considered for incentive, short-range programs.
- Not only are the LSCA funds limited, but in recent years it has been diminishing, and as stated earlier, if not renewed the funding will terminate in 1971.
- There are a limited number of cooperative projects going on at this time among the libraries of Texas. The extent of these programs is limited by the small amount of federal assistance available. Cooperative development probably depends on sources of funding beyond the local level. So it is imperative that our limited federal contribution to systemization be supplemented by state level funds. No state funds in Texas are being directly used for public library development in the state, and the present state legislation does not provide for direct financial assistance to public libraries in Texas.
- The current programs under LSCA are operating through an informal and unofficial network of ten Major Resource Center libraries. Present state legislation does not provide for the establishment of library systems.
- LSCA funding is limited to participation in specific program areas and for specific types of expenditures.

Thanks in large part to the spark provided by the LSCA program, many state library agencies have already begun to recover from the financial malnutrition with which they have been afflicted for years. Thirty-one of the fifty states now have state legislation which:

- provides for the legal or contractual establishment of library systems . . .
- provides state level financial support to compliment the existing Federal and local library support . . .
- and which provides a broad, almost limitless, scope of services eligible for funding under the provisions of the state legislation.

State Library agencies are uniquely qualified to assume this enlarged role involving a variety of funding sources and all types of libraries. No other agency is responsible for improving state-wide library service. No other agency (except the state library association) is concerned with all types of libraries, all levels of government, and every facet of the library enterprise.

Governor John Connally

GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY has achieved a brilliant record of accomplishment for the people of Texas during his three terms of office. Unprecedented advancements have been made in education, water conservation, tourism, health and mental retardation.

In particular, Governor Connally has been the catalyst that has stimulated public library development. His concern for effective library service for all Texans was dramatically apparent when he called Texas' First Governor's Conference on Libraries, March 23, 1966. On the following pages, Governor Connally describes the purpose, principal pattern and some of the results of the conference.

Drawing first hand from his work with the Texas conference, he points out that careful preparation for it was rewarded by attendance of 2,500 invited participants from all sections of the state. He indicates that present and prospective benefits are highly impressive, in Texas and elsewhere. And he sees this as of extraordinary importance because the revolutionary advance of knowledge in our time is so greatly increasing—and changing—the functions of libraries.



The Governor's Conference

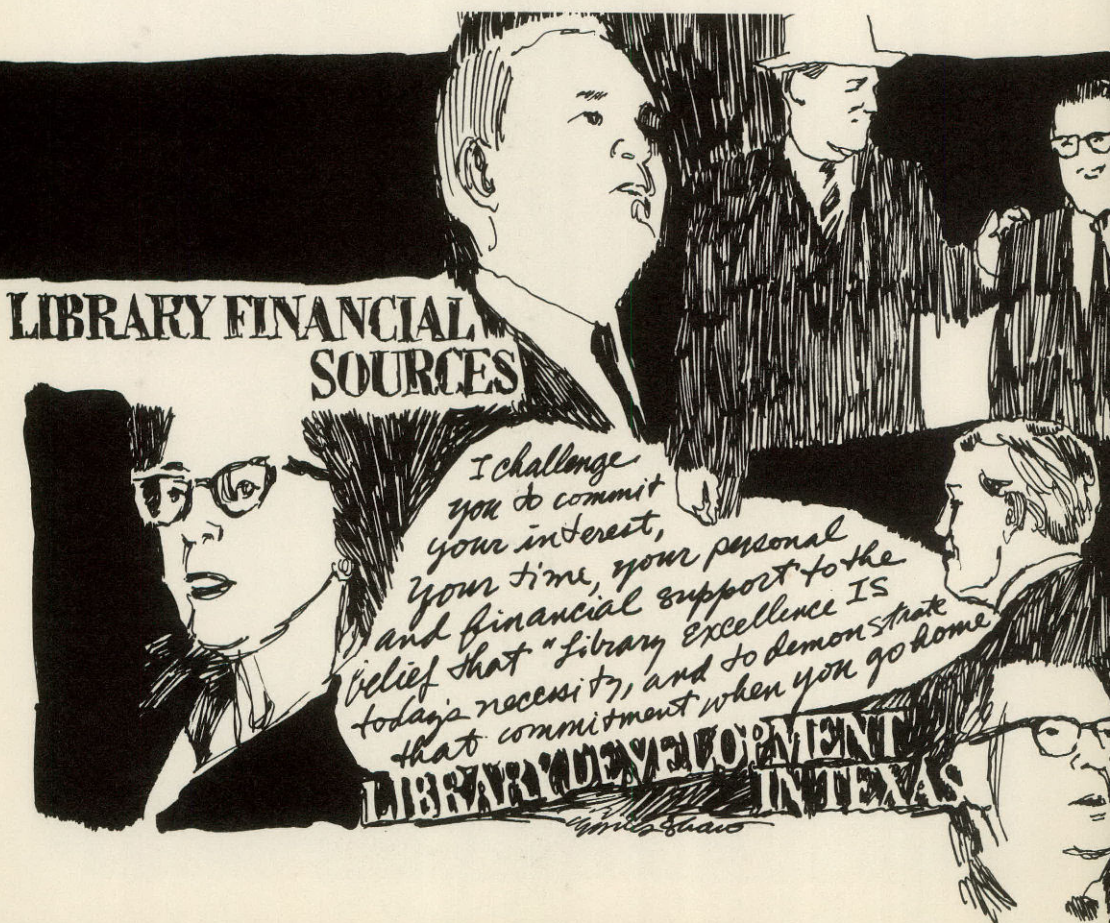
By John Connally

WHILE PLATFORM SHOUTERS and bearded protesters have monopolized news columns and television screens in recent years, a quiet, anonymous group has been successfully instigating a revolution that may well change the cultural history of this Nation.

These quiet people are approximately 15,000 citizens in twenty five States, and the revolution is in public attitudes toward libraries.

Without elaborate organization or substantial financial backing, these people have changed the image of the public library from the place where you check out light, romantic novels and children's books to that of a community center for continuing education and recreation.

They have effected the change through education of the public, and their medium for this has been primarily the "Governor's



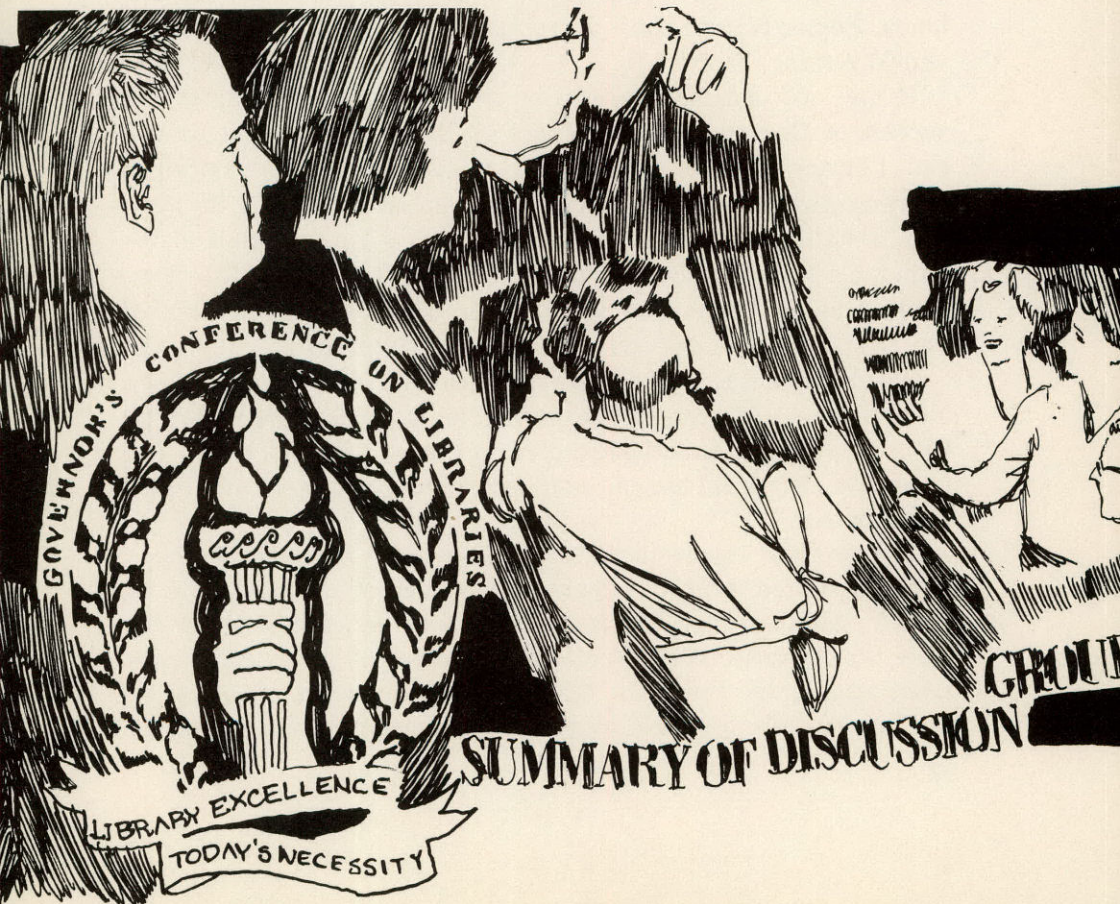
on Libraries

Conference on Libraries." Conferences so named are citizens' meetings called by the Governor of a State for the general purpose of arousing public interest in the critical need for library development. The conference purpose, however, can be as specific as initiating a structured program for library development, enlisting support for new library legislation, or revealing the results of a state survey of total library service.

