

# Texas Libraries



Volume 33 Number 4 Winter, 1971





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### About the Cover

"Crow Creek Agency" is reproduced through the courtesy of the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art. For more information about this painting and others in the collection, see pages 205-216.

### A View on Periodicals

Not long ago a reader commented that he usually finds at least one article in *Texas Libraries* that interests him greatly. The readership of *Texas Libraries* is a varied one, so—far from being discouraged by the "one article" comment—we have the feeling that he will continue looking at the publication and that he will happen upon other articles and notes. While we are not inclined to conduct a survey, we welcome suggestions for articles and comments on the general direction of information in the journal. Members of the generations over thirty observed and perhaps mourned deaths of a host of "general" publications—*The Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, *Look*, to name a very few. At the same time, we have witnessed the rise of "special interest" publications, some commercial, some the products of associations and organizations, and others from agencies. (The latter includes, of course, *Texas Libraries*.) We miss the gaudy spectacle of a newsstand on the last few days of the month.

But it matters not how much one might wish that advertisers were pouring their millions into periodicals instead of the eighteen-inch, or larger, screen. As a reader, one learns to pick and choose specific bits of the panorama. As an editor, one stakes out a claim to a special interest area. Fortunately ours is a fascinating one. We hope that the reader who is sure he'll find one article will also find another. We don't plan a survey to discover whether readers want more theoretical or more practical articles, whether they want more on architecture or less on some topic we've recently overworked. If a reader wants to comment, we'd like to hear. And most of all, we'd like our readers to take advantage of something that the splashy, mass-market publications didn't offer—the opportunity to contribute and to share with other readers their own special part of the area that we've staked out for *Texas Libraries*.



## **LSCA Grants and LSA Members Announced by State Library**

Grants and plans for activities under the Texas Library Systems Act and the federal Library Services and Construction Act have been announced by the Texas State Library.

Criteria for participation in the systems to be organized under the Texas Library Systems Act were used this year as the criteria for grants under federal LSCA. Thus, those libraries with strong local support are receiving the benefits of additional funds.

### **Federal LSCA**

In federal fiscal year 1972 a total of 114 Texas libraries will receive cash grants from the federal Library Services and Construction Act Title I program. An additional 43 will receive collections of books from the Field Services Division's extension loan collection.

Grants were in two parts this year. All Major Resource Center and Size II or area libraries received grants to strengthen their collections for service to smaller libraries through the Texas State Library Communication Network. In addition, libraries submitted plans for projects in one or more of six special areas: service to the disadvantaged or the aging, early childhood education, the Right to Read, drug education, and environmental education.

Under the extension of federal LSCA passed in December, 1970, libraries may purchase not only books and microfilm as they have in the past but also periodicals, maps, globes, films, recordings, and special materials for the handicapped.

Grants under the LSCA Title I program this year total \$1,514,000. They range in size from a \$129,500 grant to the Houston Public Library, which serves nearly a million and a quarter people, to grants for \$1,500 to a number of libraries serving a few thousand. In no case did a grant total more than 20 percent of local funds.



In 1970, the last year for which data are available, local support for public libraries amounted to slightly more than \$20 million. This made the per capita income for population served \$1.97.

Five libraries have been designated to receive federal LSCA Title II grants to supplement local funds for building projects. Funds for Texas this year amounted to \$327,336. The five new buildings bring to 91 the number of projects that have received the Title II grants since passage of LSCA in 1965.

Under criteria that gave top priority to new libraries in counties without library service, the Pittsburg-Camp County Public Library has received a \$50,000 grant toward construction of a facility that will have a total cost of \$104,500.

Second priority was given to libraries whose services are being severely limited by present facilities. Receiving grants are the libraries at Brenham, Gladewater, Lubbock, and Marshall.

## Texas LSA

A total of 168 public libraries qualified for membership in the library systems to be organized in 1972 under provisions of the Texas Library Systems Act passed in 1969. The \$50,000 appropriated by the Legislature in 1971 will be distributed to the ten systems on the basis of the number of persons served by libraries qualifying for system membership.

Of the system members, ten are Major Resource Centers, 45 are area libraries, and the remainder are community libraries.

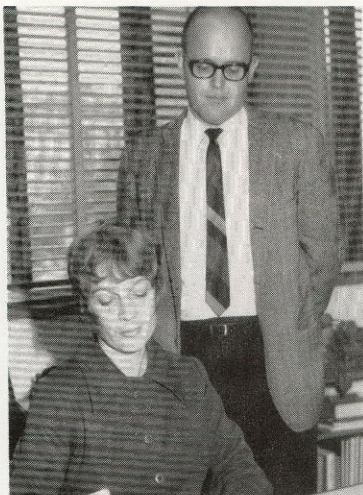
After meeting criteria developed by the Advisory Board for the Act during the 1969-70 biennium, libraries applied for membership in late 1971. Before official acceptance, a library must have from its governing board a resolution approving system membership.

In discussing the Systems Act, Dr. D. H. Winfrey stressed its importance as enabling legislation. Not only does it permit state funding for public libraries for the first time but it also permits libraries to enter into cooperative arrangements that require contracts and payments.

The profiles of the ten Major Resource Center areas on the following pages show system members. In coming issues of this publication, the activities of the systems will be discussed. Although cooperation among libraries has been a part of the federal Library Services and Construction Act programs, particularly under Title III, the Texas LSA emphasizes the means by which libraries themselves may develop programs for cooperative action.

Having worked hard for the passage of the legislation, Texas librarians now find themselves on the threshold of developing programs to implement its provisions.





*Field Consultants Mrs. Pat Smith, Mrs. Vanita Lee Rothell, Mrs. Barbara Martin, Richard Getz, Charles Baker, and Kathryn Skinner.*

## Six Consultants Work with State's Public Libraries

Stationed in six offices throughout the state, the field consultants work with libraries of all sizes. Offices are located in Lubbock, San Antonio, Stephenville, Grand Prairie, Austin, and Houston.

Charles Baker serves an area that stretches along the western edge of the state from Amarillo through Lubbock to El Paso. A graduate of West Texas State University, he received his Master of Library Science degree from Louisiana State University in 1971.

Richard E. Getz, who received a Master of Arts in Library Science from the University of Denver in 1965, is a graduate of Concordia Teachers College in Seward, Nebraska, and received a Master of Arts from Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. Working in the San Antonio and Corpus Christi Major Resource Center areas, he maintains an office in San Antonio.

The territory of Mrs. Vanita Lee Rothell includes the Major Resource

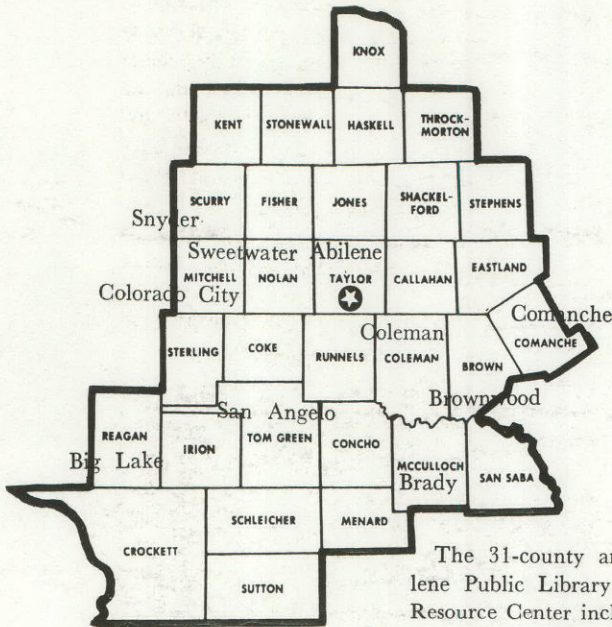
Center areas served by Abilene and Fort Worth. She is a graduate of Texas Woman's University and received her M.L.S. from the University of Texas at Austin.

A graduate of the University of Kansas, Mrs. Barbara Martin received her Master of Library Science degree from North Texas State University in 1970. From 1965 to 1970 she worked with adult education and public relations at Fort Worth Public Library.

Mrs. Patricia Smith, a graduate of Austin College, received her M.L.S. from the University of Texas at Austin. With headquarters at the Texas State Library, she works throughout the Austin Major Resource Center area.

Katherine Skinner, a graduate of Louisiana Tech, was an elementary school librarian before receiving her M.L.S. from Louisiana State University. She was later children's librarian at Houston Public Library.





## Abilene

The 31-county area for which Abilene Public Library serves as a Major Resource Center includes about 3.5 percent of the state's total population. Two libraries that serve more than 25,000 persons qualified for grants and for membership in the Texas library system. Six libraries qualified for system membership as Size III or community libraries.

### Abilene Major Resource Center

- ★ Abilene Public Library
- ★ Brownwood
- ★ Brady
- ★ Breckenridge
- ★ Cisco
- ★ Coleman
- ★ Comanche
- ★ De Leon
- ★ Eastland
- ★ Ranger
- ★ San Saba
- ★ Santa Anna
- ★ San Angelo
- ★ Ballinger
- ★ Big Lake
- ★ Eden
- ★ Eldorado

- Menard
- Mertzon
- Ozona
- Sonora
- Sterling City
- Winters

### Direct service from Abilene

- Albany
- Anson
- Aspermont
- Colorado City
- Hamlin
- Haskell
- Jayton
- Munday
- Snyder
- Stanford
- Sweetwater



# Amarillo

Stratford		Perryton		
DALLAM	SHERMAN	HANSFORD	OCHILTREE	LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY	MOORE	HUTCHINSON	ROBERTS	HEMPHILL
OLDHAM	POTTER	CARSON	GRAY	WHEELER
DEAF SMITH	RANDALL	ARM-STRONG	DONLEY	COLLINGS-WORTH
Friona	CASTRO	SWISHER	BRISCOE	HALL

## Amarillo Major Resource Center

★ Amarillo Public Library

- ★ Borger
  - Channing
  - Dalhart
- ★ Dumas
- Gruver
- Spearman
- ★ Stratford
- ★ Pampa
  - Canadian
  - Higgins
  - McLean
  - Miami
- ★ Perryton
- Shamrock
- Wheeler

## Direct service from Amarillo

- Canyon
- Clarendon
- Claude
- Dimmitt
- ★ Friona
- Hereford
- Memphis
- ★ Panhandle
- Silverton
- Tulia
- Turkey
- Wellington

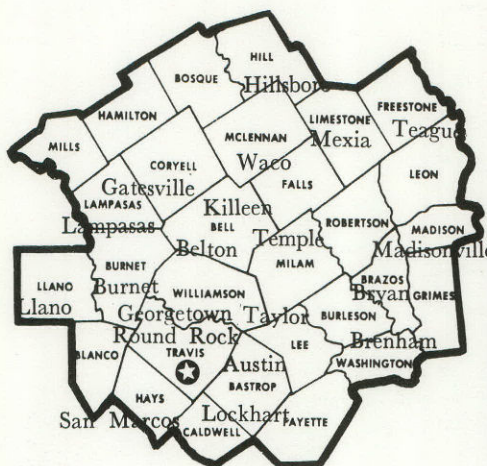
Libraries qualifying for membership in systems organized under the Texas Library Systems Act are indicated on the map. In the list on this page libraries receiving federal Library Services and Construction Act grants are indicated by a ★.

Amarillo Public Library serves as Major Resource Center for 25 of the northernmost counties in Texas. The percentage of population of the state in the counties is 2.9, making it the Major Resource Center area with the smallest population. The eight members of the system to be organized in the area include two area libraries and five community libraries.



# Austin

Libraries qualifying for membership in systems organized under the Texas Library Systems Act are indicated on the map. In the list on this page libraries receiving federal Library Services and Construction Act grants are indicated by a ★.