An estimated 15,000 community leaders in twenty-five States have attended these conferences since their inception in 1958. Surveys indicate that a result in all of the twenty-five States has been a mushrooming interest in public libraries and a related interest in all other types of libraries.

Additional significant results have been:

- a new interest in libraries on the part of state officials;
- improved public understanding of the roles of federal, state and local responsibility in library support;



- a new interest in interlibrary, statewide planning for improved library service;
- improved public understanding of the role of the state library in library development;
- awakened interest and enthusiasm in professional library organizations;
- increased interest and membership in lay library support groups;
- increased nationwide interest in similar conferences on libraries and on other major problem areas in state government.

For some States, the results have been even more specific: support and/or passage of needed library legislation, including increased state aid to libraries; expansion of service to previously unserved areas; and adoption of a state plan for public library improvement.

Conference Patterns

Conferences now have been held in the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

If any one organization can be given primary credit for the success of Governors' Conferences on Libraries it is the American Library Trustee Association, a division of the American Library Association. Governors' conferences are one of its projects. Detailed guidelines for planning such a conference are distributed widely to encourage States to hold their first conference—or to hold a second or third conference if the momentum of the first has subsided and more support is needed.

Objectives suggested by the American Library Trustee Association for a Governor's Conference on Libraries are: (1) "to focus on the role, functions and importance of libraries, and (2) to arouse citizen interest in and secure wider support of library development."

The personal involvement of the Governors in the conferences has contributed largely to their success, according to surveys by ALTA. Although a given conference may be sponsored by the state library association, (or trustee section of the state library association), by the state library or state board of libraries, and occasionally by civic organizations, the invitation is usually

a personal one from the Chief Executive. The Governor's office has been directly or indirectly involved in all planning. And a social function at which the Governor and sometimes his wife greeted guests has proved a most popular feature.

Attendance at the conferences has ranged from 100 in sparsely populated States to 1,000 in Michigan and 2,500 at the March 23, 1966, Texas conference. Conference delegates, or guests, who attend only by special formal invitation of the Governor, are primarily laymen rather than professional librarians. They include the outstanding government, civic, business and educational leaders in the State.

The length of the conferences is usually one day, carefully planned to utilize every minute constructively. Some gatherings have continued two or two and one-half days.

Planning, Costs, Follow-Up

Regardless of the length of the conference, an extensive period of careful planning has been necessary to assure the effectiveness of the program, all planners report. Most agree that at least nine months are needed to shape a successful conference. Allocation of staff work has varied from State to State. The load is sometimes carried entirely by one agency or organization; sometimes divided, for example, between the state library and the Governor's office; sometimes assigned in part to a professional consultant retained specifically for the conference planning.

Costs, ranging from a few hundred dollars to \$14,000, have been underwritten in many States by funds from the Library Services and Construction Act. This federal act provides money for construction and services to local libraries, with the stipulation that they contribute matching or near-matching funds to be eligible for grants.

Support of these conferences by the LSCA funds has enhanced the scope of the act's effectiveness. Fully informed (sometimes for the first time) at the conference about the availability of funds, citizens go home and raise enough community money to make application for the matching federal help.

Audience participation has been achieved in the conferences through small discussion groups led by professional librarians. Typical topics have included: "What are the characteristics of a good public library program?" "School libraries and public libraries—how do they work together?"

Perhaps the most important aspect of every conference has proved to be the extent to which planning has included provision

for "follow-up" meetings. Before the conference program is unveiled to the invited guests, post-conference meetings are planned throughout the State, to be led by those who attended the conference. The result has been a doubling and redoubling of the number of people educated about library development through the conference, and the beginning in every State of a revolution in public attitude toward the public library.

First Preparations in Texas

Our Texas library problems paralleled those in many parts of the country in 1965, when our Texas State Librarian and officials of the lay and professional library associations requested that I call the First Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries the following year.

My commitment to the belief that education is the highest goal of man, and that libraries are the beginning and neverending source of education, had been stated many times publicly, as we seriously and successfully endeavored to raise educational standards in our State through a comprehensive legislative program.

College libraries had received some help through our efforts in the realm of higher education. School libraries were to be included in the scope of a statewide committee to evaluate public school education. The public libraries were most certainly in line for special consideration.

I enthusiastically agreed to work in partnership with library leaders in preparing for a statewide conference in the capitol city, Austin, March 23, 1966. The Texas State Librarian was designated by me as coordinator for the conference, and the immediate task of shaping an overall plan and choosing a steering committee was begun.

I summarized our situation in the following words for the professional librarians, lay librarians, and leaders in government, business, education and civic affairs who agreed to serve on our advisory and steering committees:

No public official likes to admit that his state is deficient in anything . . . especially a Texan. Yet if every thing were all right in regard to libraries in Texas, there would be no reason for a conference. We would be going about our normal business, satisfied that our libraries were in excellent shape and in no need of discussion.

It is more truthful, however, to say that in the past we have not devoted nearly enough attention to our community library facilities. While we have been striving to build every other facet of the educational and cultural strength of our state, we have not given equal attention to one of our most important resources—public libraries.

Citizens are seeking a different kind of knowledge from their libraries. There is less demand for the light and the mediocre. The collection of books cast off by citizens in a book drive will not satisfy the demands of men and women and children who want to try to understand the new age in which they are living. Books written just five years ago on many subjects are obsolete today.

Although we will emphasize the public library in our conference program we will talk about all types of libraries, because together they compose the total library resources of a community. When the school library closes early, the youngsters who have not completed their assignments move to the public library to work. If public school and public library have inadequate facilities, the patrons must turn to the college library. The weakness of one type of library places an additional strain on another type.

The ideal situation is strength for each type of library to perform the service which it was meant to perform. And that is why we will give attention to all libraries.

It is inevitable, however, that we should focus our greatest attention on the public library, because it touches the lives of all citizens at some time. Even school children with good school libraries turn to the public library for service during the summer months.

We will focus a searchlight on Texas public libraries, evaluate them in the light of national averages and national standards. We know our basic problems: widespread substandard library services; too many small, poorly paid, inadequately trained staffs; impoverished book collections; library buildings that damage community pride; confused patterns of service in metropolitan areas and unevenly distributed expenditure for service.

Our purpose will be broader than focusing on *problems*. We will examine problems realistically, but we want to ascertain that every person attending the conference leaves armed with information and personal determination to move toward *solving* the problems.

Nine Months of Planning

With this summary from me, hundreds of librarians and laymen throughout the State began nine months of hard work in building plans for the conference and for the post-conference sessions.

What happened? First behind the doors of the planners, fine speakers, including the President of the American Library Association, were chosen for a program built around the theme, "Library Excellence: Today's Necessity." A symbol depicting the theme was designed. Voluminous quantities of resource material were sifted to select the most practical and informative pieces for presentation to conferees. Complex language regarding governmental support for libraries was translated into laymen's terms. Complicated statistical data which sharply outlined Texas library difficulties and related them to national trends were condensed in a popularized brochure, *Libraries Are Getting the Crumbs*. The popular acceptance of this brochure resulted in its wide distribution after the conference throughout Texas and in many other States where it was requested by laymen and professional librarians.

While planners worked on these details, professional librarians in the Texas Library Association conducted workshops to inform the State's librarians of conference plans and of the roles they would play as discussion group leaders and as community organizers of pre-conference and postconference support.

After weeks of careful compilation of invitation lists for the State's leaders in civic, business, educational and governmental life, formal gold invitations were mailed to far points.

Would They Come?

It is possible in Texas to travel 801 miles from north to south, and 773 miles from east to west, in a straight line at the widest points. The vastness of the Texas geographical area, second only to that of Alaska, intensifies many problems—including library development. We were asking our people to come long distances at their own expense. It was the first such attempt in the history of the State to talk about library problems on a large scale.

Would they come to Austin for the conference?

In the little towns in far west Texas, where the tumbleweed still blows across a dusty road like a scene from the brush of a western artist, the invitations began to arrive. People who had distributed books to far-flung points where there was no library service, by taking them in borrowed station wagons or sending them on the private plane of a rancher, responded promptly and enthusiastically. "We'll be there; we're organizing a caravan."

From the sophisticated metropolitan areas came acceptances reading like the roster of the city's governmental and educational and business leaders.

And with their acceptance of the invitation, they poured out their delight at an opportunity to talk about their problems, to receive guidance. It was a moving experience for all those involved in the conference planning to observe the rising momentum of enthusiasm as the conference neared. Invitations were so highly esteemed that many letters were addressed to me requesting permission to transfer an invitation because the recipient could not attend.

Perhaps the most extraordinary evidence of citizen dedication to library development came from a small library in a south Texas town just before the conference. To add to their building fund, the town had joined in an effort to collect enough rattlesnake rattles to sell to an eastern dealer. The librarian explained matter-of-factly that spring brought out the rattlesnakes and everybody was killing them anyway. Selling the rattles to make a little money for the library seemed like a good idea.