Twenty-one libraries qualified for membership in the library system to be organized under LSA in the 29-county area for which Austin serves as a Major Resource Center. The four area libraries include Waco-McLennan County Library, the only area library outside the Houston Major Resource Center area that serves more than 100,000 people.

## Austin Major Resource Center

- ★ Austin Public Library
- ★ Bryan
  - ★ Brenham
  - Calvert
  - Franklin
  - Giddings
  - Hearne
- ★ Madisonville
- Navasota
- ★ Killeen
  - ★ Burnet
  - Copperas Cove
  - Goldthwaite
- ★ Lampasas
- ★ Llano
- ★ Temple
  - ★ Belton
  - Cameron
- ★ Georgetown
- Marlin
- Rockdale
- Rosebud

- Taylor
- Waco
  - Centerville
  - Clifton
  - Fairfield
- ★ Gatesville
- ★ Hamilton
- ★ Hillsboro
- Mexia
- ★ Teague
- Direct service from Austin
  - Bastrop
  - Blanco
  - Johnson City
  - Kyle
  - LaGrange
- ★ Lockhart
  - Luling
- ★ Round Rock
- ★ San Marcos
- Schulenburg
- Smithville
- Mid-Texas Bookmobile







# Dallas

Fifteen of the forty-four libraries that qualified for membership as area libraries in the Texas library systems to be organized under LSA are located in the 33-county area for which Dallas serves as a Major Resource Center. Another fifteen libraries qualified for membership as community libraries. With thirty-one members, this will be the system with the largest number of libraries.



## Dallas Major Resource Center

- ★ Dallas Public Library
  - Dallas County Library
  - 12 branches only
- ★ Denison
  - ★ Bonham
  - Honey Grove
  - Van Alstyne
  - ★ Whitesboro
  - Whitewright
- ★ Garland
  - ★ Commerce
  - ★ Greenville
  - Highland Park
  - Rockwall
  - Wolfe City
- ★ Grand Prairie
  - Athens
  - ★ Corsicana
- ★ Henderson
  - Carthage
- ★ Irving
  - Ennis
  - Italy
  - Midlothian
  - ★ Waxahachie
- ★ Longview
  - Daingerfield
  - Gilmer
  - ★ Gladewater
  - Jefferson

- Kilgore
- ★ Marshall
- ★ Mesquite
  - Canton
  - Grand Saline
  - ★ Kaufman
  - ★ Sulphur Springs
  - ★ Terrell
- ★ Richardson
  - ★ Allen
  - Carrollton
  - ★ Farmers Branch
  - ★ McKinney
  - ★ Plano
  - Wylie
- ★ Sherman
  - Cooper
  - ★ Gainesville
  - Muenster
  - Texarkana
  - ★ Clarksville
  - ★ Mount Pleasant
  - Paris
- ★ Tyler
  - Alto
  - ★ Jacksonville
  - Mineola
  - ★ Palestine
  - Rusk
  - Winnsboro

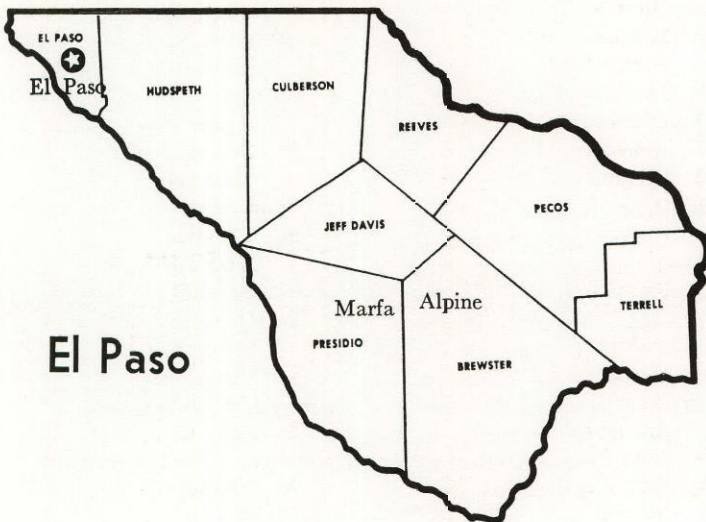


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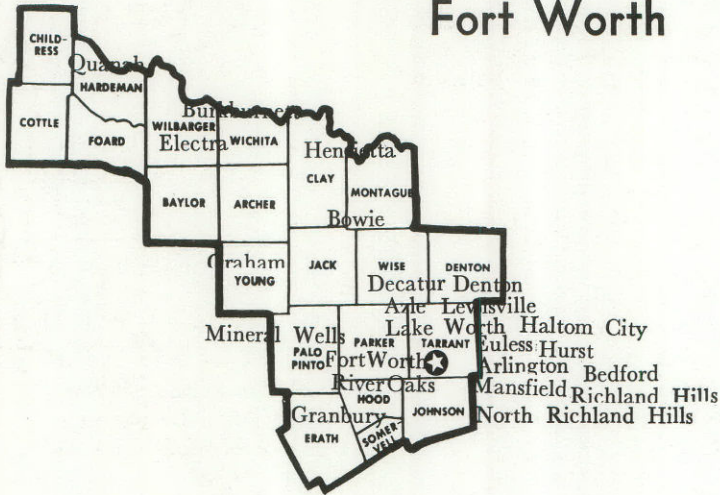
The sparse population of the area between the Pecos River and El Paso is reflected in the size of the Advisory Council for the area for which El Paso serves as a Major Resource Center. The Major Resource Center and the community libraries at Alpine and Marfa furnish the council members. Although the system will have fewer members than any other, it is not the area with the smallest population—largely because of the size of El Paso.

**El Paso Major Resource Center**

- ★ El Paso Public Library
- Direct service from El Paso
  - ★ Alpine
  - Balmorhea
  - Dell City
  - Fabens
  - Fort Stockton
  - Imperial
  - Iraan
  - ★ Marfa
  - Panther Junction
  - Pecos
  - Sanderson
  - Sierra Blanca
  - Van Horn



# Fort Worth



## Fort Worth Major Resource Center

- ★ Fort Worth Public Library
  - ★ Arlington
    - Burleson
    - Cleburne
    - Dublin
    - ★ Eules
    - ★ Granbury
    - ★ Mansfield
    - Stephenville
  - ★ Denton
    - ★ Bowie
    - Bridgeport
    - ★ Decatur
    - ★ Henrietta
    - ★ Lewisville
    - Sanger

Like Dallas and Houston public libraries, Fort Worth Public Library is located in a county with several other libraries. In fact, ten of the libraries that qualified for membership in the system for which Fort Worth is the Major Resource Center are located in Tarrant County. These include three area libraries and seven community libraries. The system will have a total of four area libraries and eighteen community libraries.

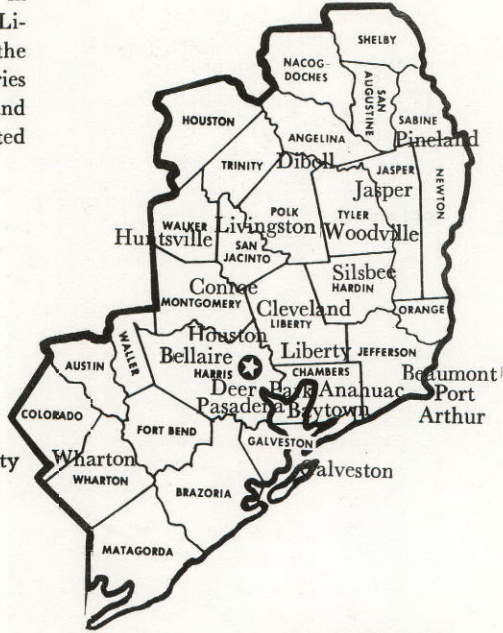
- ★ Haltom City
  - ★ Azle
  - Jacksboro
  - ★ Lake Worth
  - ★ Mineral Wells
  - ★ River Oaks
  - Weatherford
  - White Settlement
- ★ Hurst
  - ★ Bedford
  - Grapevine
  - ★ Richland Hills
  - Saginaw-Blue Mound
- Wichita Falls
  - Archer City
  - ★ Burkburnett
  - Childress
  - Crowell
  - ★ Electra
  - Iowa Park
  - Paducah
  - ★ Quannah
  - Seymour
  - Vernon
- Direct service by contract
  - Glen Rose
- Direct service from Fort Worth
  - ★ Graham
  - Olney



Libraries qualifying for membership in systems organized under the Texas Library Systems Act are indicated on the map. In the list on this page libraries receiving federal Library Services and Construction Act grants are indicated by a ★.

**Houston Major Resource Center**

- ★ Houston Public Library
  - ★ Baytown
    - ★ Anahuac
    - ★ Cleveland
    - Dayton
    - ★ Liberty
  - ★ Beaumont (Jefferson County Library)
    - Center
    - ★ Jasper
    - Kirbyville
  - ★ Beaumont (Tyrrell Public Library)
    - Kountze
    - ★ Silsbee
    - Sour Lake
    - ★ Woodville
  - ★ Conroe
    - Crockett
  - ★ Huntsville
  - ★ Galveston
    - Angleton
    - Bay City
    - Hitchcock
    - Palacios
    - Texas City
  - ★ Houston (Harris County Library)
    - Bellville
    - Hempstead
    - Richmond
    - Orange
    - ★ Diboll
    - Huntington
    - Lufkin
    - ★ Pineland
    - ★ Pasadena
      - Clear Lake City
      - ★ Deer Park
      - Groveton
      - Trinity



**Houston**

- ★ Port Arthur
  - Corrigan
- ★ Livingston
  - Nacogdoches
- ★ Wharton
  - Columbus
  - Eagle Lake
  - Garwood
  - Weimar
- Direct service from Houston
  - ★ Bellaire

More than a quarter of all Texans live in the 28 counties for which Houston serves as a Major Resource Center. The nine libraries that qualified as area libraries in the Texas Library System include Harris County Library and Rosenberg Library at Galveston, both of which have collections of more than 145,000. A total of 22 libraries qualified for membership in the system.

**Lubbock Major Resource Center**

★ Lubbock Public Library

- ★ Midland
  - Big Spring
  - Denver City
- ★ Lamesa
- McCamey
- Plains
- ★ Rankin
- Stanton

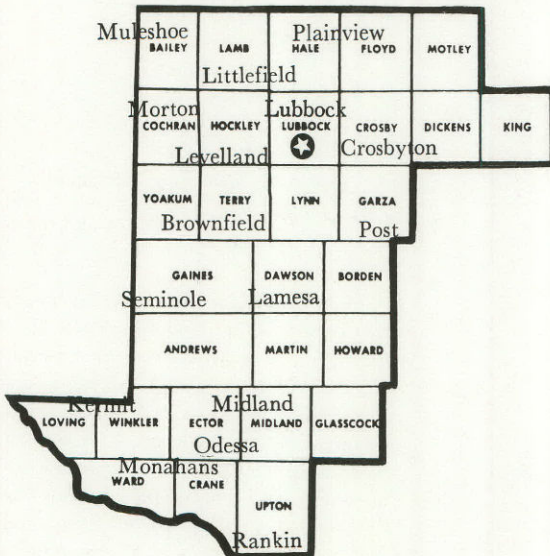
- ★ Odessa
  - Andrews
  - Crane
- ★ Kermit
- ★ Monahans
- Seminole

Direct service from Lubbock

- Abernathy
- ★ Brownfield
- ★ Crosbyton
- Floydada
- Hale Center
- ★ Levelland
- ★ Littlefield
- ★ Morton
- ★ Muleshoe
- Petersburg
- ★ Plainview
- ★ Post
- Tahoka
- High Plains Bookmobile