Such were some of the 2,500 persons who came to Austin for the all-day Governor's Conference. Some travelled more than 500 miles from a point in the Texas Panhandle, which was closer to five other state capitals than to Austin. Observers attended from seven States and the District of Columbia. The Washington, D. C., observer was a representative of the federal agency administering the LSCA funds underwriting the conference.

The Conference at Austin

The opening session, which it was my privilege to keynote with an address on the conference theme, discussed problems as I saw them, as the Chancellor of the University of Texas system saw them, and as the President of the American Library Association saw them.

A luncheon address emphasizing the need for citizen support

was delivered by a former President of the ALTA, Mrs. Weldon Lynch, of Oakdale, Louisiana.

An afternoon general session emphasized solutions to problems. Addressing it on "Library Financial Resources" was Former Governor Price Daniel, currently a member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission which governs the Texas State Library; he had signed into law the bill providing money for the State Archives and Library Building.

Discussion groups with audience participation followed the general session. The groups had been carefully structured in advance of the conference to bring together participants with similar problems, based on size and location of library, etc. Group assignments were contained in registration packets. Meantime, conference observers without workshop assignments were provided an opportunity to view a film or visit the State Archives and Library Building by chartered bus. The film was a thirty-minute color presentation on library development. It had been shown throughout the State before the conference to build conference interest, and it continues to circulate for local program use.

The day's conference concluded with a reception in the glass-walled area of the conference site, the Austin Municipal Auditorium and Convention Center, where Mrs. Connally and I greeted the guests.

During the morning program, I had proclaimed National Library Week in Texas and had urged conference participants to participate in local observances of the week, which would be combined with post-conference meetings. They accepted my challenge with such enthusiasm, through 150 statewide post-conference meetings, that these earned for Texas the third annual Grolier National Library Week Award, for the best observance of the week in the Nation in 1966.

Two additional awards—one national and one state—grew out of the conference. At the national meeting of the American Library Association, the John Cotton Dana publicity award committee presented the Texas State Library a special commendation for outstanding publicity among state libraries in 1965, citing "a well-organized effort to highlight a successful Governor's conference." And the Texas Library Association presented a special merit award to the State Library for its achievement in "broadening the role of the library by a major effort in the interests of the First Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries."

Results in Texas

What has been the result of the conference in Texas? Two years have elapsed since the conference, and it is difficult to make an accurate statistical measurement of results. We have found, as have other States conducting conferences, that the immediate and obvious result has been a change of attitude. Our librarians and our citizens who talked of libraries in terms of *problems*, now talk in terms of *possibilities*.

Two state women's organizations, the American Association of University Women and the Federation of Women's Clubs, have emphasized library development in their state program material.

Our library building program has surged upward, with 56 new libraries in the past two years. Increased local support has produced matching funds to make these building programs possible with LSCA funds.

Our per capita income expenditure for libraries and the total number of libraries has increased slightly, but the significant factor is the permeating note of confidence, "We're on our way." The Governor's conference was a beginning, not an end.

At the conference, I assured conferees that I would be receptive to the suggestions of professional library groups and citizen lay groups and willing to discuss the role of the State in implementation of a long-range plan to improve and extend public library service in Texas.

Stakes for America's Future

It is not within the power of any governmental structure to legislate or declare by executive order that citizens must strive to achieve the best that is in them through more extensive reading and study. But it is possible to provide the climate and the facilities to nourish this aspiration. Herein lies the significant role of the Governor's Conference on Libraries in any State.

Library excellence is indeed a necessity. This fact is being demonstrated nationwide. The Governor's conference explains the need to those who do not know it and provides information for all about how to meet the need.

Change is affected in any area of life only when people feel an involvement. The citizen's personal involvement with libraries has become a reality for him in recent years, with the competition between students for college entrance and the competition between cities to attract industry. Farsighted parents are realizing

that a child's ability to get into college is tied to his ability to read, and that this is related to his access to books from an early age.

Communities are learning that industrial scouts use the community library as an index to the community's cultural level when they are seeking sites for industry.

Following are additional reasons that have prompted citizens to take a new look at libraries:

- The overwhelming pressures of a technological age are making jobs obsolete in a few years and sending men and women to the library for aid in adapting to new jobs, new roles in life.

- A desire to acquire more purchasing power for a higher standard of living is prompting many persons to enroll in adult education courses or embark on self-teaching projects.

- Men and women with more leisure time are increasing their volunteer civic work and using library resources to "brush up."

- Business and industry are using research reports and professional journals in libraries to follow new developments.

- The information explosion is producing tons of materials on the world's presses—about 1,000 new books daily. The citizen is overwhelmed, and libraries are so burdened with the problems of selecting and storing information that they are hard pressed to meet the demands, even with the aid of computers.

With the stimulus of library conferences, citizens are taking concrete action to meet library needs. In so doing they are shaping the future of American culture. An interesting result of the Texas conference was a deluge of requests for copies of library laws from citizens who took them along to their meetings with local legislative bodies when requesting increased fund allocations.

Such citizen action should counsel us against underestimating the individual. Apathy may be ignorance in disguise. Armed with information, the citizen can and does wield constructively his inherent power under the democratic system—the power that is the bulwark of our Nation's true strength.

Governors' library conferences can, and are, providing the information. Dedicated citizens are doing the rest!

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State Library Institute Reviews Public Library Construction



A two-day meeting of librarians, architects and library board members in Austin September 25-26 examined public library architecture and construction.

Sponsored by the Texas State Library, the fourth annual Building Institute for Public Libraries attracted 100 people from across the state as well as representatives from Oklahoma and Louisiana.

The program is primarily designed for groups interested in acquiring matching funds from the State Library under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title II Construction Program.

During the past four years, 73 public library construction projects have been completed or approved for construction. These projects represent a total construction project cost of more than \$15 million.

The library consulting firm of Robert H. Rohlf Associates, Washington, D.C., conducted the building institute. The eight-phase program was presented by Robert Rohlf, director of Administration for the Library of Congress, and Frank E. Gibson, director of the Omaha Public Library, Omaha, Neb.

The two men brought to the institute at the Villa Capri Motor Hotel the benefit of impressive careers in public library planning and construction.

Rohlf has served as consultant for over 50 public and college libraries. He served as a member of the American Library Association Council from 1963-1967, and has twice been appointed as a juror for the ALA-AIA-NBC Biennial Library Design Awards.

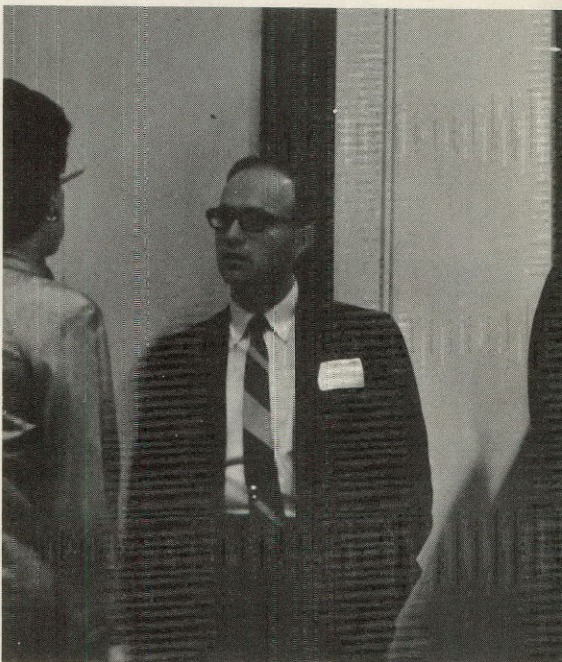
A graduate of the College of St. Thomas, Rohlf also holds two graduate degrees from the University of Minnesota (B.S. in Library Science, 1950; M.A. in Library Administration, 1953), as well as a Certificate in Public Administration from that university.

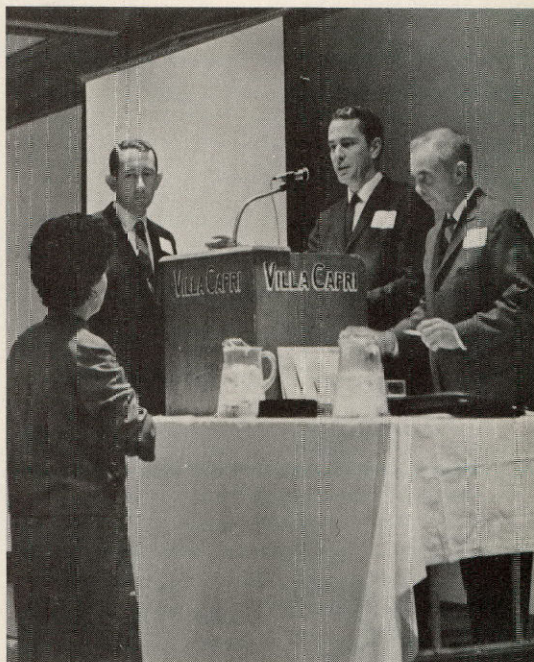
In March 1966 Rohlf was appointed Consultant to the Library of Congress for the planning of the new Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, and was named Coordinator of Building Planning in 1966. On October 1 he became the Director of Administration of the Library of Congress.

He wrote *A Plan for Public Library Development in Illinois* in 1962 and was co-author of ALA's *Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries* in 1962.

Assisting Rohlf during the institute was Frank E. Gibson, a consultant on library buildings and services to over 35 libraries in six states. Gibson has served as past chairman of the Building and Equipment Section of ALA's Library Administration Division. In 1957 he was president of the Nebraska Library Association.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate from Drake University, Gibson also holds two graduate degrees from the University of Minnesota (B.S. in Library Science, 1949; M.A. in Library Science, 1952).