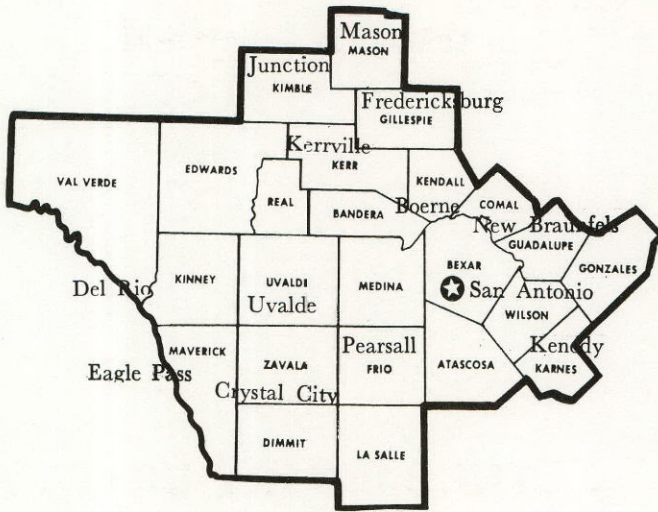
Libraries qualifying for membership in systems organized under the Texas Library Systems Act are indicated on the map. In the list on this page libraries receiving federal Library Services and Construction Act grants are indicated by a ★.

Three libraries in the 29-county area for which Lubbock serves as a Major Resource Center qualified for membership as area libraries in the systems to be organized under the Texas Library Systems Act. These include Ector and Midland county libraries, two of the seven non-MRC libraries with collections of more than 100,000 volumes when data were last collected at the end of 1970. In addition, a dozen libraries qualified for membership as community libraries.



**Lubbock**





## San Antonio

In the 24-county area for which San Antonio Public Library serves as a Major Resource Center, two area libraries qualified for membership in the system, and ten community libraries qualified. Of the latter, four received cash grants and five book grants. The area serves almost exactly 10 percent of the state's population, but it is located in an area without major population areas outside San Antonio.

### San Antonio Major Resource Center

★ San Antonio Public Library

★ Kerrville

Bandera

★ Boerne

Comfort

★ Fredericksburg

★ Junction

Kendalia

★ Mason

Direct service from San Antonio

Barksdale

Carrizo Springs

Castroville

Cotulla

★ Crystal City

★ Del Rio

Devine

Eagle Pass

Floresville

Gonzales

Hondo

★ Kenedy

★ New Braunfels

Nixon

★ Pearsall

Pleasanton

Quemado

Rocksprings

Seguin

Smiley

★ Uvalde

Waelder

## THE LIBRARY BEAT

*by Mary Louise Loyd*

Few libraries have a full-time information specialist. Usually someone on the staff is assigned the job of sending out news to the local paper. A quick check of the reference shelves may provide clues to some basic principles. In addition, the procedures followed at Amarillo Public Library may demonstrate the implementation of some of these principles.

Newspaper editors, assuming that the local librarians read the newspapers, magazines, and books that they receive, may have less patience with poorly prepared copy from a library than from other sources. They sometimes forget that the ability to evaluate printed materials doesn't automatically indicate the skills necessary to prepare information for publication.

However, the first step may be to read news stories by competent writers for their style rather than for their content. Next, the librarian needs to figure out what readers of the local newspaper need to know about the services of the library.

People may know the library is at the corner of First and Main, or they may not. The Amarillo Public Library has been at Tenth and Polk since the middle 1950's, but there are still oldtimers who think it is on the courthouse lawn, several blocks away. The chances are even less that they know what services the library offers. They have to be told—and then reminded.

Parts of the library story reach different persons at different times, even different years. So the first resolution is to make the effort continuous. Newspaper stories on Amarillo's library discussion groups



*Mary Louise Loyd, group services director of the Amarillo Public Library, also is responsible for the public information service of the library and for the local history vertical file collection. Mrs. Loyd is a graduate of McMurry College.*

have appeared for at least sixteen years; scrapbooks prove this. Yet every year a few longtime residents tell staff members they had never known the library had such discussions at the library. It always develops in the conversation that, for any one of a number of personal reasons, this was the year they were looking for a new leisure time activity. So this was the time the headline meant something, the print reached out to them, and they read it. Next year the same thing will happen to other readers.

If the public library is indeed an information center with the goal of meeting the needs of the community, then every news item from the library should somehow convey this message. On every occasion and every topic the story should say, "We are here to help you!"

Most people are not particularly interested in how a book is cataloged or how automated the processing is. Their interest in the library is in whether it can in any way meet their own needs. Publicity must always center on what a library has to offer. The message is service.

The problem lies in getting this message across in the tiny inches of space in the local newspaper.

First, librarians must remember that a newspaper is a *news* paper. All editors are interested in real news, whether it is what they call "hard" or "soft" news. News means the unusual or the outstanding or the remarkable in the story as a whole and in every sentence of the story. It is not, for example, news to say that a library has books or that a program opened with a word of welcome. Real news helps the

newspaper as well as the library. No apology is needed for submitting material to the editor, and he is not simply doing the library a favor by printing it.

“Submitting” is a key word. The newspaper is not obligated to help promote everything a library may want promoted. Because the librarian is in an important field of community service, however, he will probably get a good deal of assistance from all news media that are in the least community minded. But the story of the most interest to a newspaper may be the immediate account of what has just happened or what is about to happen, rather than a story well in advance that may help get out the crowd. Any advance story must have general news value to readers in addition to containing information on time and place for those who may be interested in attending. Advertising as such should be done on posters or in paid-for space.

### **To Print or Not**

An editor's privilege to print or not to print, to use a picture or not use one, to write his own headlines, to decide on what page of the paper a story is to appear, to choose his own subjects for editorials must be respected.

The newspaper profession is not the only one in which the professional is sometimes treated like a hired man by outsiders. No doubt editors become accustomed to it and overlook as much as they can. But it still must be somewhat irritating to have someone call and say “Send a photographer over” or “I want this on the front page” or “We'd like this in the afternoon paper.”

How much easier on the editorial ear it is to hear: “I think you might like to have a picture of a high school class that's meeting under a tree on our front lawn this morning” . . . . or “Would you like to talk with the field representative of the State Library about current library legislation while he's in town tomorrow?”