Field Services Division Director Marie Shuliz confers with Asst. State Librarian Lee Brawner and library building consultants Robert Rohlf and Frank Gibson.

Lee B. Brawner, assistant state librarian, was in charge of coordinating the many facets of the Building Institute for Public Libraries.

The program included such topics as The Library and the Community, Site Selection Factors, Public Library Financing; The Planning Team for a Public Library Building; The Planning Procedure; Furnishings and Equipment; Remodeling and Expansion of Existing Buildings, plus a slide presentation on library plans.

As administrator of the LSCA Title II Construction program in Texas, Brawner pointed out recently that "good public library buildings are the result of an effective planning team. Each member of the team needs training and experience if the resultant building is to achieve its full potential for service to the community."



Summer Construction: Three New Branch

Summer '68 in San Antonio was frantic.

Within 92.6 acres located along the historical San Antonio River, visitors discovered all the fascination of native American cultures, the intriguing showcases of foreign neighbors, the wonders of the world's giants and all the festive fun that only a world's fair can provide.

Amid the excitement over HemisFair, San Antonio Public Library was busy constructing three new branch libraries to serve the Alamo City's rapidly expanding population.

At one site, landscape gardeners were installing sprinklers; flooring contractors were putting the finishing touches on vinyl tile; while at another site, workmen anchored pre-cast concrete walls to steel framework.

When the three new buildings open in late fall, the San Antonio Public Library system will feature ten branches. Expansion of the system follows the dedication in January of the \$1.8 million Main Public Library.

The new branches range from 5,500 to 8,000 square feet in size and represent a total construction cost of approximately \$500,000. Half of this amount came from local funds and the other half from the Texas State Library under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title II Construction Program.

A "Sidewalk Superintendent's View" of the three construction projects is shown here and on the following pages.

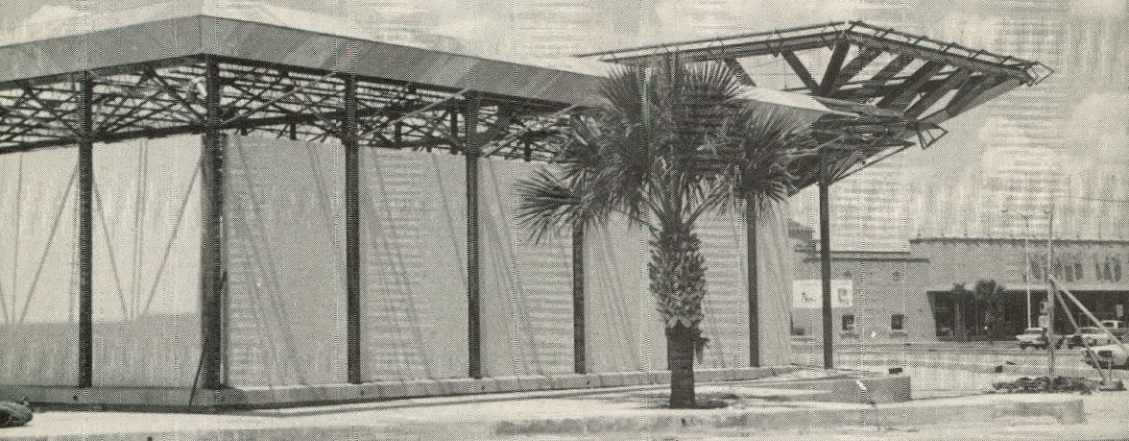
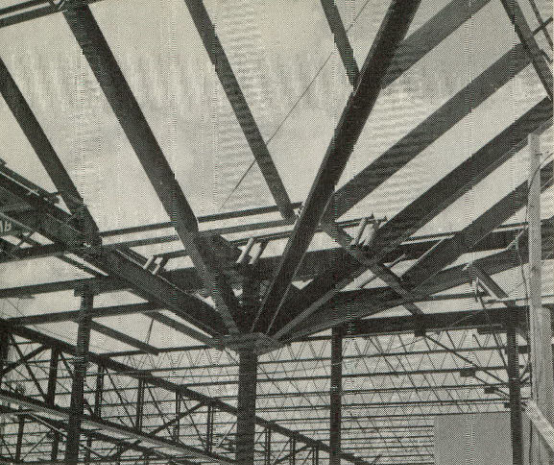
Libraries for San Antonio

PAN AMERICAN LIBRARY at Pyron and U.S. 81 South was designed by San Antonio architects Ed Gondeck and Robert Pizzini. The impressive brick building features walls that jut-out at the six front windows. The projections are functional since they allow for shade in the summertime and also cut air conditioning costs.

A drive-in book depository is another interesting feature of the building which will provide shelving for 30,000 volumes and seating for 72 patrons.

Cost of the Pan American Library is pegged at \$162,350 and the architects point out there is room for expansion of the 5,500 square foot building.



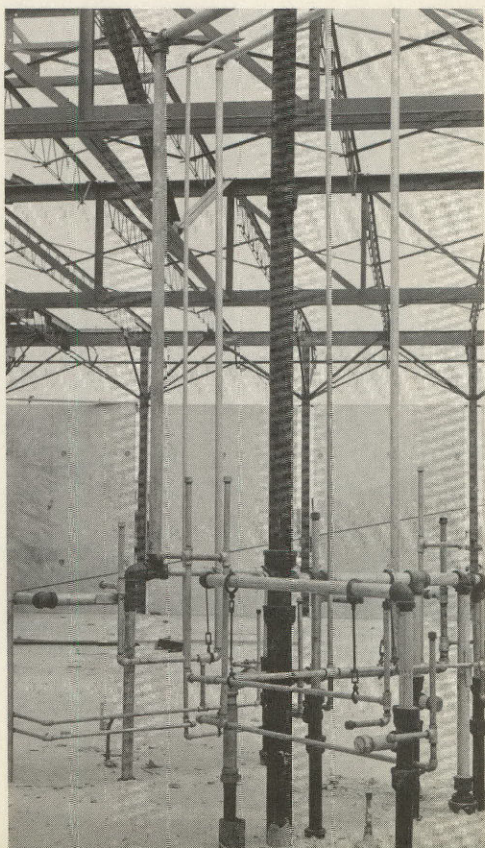


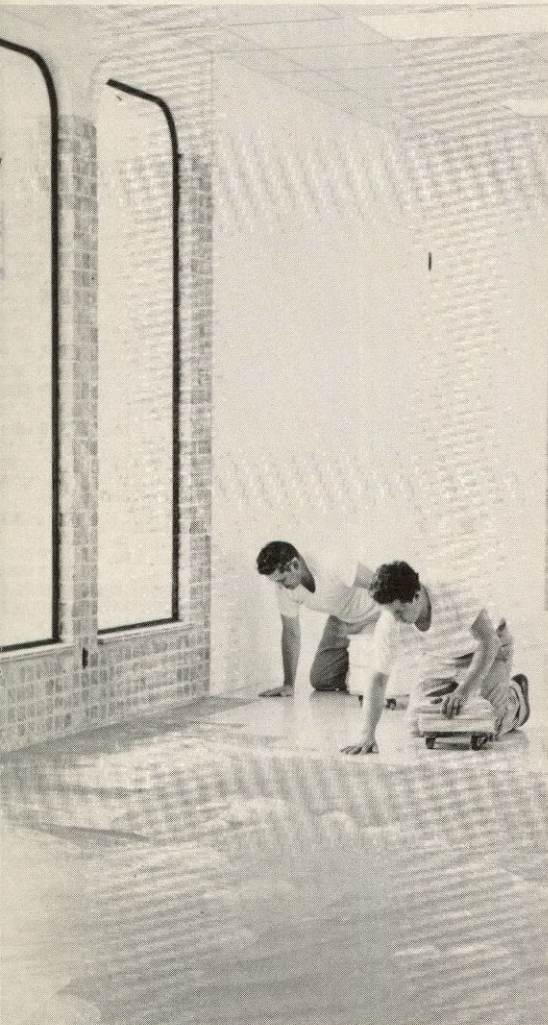
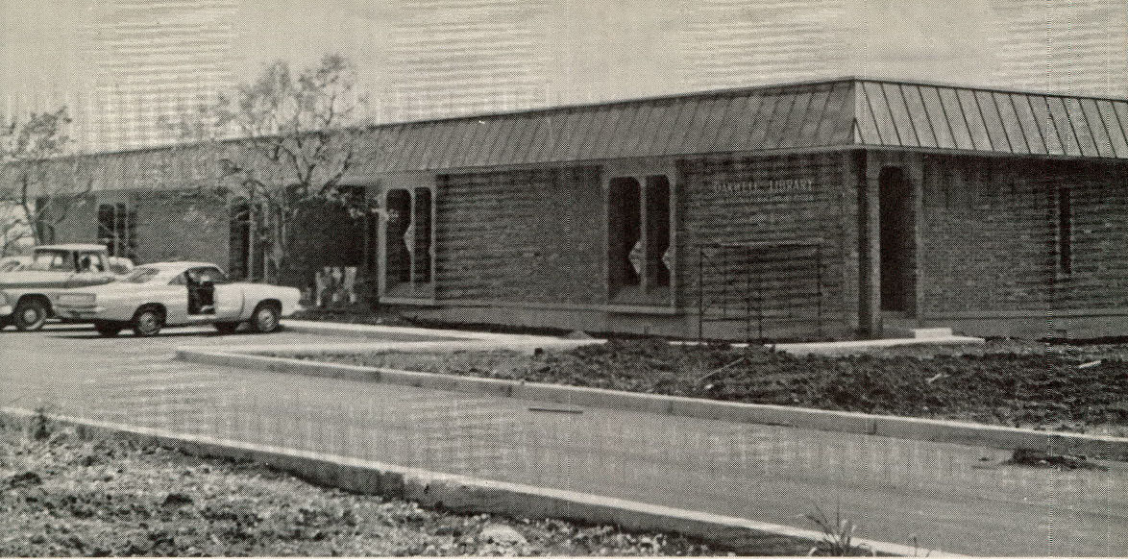
LAS PALMAS LIBRARY is located at Las Palmas Shopping Center, Castroville Road at General McMullen Drive. Designed by Paul Garcia, the imaginative structure is constructed of steel, glass and precast concrete—three materials synonymous with modern architecture.

Highlighting the \$145,768 building is a massive inverted pyramid over the entrance. The steel framework will be sheathed in plaster and will house the air conditioning system.

The building will have 5,500 square feet of floor space, shelving for 30,000 volumes and seating for 72 patrons. In addition, a mobile library will operate from the Las Palmas location.

With the opening of the Las Palmas Library, the present Prospect Hill branch will be closed.





OAKWELL BRANCH LIBRARY

is located on a one-and-one-half acre site in the northwest San Antonio area adjacent to Garner Junior High School. The land was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tobin and Robert Tobin.

The \$179,116 building will have 8,000 square feet of floor space, shelving for 45,000 volumes and seating for 98 patrons.

The red brick facade is strikingly simple. Softly curved windows lend gentle touches of graciousness as does the low sloping roof. The workability and rich color of sheet copper has been used to good advantage by architect Gerald M. Sellinger in the design of the roof.

Librarians and Educators



Informal discussions characterized the Tex-Tec workshop. Dr. Lester Asheim, director, A.L.A. Office of Library Education, (above, right) was one of the key figures in the discussion along with John Martinson, president, Communication Service Corporation (opposite).



Discuss Syllabi for Tex-Tec Project

Librarians and educators from across the state met in Austin July 22 at the Villa Capri Motor Hotel to discuss the preliminary draft of a syllabi for library technician courses to be taught in Texas junior colleges.

More than 50 persons participated in the meeting that was characterized by informal group sessions.

Referred to as the Tex-Tec Project, the syllabi was produced by Communication Service Corporation of Washington, D.C. under the terms of a contract signed in November 1967 with the Texas State Library.

Dr. Louis Shores, dean emeritus of the Florida State University Library School, prepared the syllabi with the assistance of Mrs. Mayrelee Newman, director of instructional resources, El Centro College of the Dallas Junior College District, and her colleagues: Tom Wilkinson, instructor in library technology, Richard E. Smith, media specialist and Lawrence N. DiPietro, data processing specialist, and William Tucker, media specialist, University of Texas at Austin.



In recent years the need for better trained personnel below the professional level has been observed by numerous library leaders and quite a number of junior colleges throughout the country have embarked on training programs.

The Tex-Tec Project represents the first effort by a state agency to assist junior colleges on a regional basis in the development of materials which can assure high academic standards. Such planned technician programs should offer immediate benefits to Texas Libraries in reducing personnel shortages, opening up new avenues for recruitment, and relieving professional librarians of all non-professional duties.

Mrs. Marie Shultz, director of the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library, believes the State Library has taken a "realistic viewpoint" in sponsoring the project, since "there is considerable disagreement in the library profession about such a level of training—whether it should be encouraged, what affect it would have upon both the undergraduate librarianship degree and graduate work in this field."



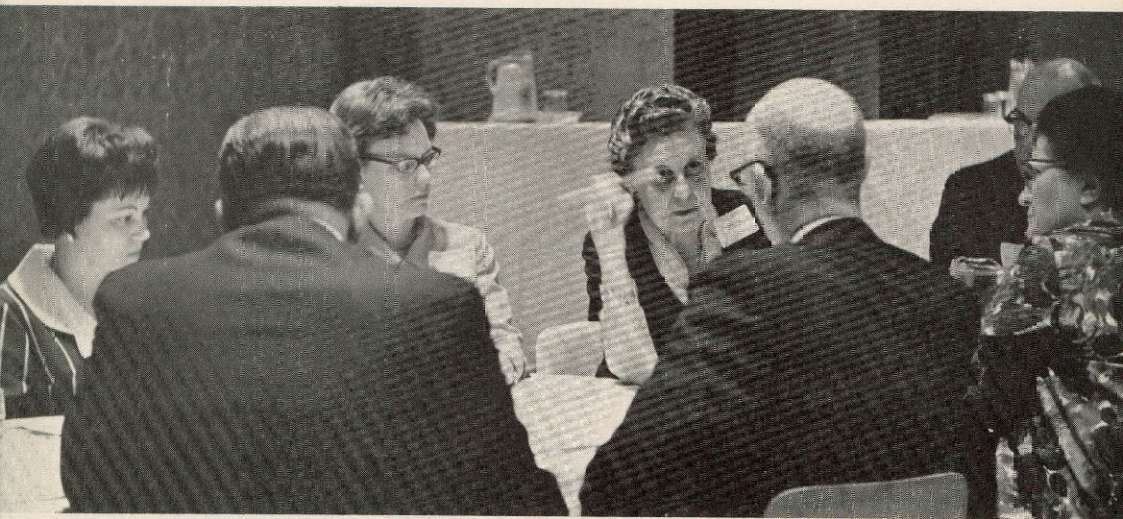
Marielee Newman



Mabel Fischer

Noted Librarian Louis Shores, director, Tex-Tec Project, is captured here in animated conversation.





H.E.W. Library Service Program Officer Janice Kae reviews project with Sam Whitten, professor, U.T. Graduate School of Library Science.

The idea for the Tex-Tec Project originated with Miss Alice Green, librarian of the Mary E. Eivins Memorial Library, Amarillo, who proposed it to Mrs. Shultz.

The Field Services Division funded the Tex-Tec Project as a special project in federal fiscal year 1968 under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Final copies of the syllabi will be made available in late fall. The State Library will receive 100 copies of the printed report. These copies will be distributed to the fifty state libraries, to accredited library schools, and to the ten Major Resource Center public libraries in Texas.

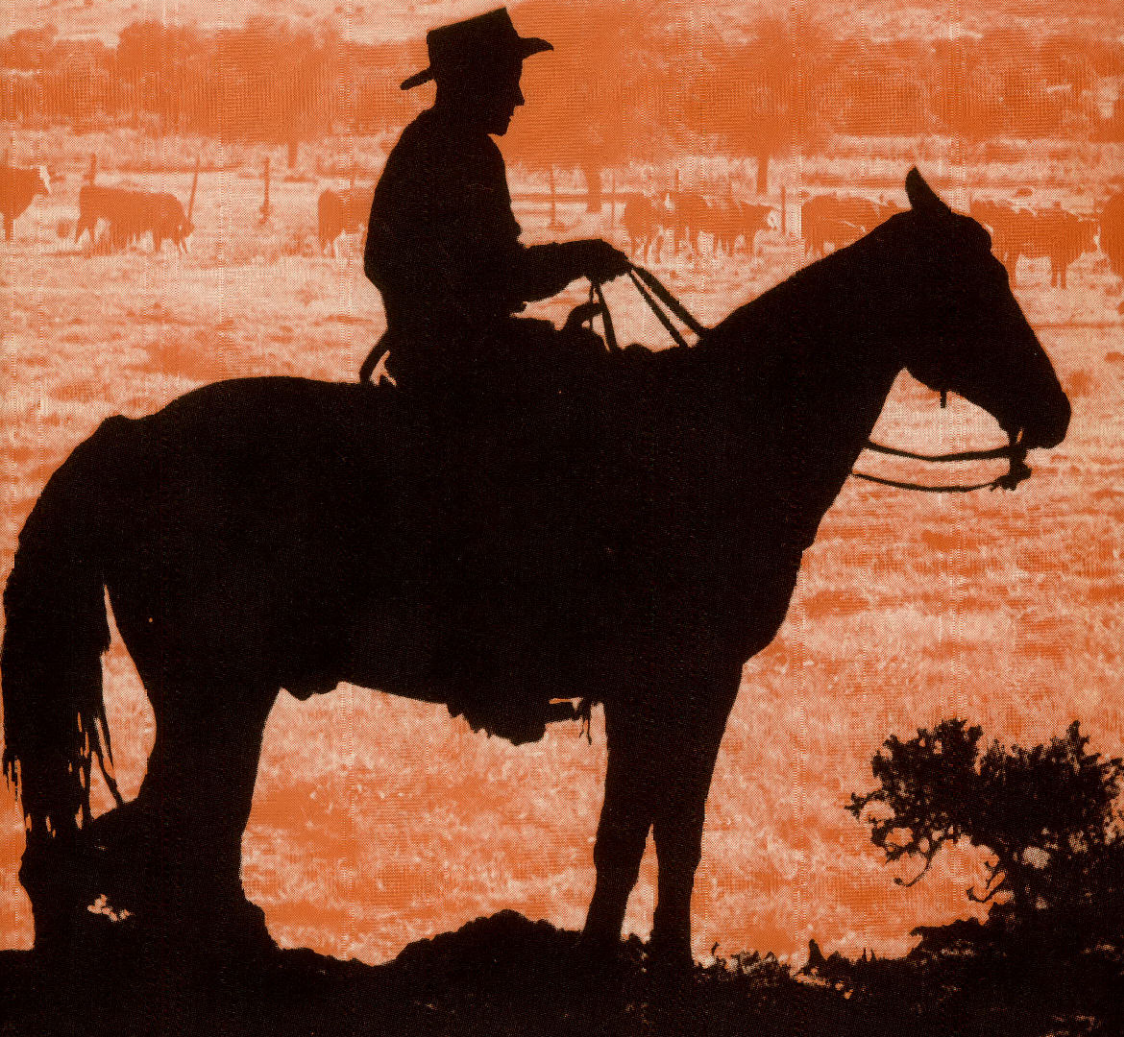
Several copies will be available for circulation from the Professional Librarianship Collection, Field Services Division, Texas State Library, Austin, Texas 78711. Copies may be purchased at cost from John Martinson, President, Communication Service Corporation, 1329 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Southwest Collection