It's a matter of putting oneself in the editor's place and speaking as one would want to be spoken to. This point should not need laboring, except for ample evidence that persons trained in one field are often thoughtless in their attitude toward persons trained in another.

So the librarian will not dictate or plead or pressure—or ask for extra clippings; will not ask to see a story before it is printed (that's censorship); will not complain unless it is absolutely necessary to have a correction made in a statement of fact. In the latter case a request will be heard and dealt with as courteously as it is made. And sometimes the problem will have originated with a failure to make the facts clear in a telephone conversation or the material submitted.

Not that newspapers are perfect! But consideration toward and gen-



eral good relations with the newspaper staff are likely to secure their understanding of library activities and consequently good coverage of the library.

An editor's time is valuable. A cover letter with every news item is not necessary. He needs the name and telephone number or address of the person submitting news so he can contact him for further information. Also he needs the person's position and the name of the library so he can evaluate the source of the story. This information should be typed at the top of the first page, with the date after which he may use the material. Usually that will be today's date.

When news is sent to the paper, it is important to know the city editor's preferences. Does he want a completed story ready for printing, even though he or someone else will undoubtedly do a rewrite job on it? Or does he want notes from which a reporter will write? These might include all the facts as to who, what, when, where, why and how as well as a quoted comment or two and a statement about the highlights of the occasion. Or would he prefer a telephone call to the city desk with the essential information. Perhaps he prefers it one way on some occasions and another on others, depending on the size of the story, the time of day or week it is available, and the ease with which it might be accurately understood over the telephone. Should copy be sent through the mail or should it be delivered to the newspaper office? When are the daily or weekly deadlines? Anyone sending news releases must find out about all these things.

As far as mechanics and form are concerned, meticulously "clean" copy is appreciated. This means no strikeouts, no messy corrections. Always type on standard size 8½ by 11 inch white paper. Double space. Make a carbon copy for yourself. Leave generous margins, and leave extra space at the top of the first page. Try to avoid wordiness.

Hyphens at the end of a line or partly finished paragraphs continued to the next page should be avoided. Names and spelling must be perfect, and all names must be identified. The end of the story may be indicated by # or "30."

In short, be clear. Be brief. Be prompt. Nothing is as uninteresting or unwelcome as stale news.

Read over what you have written to be sure you said what you meant. Usage in newspaper stories is not always like that in other writing. Only essential punctuation and capitalization should be used; abbreviations of titles, addresses, and dates are frequently used. Study your own paper for its preferences. You may have been taught that "The Reverend John Jones" is the only proper form, but "Rev. John Jones" is what you will find in a newspaper. You will also find "St." and "Oct."



# City Wary of Used Building for Library

By JACK BOONE  
Staff Writer

Members of the Amarillo City Commission indicated Tuesday that they are not in favor of making a recommendation using an existing building as quarters for the city library. City Manager John Stiff, during the procession meeting of the commission Tuesday, said construction of a new branch library could start as soon as from now.

who toured the building have made no recommendation to the City Commission. At the meeting Tuesday, Stiff said he has no intention of making a recommendation as to whether they are not in favor of making a recommendation using an existing building as quarters for the city library. City Manager John Stiff, during the procession meeting of the commission Tuesday, said construction of a new branch library could start as soon as from now.

## Report Underlines Growth Of Amarillo Library Setup

By KIM JOHNSON  
Staff Writer

An increase in the total number of volumes loaned and held by the Amarillo library system for 1947 is reported in the annual report of the Amarillo Library Board. The report, presented at a meeting of the board Tuesday, shows that the library's total volume of books and materials increased from 22,600 in 1946 to 25,200 in 1947. The report also indicates that the library's circulation has increased from 1,200,000 in 1946 to 1,400,000 in 1947. The board members expressed their satisfaction with the library's growth and recommended that the city continue to support the library's expansion program. The report also noted that the library has received several grants from the state and federal governments to help fund its operations. The board members also discussed the need for a new library building to accommodate the growing collection and the increasing number of patrons. They recommended that the city commission be kept informed of the library's progress and needs.

## Library Sets Open House

Open house at the Mary E. Bivins Library is scheduled to begin at 7:30 p.m. today. The open house will coincide with registration of discussion groups. Co-moderators named to head a demonstration of "Rituals: The Revolution of the Fixed Smile," an essay in Time Magazine, are Dr. W. L. Benson of 109 Sunset and Dale Martin of 4106 Buffalo Trail. Mrs. Mary Louise Loyd, group services director, said the open house will begin on the third floor. The meeting is open to the public. A total of 18 discussion groups will be offered for elementary school-age through adult age groups. There will be no fee for the discussion group participation. For the expense of paper-entire sets of books, Mrs. Loyd said.

## Library Talk To Note

Amateur Archibuteau of Amarillo, past president of the Amarillo Historical Society, will discuss "Historical Spots in Amarillo" Tuesday night at the Mary E. Bivins Memorial in the library. The first library lectures in a series of fall talks at 7:30 p.m. will begin in the library's Archibuteau room. Archibuteau, of 1201 Crockett, Amarillo, has served as editor of the Amarillo Historical Review and is a current member of the society. The talk is free of charge and open to the public, said Mrs. Mary Louise Loyd, the library's group services director and program coordinator.

A newspaper story is not written in chronological order as if it were the minutes of a meeting. It is arranged in the order of importance or of news value. The first sentence mentions the highlight or the major point, or it is a summary sentence giving the reader in a glance what the entire story will be about. Later paragraphs give more details. A headline is not needed; the newspaper copy desk will write its own headline. All opinions should be reserved for the library column if the library is fortunate enough to have one. A column can be informal, chatty—more like a letter to the community than a news story.

If you would like to interest your newspaper in running a library column, you might try writing two or three sample columns and submitting them with your idea of the interest a column would have for readers of your community or area. In Amarillo, the editor of the Book Pages of the newspaper several years ago, suggested that the library provide a weekly column for the Sunday paper, and it has become one of the best opportunities for reaching library users. Even non-users read it occasionally.