By Roy Sylvan Dunn

SINGLE VOTES, from the right, the left, and the middle, contribute to a presidential election as raindrops to a flooding stream. Similarly, human history, when fully portrayed, bulges with a multitude of solitary bits of information pertaining to people's thoughts, feelings and actions, which have been arranged by historians.

The recording and interpreting of *social* (as opposed to political) history—so vital to an accurate story of mankind—is essentially a person-place-thing affair. And whether a particular action-locale is a dusty peanut field in Wilson County, a sterile



Preserves Flavor of Region

cubicle in the Manned Space Center, the bedecked halls of the SPJST (Slavonic Benevolent Association of Texas)¹ or the meeting room of the Harper Valley P.-T.A., the universal fact is this: successful historical reporting rests squarely upon the collection, preservation and cataloging of data which, standing alone, might appear ordinary, trivial and expendable.

Although Aristotle's pronouncement, "man is a political animal" has the ring of an over-simplification, it actually helped open the way for demonstrating that human nature is highly fluid and complex. Most of us live so deep in the social forest that we frequently over-emphasize the unique.

At this moment someone, with one hand, may be saving Uncle Jack's framed commendation for serving on the draft board during World War I, while, with the other hand, depositing in the garbage can a bundle of Aunt Lula's old letters written by her son in the muddy trenches of France. But even after a person has been told that writers need common-appearing information contained in letters, diaries and scrapbooks, he might retort: "But *what* do you really want?"

A good question.

"So often," states Joe B. Frantz, director of the Texas State Historical Association, "people have no idea of what they might have or what to do with it once they get it."²

And Thomas Vaughan, director of the Oregon Historical Society—cognizant of the difficulty in obtaining papers which "relatives are anxious to clean up"—has issued an information sheet seeking the assistance of Society members in saving the personal papers of "nobodies."³

A blanket solution to the problem may never be found. But if one is found it will surely benefit non-governmental historical repositories such as the Southwest Collection at Texas Technological College.

The Southwest Collection was founded as a separate department in 1955 to serve both as the College archives and as a complete, under-one-roof, social research center with graphic and oral materials of all types. Ambitiously, it was envisioned that this agency would develop into a broad-based storehouse of knowledge pertaining to human activities in the rather "Texas

size" area which, beginning at the eastern city limits of Fort Worth extends westward throughout arid America. It was hoped that the agency would someday be a mecca for researchers with various interests and for scholars of many academic disciplines.⁴

The project was boosted by three factors.

- Environmentally, conditions were right. The nation was embarking on a heritage-preservation boom; the state was gradually awakening to a harvest of tourism based upon the uncovering of local history; the College was expanding its graduate programs.

- Philosophically, Texas archivists were rejecting the traditional view that to have value, documents had to be extremely old, unique and/or saleable, i.e., had to be "signed by Sam Houston." Thus, the stamp of legitimacy and the aura of prestige could henceforth accompany vigorous and extensive collecting from "somebodies" outside of politics and from "anybodies" who had data which might help piece together the giant historical jigsaw puzzle.

- Professionally, there was a new generation of workers to choose from—persons whose terminal degrees were dated in the last half of the twentieth century; persons looking to the future while collecting from the past; persons with expert training and experience; persons capable of working into academic life through part-time teaching.

Rapid Growth

Demonstrating their receptiveness to the idea of building a repository for preserving the area's heritage, more than one hundred donors contributed to the Southwest Collection material totaling almost half-a-million items and leaves during the first two years, 1955-1957. And the support snow-balled. By the end of the first eight years 711 donors had contributed 1,090,596 items and leaves and new quarters were required to house the expanding files. But the new space—14,000 square feet with three and one-half miles of shelving—merely signaled a fresh burst of enthusiastic support. During the following four years, 1963-1967, donations amounting to 1,330,037 came from 1,194 individuals. In other words, almost one and one-half times as much material was received in only one-half as many years, and the donor support (the number of donors) increased 167.9 percent. The total manuscript holdings of the Southwest Collection by the beginning of fiscal year 1967-1968 had reached an estimated 3 million leaves, grouped in over 400 collections. In addi-

tion there were 1,000 maps; 1,250 reels of microfilm; 300 tapes of oral history; 300 periodical titles; and 11,000 books of Western Americana, including history, folklore, fiction, poetry and reminiscences.

Because book holdings will probably not reach 50,000 for another decade, the Southwest Collection utilizes a simple cataloging system especially designed for books, maps and microfilm in a small, specialized library. Periodicals are filed alphabetically by title. Tapes are filed by name of interviewee. Abstracts of the tapes, together with cross references to the information in them, are made available through a large "reference" file.

In handling donated materials which have amounted to 700,000 items and leaves in a single year, the Southwest Collection attempts to avoid the accumulation of back log (a) by microfilming materials in the field, (b) by employing students as needed, and (c) by utilizing an assembly-line system of inventorying.

Assembly-line inventorying refers to a division of duties and responsibilities between the professional staff and the part-time students whereby the job of sorting, analyzing and counting is broken down into minute tasks.

Diversity of Growth

Included in the accessions were sizable bodies of records pertinent to Tech and to the historic development of West Texas and the Southwest. As might be expected, donations reflect a diversity of occupations—circuit riding, saddle making, buffalo hunting, cattle raising and bronc busting for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Also received, among others, were the papers of teachers, doctors, farmers, lawyers, politicians, businessmen and writers, as well as data pertaining to land companies, churches, railroads, mining operations and petroleum companies.

Happily, some non-Southwestern collections have been received. The Elijah P. Lovejoy Papers is one. Lovejoy, an outspoken abolitionist, was lynched by a mob at Alton, Illinois, in 1837. A large assortment of his papers were eventually inherited by descendants in Texas and then were passed on to Tech.

Also far removed in time and space from the affairs of West Texas are the data contained in the small assortment of Sam Houston Family papers, including twelve signed Sam Houston letters which have been warmly welcomed into the files.

But there are other Sams and papers of other Sams.

For example, there is the collection of 200,000 leaves produced

by Louis Hamilton Hill and his associates. This man's business activities in the latter nineteenth and early twentieth century centered in Albany, Texas, where at one time he was a partner of Sam Webb in a diversified operation involving cattle, land, banking and law.

A body of materials such as this is like a mine yet untapped. Its principal wealth is its almost inexhaustible use. How can the owners of other such collections best be made aware of their inherent worth? The Southwest Collection has experienced lim-

R. W. Elgin Co. J
Land Agt. H. S.
Houston

Dear Sir,

The Directors of the Albany
Company are fully satisfied with
proposition in selling them the land
at the price named, and they
to you, Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Swann
of the consideration attended to-wards

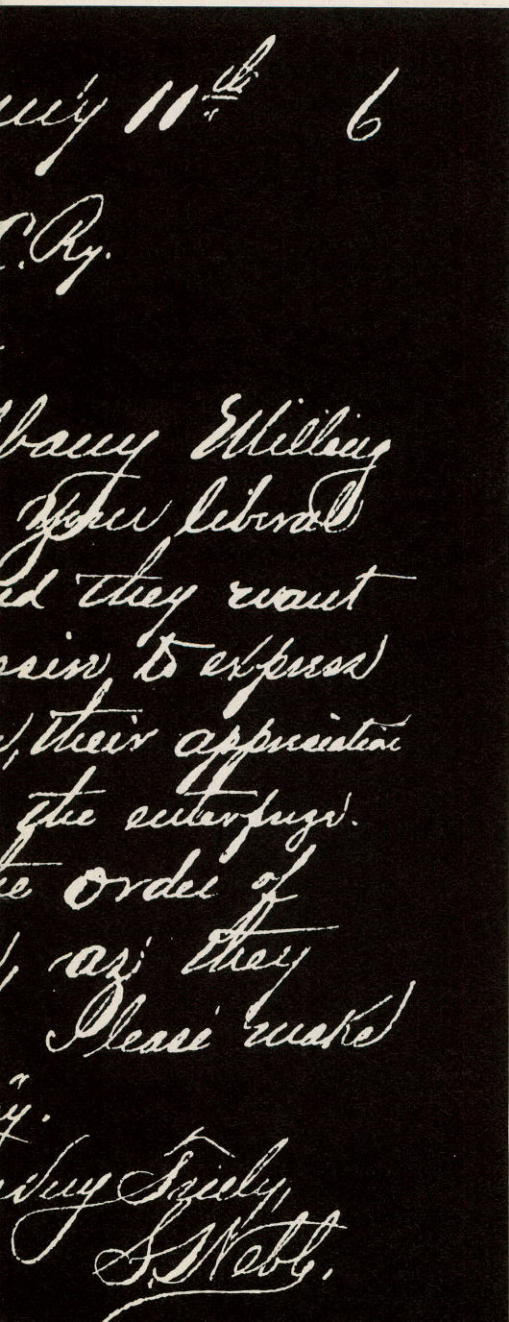
Please telegraph us as soon as the
Court is received authorizing the sale
want the ground books at once
Deed to the "Albany Milling Company"
Yours

ited but gratifying success with publications, publicity, and personal contacts.

Publications

In addition to their primary purpose of encouraging use of materials, guides and lists of collections demonstrate to potential donors the type of material being collected.

To reach a large audience economically, the Southwest Collection mimeographs special lists of its holdings such as, for exam-



July 10th 6
Ry.
Wm. Hill
Your letter
and they want
to express
their appreciation
of the enterprise.
in the order of
as they
Please make
Sincerely,
S. Webb.

A LETTER FROM SAM in the Southwest Collection represents one of 200,000 leaves relating to the Albany, Texas business firm of Louis Hamilton Hill and his associates. Collectively, the manuscripts illustrate the business transactions of a multi-faceted West Texas company at the turn-of-the-century. Sam Webb was a partner in the diversified operation involving cattle, land, banking and law. His letters on behalf of the partnership illuminate such aspects of frontier business as the recessions wrought by cattle quarantines, the uncertainties of railroad promotion, the complexities of selling land by mail, and the booms and busts of the banking business.

ple, one entitled "Women in the Southwest." Forty-two collections were listed. The fields displayed by these women cover a wide range of topics—writing, teaching, civic work, religious work, music, art, geology, sheep raising, library work, politics and gardening.

Similarly, a "Cattle-Log of the Southwest Collection," devoted to the ranch-related holdings, and "West Texas in the Southwest," a listing of material which reflects life in West Texas, were published. One on irrigation is in progress.

Publicity

Lists, however, reach only a few potential donors. Thus, a second front in the war against the destruction of documents is publicity. Through various media, publicity is calculated to vividly point up the need to preserve ordinary records created by ordinary people as well as to demonstrate the infinite use of such materials.

Those of the opinion that historical manuscripts are of value only to historians might be amazed to know of the variety of possibilities for use. A range management professor, for instance, conducted exhaustive research of fairly well-known historical data for an article on range deterioration. He shaped the data with a fresh perspective. A poet scans historical data frequently for ideas, descriptions and terminology. Additionally, a master's candidate in economics is currently making good use of the colonization records of a land company, which had been used previously by another scholar in preparing a business and social history of colonization on the South Plains.

This is illustrative of the point made concerning the source materials for *The Taft Ranch* by A. Ray Stephens. The papers are available for further use by ". . . anyone who wants to do anything on the Texas Gulf Coast; for someone who wants to do a piece of social history; for someone who wants to do a comparative economic analysis . . ."⁵

To encourage continuing, interdisciplinary use at Texas Tech, the director of the Southwest Collection offers a graduate seminar in "The Sociological Uses of Historical Materials" wherein the students attempt to regiment historical data for use in exemplifying sociological concepts. Students, many of whom have been trained to rely solely upon statistical methods applied to quantification of current problems, often are surprised to find an entirely new horizon open before them. In time they come to realize

that hybrid vigor is the essence of modern research.

Another challenge of publicity is conveying the archivist's sense of adventure in mid-wifing information from obscurity to something publishable. At the beginning of the summer 1967, an abandoned barn in the vicinity of Strawn, Texas contained an assortment of "old papers" which, for over half a century, had served as a nest for rodents. By the end of the summer, with the consent of the owner, these items had been brought to Lubbock for examination and evaluation. Within one year the letters, deeds and contracts (over 9,000 leaves) not only had been cleaned, categorized, inventoried and filed, but also had been pieced together to produce a solid, highly readable master's thesis about a man and his coal mining operations near Strawn.

Personal Contact

Most professionals represent their institutions by making scholarly presentations, speeches and generally encouraging support of historical preservation. At times they attend workshops, anniversary celebrations, dedications and the like, in addition to the usual business of traveling about seeking potential donors.

Area-wise, the Southwest comprises about one-third of the continental United States. It is too vast to be worked satisfactorily from a single site. Effective, personalized field work by knowledgeable individuals operating out of their home towns seems to offer a smooth and an economical manner of handling the time-consuming but vital business of making contacts, interviewing and collecting materials. During three years, on a trial basis, part-time field workers have not only increased the holdings of the Southwest Collection, but they also have furnished leads for additional collecting in the years ahead.

Perhaps the most rewarding feature of field work is the opportunity for conducting tape recorded interviews. The essence of such oral history is that the interviewee reminisces subjectively, giving a personalized version of persons, places and things. Thus, oral history salvages thousands of little-known descriptions which would otherwise be lost. Examples from interviews in just one town reveal first hand description of antelope watering at a pioneer's earthen tank; of the graceful movement of mustangs across the prairie; of a cowboy stag dance where it was not difficult to tell who your partner was because he had a little ribbon tied around his arm; of a prairie fire which brought together a boy and girl who later married; of weddings performed by a

preacher who lived long enough to unite couples on horseback, in buggies and finally in autos; of valuable little pools of water around windmills, which were convenient for raising fish, irrigating gardens, and baptising converts; of insulating jars of East Texas jam and preserves with ubiquitous cotton seeds and then planting the seeds on the High Plains just to see what would happen; of the jack rabbit harvest which resulted in the shipment of a box car of meat without refrigeration; of deaths during a flu epidemic when the ground was frozen so hard that grave diggers had to use dynamite.

A Case For Trivia

The reminiscences collected on tape are trivia in the same sense that much of life in contemporary scenes is trivia. Large portions of personal papers—letters from Sam—are the same.

Quite likely, the gap in communication between curators and owners of documents exists because the latter do not recognize trivia as raw material. Even as crude oil requires refining prior to use in engines, trivia too must undergo metamorphosis under the skilled guidance of the researcher. This craftsman does more than assemble "specimens of human events."⁶ He gives them meaning.

References

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2. Joe B. Frantz, "The Relationship of the Historical Society to the Community," *Texas Libraries*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3 (Fall, 1967), 183.
3. "'Nobodies' Yield Valuable Data for Historical Files," *History News*, Vol. XXIII, No. 7 (July, 1968), 126.
4. See Roy Sylvan Dunn, "The Southwest Collection at 'Texas Tech'," *American Archivist*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3 (July, 1965), 413-419; and Roy Sylvan Dunn, "The Southwest Collection: A Regional Repository," *West Texas Historical Association Year Book*, XLIII (October, 1967), 144-163.
5. Frantz, "The Relationship of the Historical Society to the Community," *Texas Libraries*, Vol. XXIX, 186.
6. Philip D. Jordan, "The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge," *The Historian*, Vol. XXII, No. 3 (May, 1960), 242-243.

Baylor Library Opens in Time For Rapidly-Growing Campus

By Lois Ferguson

DEDICATION of the \$3.8 million W. L. Moody Library October 26 highlighted the 1968 homecoming activities at Baylor University. Opening Moody Library climaxes a long wait for the day when library services at Baylor would be equal to the demands of the largest Baptist university in the world.

A one-million dollar gift from the Moody Foundation was the initial contribution that made possible construction of Moody Memorial Library. Mrs. Mary Moody Northen of Galveston was responsible for the foundation's gift. Mrs. Northen is daughter of the man for whom the library building is named.

Many difficulties have arisen since construction was begun shortly after groundbreaking ceremonies in 1966 to make the opening of the library an indefinite thing. Construction delays and weather were two main factors in making University librarian James Rogers work doubly hard to have the library ready for use by the beginning of the fall semester.