We have been considering so far the routine news story. A major event presents additional challenges. What about the Friends' Annual Book and Author Dinner honoring area writers who have published books during the past year? What about National Library Week? What about the award given the Library Family of the Year? What about the opening of a new branch library?







In the city editor's packet, all available photographs were sent. Programs and passes in liberal quantities were sent a few days later.

Near the opening date, special information sheets or news stories followed on plans for the Conference party, "TLA Roundup '70," where a chuck wagon and other items of historic interest to the area would be on display, and for a breakfast honoring Panhandle authors of books for children and youth.

All of this information also went to local radio and television stations.

From that point on all contacts were made from the news media to library staff members, arranging for interviews and questioning on details. When reporters and photographers appeared at meetings, staff members were available to help in any way they could. Extra information sheets were on hand for their use in case their packets had been left behind. Sometimes a local angle was suggested on the story being covered; sometimes, as on news about the award winners, information was ready so reporters could meet their deadlines.

Special letters of thanks for their help and the excellent coverage they gave the Conference were very much in order in this case.

All of this applies, usually on a smaller scale, to any event of importance.

There are events: Children's Summer Reading Clubs, Open House for new buildings or other specific occasions, public programs, exhibits, awards, and anniversaries and milestones of one kind or another.

There are also significant increases in statistics, special visitors, economies in operation, staff activities, changes in rules or services, unusual or timely items in the collection, special weeks, human interest stories.

There are informational summaries of library trends, comparisons of the local library with state and national standards, and library career opportunities.

It will not be hard to create news if you think of your library in relationship to its use by the community. Libraries are not books any more than churches are stacks of hymnals. Libraries are much, much more: centers of information, communication, inspiration, culture; strongholds of individual freedom, proclaiming the "right to read."

This is the library story we need to tell—again and again and again.



## Three Texas Projects Win AASLH Recognition

A book, a series of paperbound monographs and a historic school building that has been saved and adapted for a new use have received Awards of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History.

The three Texas awards were among 43 given throughout the United States and Canada. Awards of Merit have been given by American Association for State and Local History for 27 years. They recognize superior achievement and quality of state and local history projects, agencies, and publications.

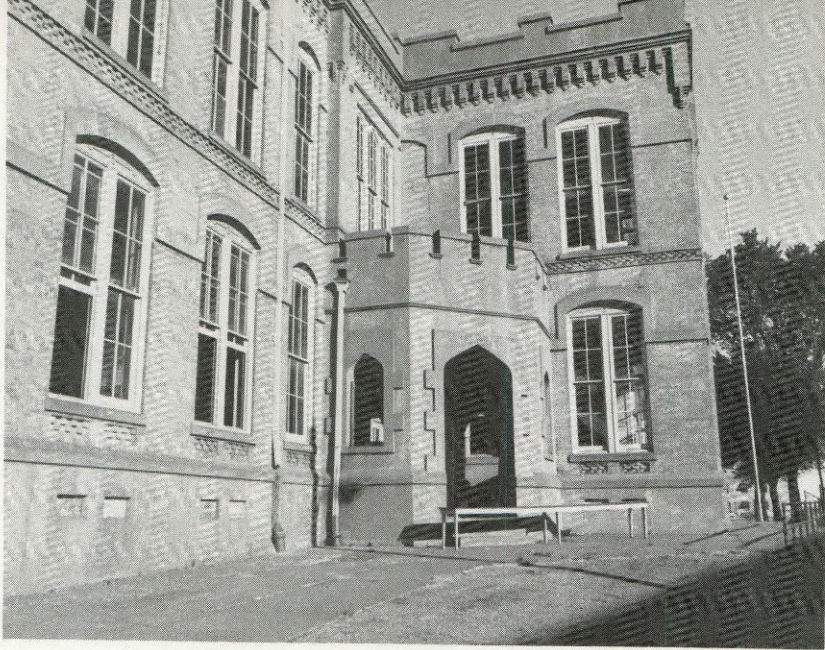
Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director of the Texas State Library, serves as west south central chairman and member of the 13-member national awards committee.

*The Espuela Land and Cattle Company*, by W. C. Holden, was published by the Texas State Historical Association. Making extensive use of the Spur Ranch Records now on deposit in the Southwest Collection of Texas Technological University in Lubbock, Holden has contributed greatly to the understanding of ranching as a business enterprise in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Southwestern Studies, published by Texas Western Press at the University of Texas at El Paso, is unique in concept, stressing the history of the Southwest, including West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Northern Mexico. One publication, "The Chamizal Settlement: a View from El Paso," was mailed to all U. S. congressmen to provide background information to the men who were voting on the ratification of the Chamizal treaty with Mexico. Other monographs have included "Lord Beresford and Lady Flo," "Pancho Villa at Columbus," and brief biographies of such men as Charles Littlepage Ballard, and Joseph Wade Hampton.

Cumberland Hill School, located at 1901 North Akard in Dallas, was on a site purchased by SEDCO. Rather than razing the old structure and erecting a new building, Corporation President William P. Clements, Jr., decided to restore the architectural design of the original building and adapt the interior for use as offices.





## Cumberland Hill School Now Home for SEDCO

*by Kathy Lockart*

Thanks to SEDCO President William P. Clements, Jr., the oldest school building in Dallas has been restored. When Cumberland Hill Elementary School was put up for sale in 1969, SEDCO bought it for \$1.3 million, spent another million restoring it and now uses it for the firm's international headquarters.

Cumberland Hill Elementary School was built in 1888 and opened in 1889. At that time it was in the north-side residential area. Since this was a period when immigrants from many countries were coming to America, the school became known as "the melting pot school" as it Americanized the immigrant children. As the neighborhood became commercial, the enrollment dwindled. In its last years, Cumberland was converted into a trade school.

During the twentieth century, many changes were made in the appearance of the old school. Alterations were made with no thought being given to the total look of the building. Mismatched windows and arches gave the building a cross-eyed look.