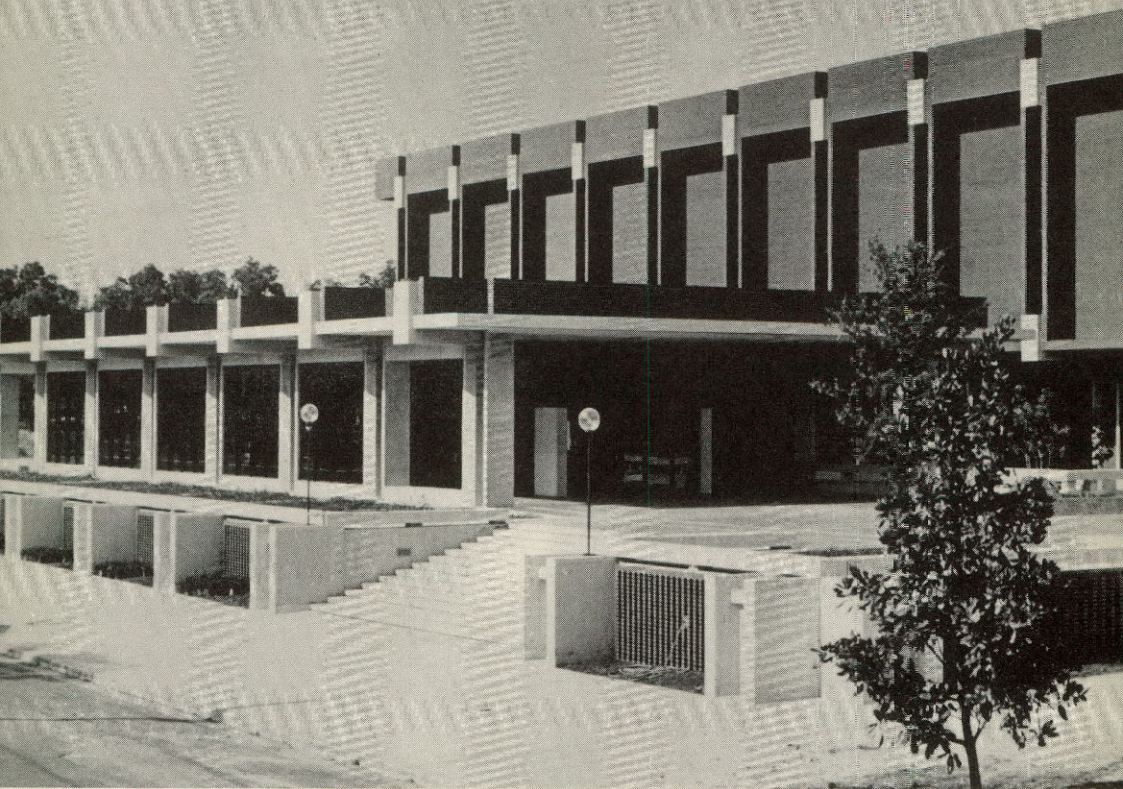
Moody Library replaces Carroll Library, a building in continual use since its construction in 1902. Over the years, the facilities offered by Carroll Library could not be expanded and services were limited due to the lack of space.

Even with limited facilities, the library added about 10,000 volumes annually, so that the number of volumes grew from 30,000 to 360,000. Those volumes which were replaced by the new ones were placed in storage, virtually inaccessible to students.

The 100,000 library items in storage will now be available to students with the opening of Moody.

The library staff has grown from one worker to 27 fulltime employees and more than 100 student workers, along with the growth of the student population from 1,300 to 6,500.

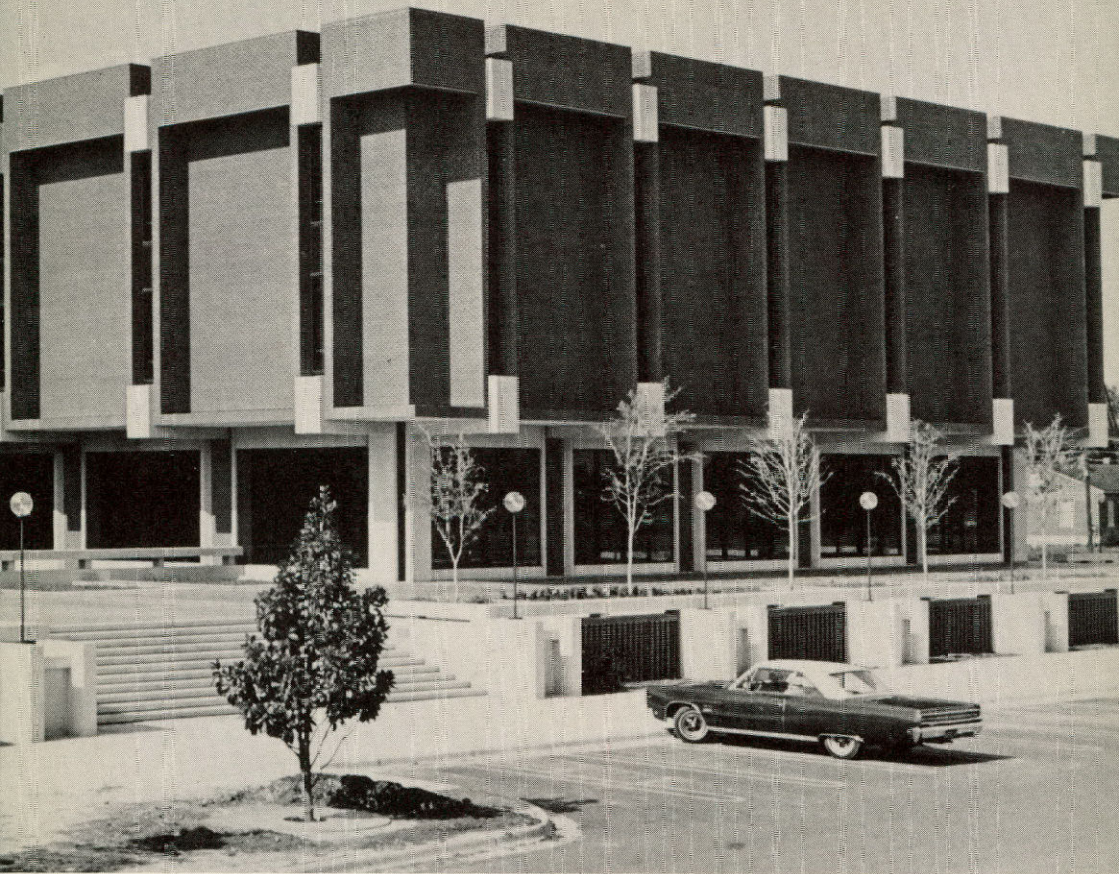
Moody Library has 134,000 square feet of floor space, as compared to the 33,000 in Carroll Library. Shelves will accommodate more than 600,000 volumes.



Large reading rooms were the central study areas in Carroll Library. The increasing reliance on materials in the library has changed the design of modern libraries, so that Moody Library provides study space for more than 1,500 students interspersed throughout the open stacks. There are also 109 graduate carrels and 50 faculty study rooms. The reading rooms in Carroll would seat only 275.

Rogers in working with the architects, Jarvis, Putty and Jarvis of Dallas, was careful to have the building designed to be comfortable and quiet, of maximum easy access to both students and faculty. He wanted a building that would allow for future growth and the addition of more floors, as needed, to the four-level structure.

The library, situated on Third Street at the end of the East Mall, is a massive building of red brick and limestone. It is built on a raised, landscaped plaza and entered through a foyer with



Completion of the new W. L. Moody Library marks end of Baylor University's Projection '68.

high glass walls and skylights. The foyer serves as a lounge and display area and a meeting place for students before they enter the actual library itself.

Students pass through a controlled corridor into the "core" area that gives access by stairs or elevators to any of the four levels. The core area allows students to enter any floor of the building without going through other floors.

Directly inside the main or plaza level of Moody Library are located the circulation desk, card catalogs, reference collection and administrative offices.

Technical services and areas for shipping and receiving are located behind the offices.

The second floor provides the largest number of reading areas, interspersed among the open stacks and study carrels. The second floor also features a large reserve reading room, the periodical section and four seminar rooms.

Offices and classrooms for the Department of Library Science are on the third floor. A section for government documents on this floor provides for the first time, space for this part of the library to be organized for efficient service. The music library, said to be one of the finest of its kind in the Southwest, is housed on the third floor.

The garden level is not the traditional windowless basement area, but a level with many windows looking onto sunken gardens. This level has both staff and student lounge areas, microfilm library and reading machines, book repair and binding and mechanical departments.

On this same level, beneath the foyer, are offices for the departments of political science and sociology. However, these offices are not accessible through regular library entrances.

Moody Library is the final phase of a four-step development program designed to improve Baylor's educational program. Preceding the construction of the library have been two new science buildings, a physical education building and other university facilities.

These new buildings are constructed on land purchased for the university by the Baylor/Waco Foundation. The Foundation, a group of Waco citizens interested in the future of Baylor, have raised about \$100,000 in each of nine annual campaigns to purchase 116 acres of land.


A study of the library program and its needs began in 1962 with the appointment of a library building committee of Baylor trustees. Working with the committee as a consultant was Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian emeritus of Harvard University.

The committee's study showed Baylor's strategic geographical position between the Dallas-Fort Worth area and Austin makes it the only major library and depository of federal government publications.

The committee found that Baylor's educational direction is toward maintaining an excellent undergraduate program and expanding the graduate program to help meet tremendous demands for graduate education in the Southwest. They also found that the academic potential of Baylor students, as compared on a national scale, has risen from average to more than 25 percent above average in the last five years.

Moody Library enables Baylor to improve its status as an educational institution and the building itself will meet the demands of housing the rapidly expanding collection.

THE OPENING OF THE LIBRARY



means we can lift the level of culture and civilization. It means less ignorance and prejudice and more light and learning; it means less bigotry and intolerance and more compassion and understanding; it means less dishonesty and overreaching in the market place; it means more integrity and fair dealing and less corruption and demagoguery in government; more honesty and statesmanship and less oppression and injustice in the court house; more concern for equality and individual freedom.



— Excerpt from a speech by Baylor University President Abner V. McCall at the dedication of the W. L. Moody Memorial Library, October 26, 1968.

**CONTENTS: LIBRARY BOOKS
MAILED UNDER SECTION
135.215 POSTAL MANUAL**

**TEXAS STATE LIBRARY
TEXAS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY BUILDING
DRAWER DD — CAPITOL STATION
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711**