In order to restore the school to its former beauty, it was necessary to strip the building down to its skeleton. The roof was rebuilt to its original pitched form with a cupola. The windows were made uniform and all of the brick was painted ocher with accents of black and white. The front entrance is defined with wrought iron railings and pillars. The school yard has been fenced and landscaped.

All that could be saved from the old school was. Lost parts were





*Views of Cumberland Hill School's Akard Street entrance before and after restoration show some of the changes that were necessary to restore the original architectural appearance.*

reproduced to look like the originals as nearly as possible. Some of the original brick walls have been left exposed in several executive offices. The classroom doors, 11 feet high, were reclaimed. The old varnish and paint were removed from the doors to expose the old cypress wood in its natural color. Initials carved in the woodwork years ago by students have carefully been preserved.

The school has acquired a red-carpeted foyer, the foyer being open all the way up to a skylight beneath the cupola. A double stairway with wrought iron railings leads to the second floor offices. Several small bay windows were added as a decorative facade feature that the old school never had.

The furnishings are all in the spirit of restoration. Many pieces of furniture are of the period and a few are reproductions. Old fashioned park benches are in the hallways and on the grounds. Plain white roller shades of the kind used in Dallas schools are in all of the offices.

Because Cumberland is now a working office, most people will not be able to inspect the school's new interior. There is no space in the building to accommodate large numbers of people, and work goes on in all of the offices prohibiting visitors from viewing them.

On March 23, 1971, an official historical marker was erected at Cumberland Hill School by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee. The school's name has not been forgotten by SEDCO. On the company letterhead is the address: SEDCO, Cumberland Hill, 1901 N. Akard.

## Dallas Public Gets Grant For Independent Study

That much-maligned but popular institution, the "School of Hard Knocks," may soon become an accredited "college" under a new program of the Dallas Public Library.

The library has received a two-year, \$100,000 grant to investigate the effectiveness of public libraries as centers for independent study. This project will involve the College-Level Examination Program, (CLEP), designed to offer area residents the opportunity to gain up to two years of college credit even though they never have attended a formal classroom lecture.

Mrs. Charity Herring will serve as Project Director of the Dallas Public Library's "Independent Study Project."

"There are in the Dallas area literally thousands of people who have learned through on-the-job training or private study the equivalent of many hours of college instruction," Mrs. Herring said.

"This program is designed to determine how much these persons have learned by means of tests—and if their scores are accepted, they receive college credit when they enroll in participating colleges and universities."

Yet this project is designed to do more than prepare one for tests, she said. "Those interested in continuing their education may take advantage of reading lists, tutors, and library materials supplied by the Dallas Public Library.

"The project is geared to give a person assistance toward a planned



course of study. It will help people, if they so desire, to achieve a two-year college education through their own efforts, studying on their own time, at their own speed—in the library, at home or elsewhere.”

Such a program is needed, she said, because many Dallas area residents are unable to attend regular college classes.

“It is based,” she said, “on what a person knows—not how he learned it.”

The Dallas area program will be funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Council on Library Resources, and the College Entrance Examination Board.

To be implemented in September, the CLEP project will have the active support and participation of Southern Methodist University. SMU has been instrumental in helping develop the program, Mrs. Herring said, and will supply study guides, reading lists and tutors to a great extent. SMU also will conduct an ongoing evaluation of the project.

A number of area colleges or universities have agreed to recognize scores made by CLEP students on the examinations.

Schools participating in the program include SMU, Christian College of the Southwest, and The University of Texas (Southwestern) Medical School, all in Dallas; North Texas State University, Denton; Texas Christian University and Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth.

About 500 universities across the nation have agreed to participate, Mrs. Herring said.

Five branches of the Dallas Public Library will serve as model public libraries for the study. The five are Audelia Road, Crossroads Learning Center, Hampton-Illinois, Oak Lawn and Preston Royal branches.

“Besides providing information about the program, these branches will offer reading lists and study guides prepared by members of the SMU faculty.

“Also, if requested, they will schedule workshops and sessions with tutors devoted to such things as instruction on how to study independently, read effectively, and so forth.”

Two types of examinations will be offered under the CLEP program. The General Examinations are designed to provide a comprehensive measure of undergraduate achievement in basic areas of liberal arts—English composition, mathematics, natural sciences, humanities, social sciences and history. Subject Examinations are designed to measure one’s achievement in specified undergraduate courses, such as geology and general psychology, she said.

Nominal fees will be charged for taking the tests to help offset the costs of printing and scoring, Mrs. Herring said.

“There are no strings attached to score reports,” she said. “A person may designate that his scores be sent to a college, his employer or to himself.”

Examinations may be repeated at intervals if a candidate is dissatisfied with his test scores, she said. Descriptions of the examinations are available, with sample questions to help the student decide when he is ready to take the exam.

The examination program was developed by the College Entrance Examination Board, especially for those whose knowledge was acquired away from the campus. The tests are designed to discover the level of learning achieved, and are comprehensive enough to cover the equivalent of a two-year college education. “The tests are not easy,” Mrs. Herring said, “but they are fair—they give you an accurate picture of how your knowledge compares with that of the college student on campus.”

“A number of people who have participated in CLEP programs have gone on to continue their educations to the graduate level,” Mrs. Herring said. “Many employers are recognizing the CLEP program as an equivalency test, and have promoted employees who otherwise were stuck in less rewarding jobs due to a lack of formal college education.

“A substantial number of people stand the examinations just for their own information—to see how much they really know. The CLEP program is especially valuable to housewives, to women whose education was interrupted by marriage and family responsibilities, to men who want to continue an education but work odd hours and for anyone unable to attend college on a full or part-time basis.”

For information about the Dallas area CLEP project, call the Independent Study Project office, 748-5256, or any one of the five Dallas Public Library branches participating in the program.



Ronnie C. Tyler, curator of history at the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth, holds a doctorate in history from Texas Christian University. In his present capacity he is particularly concerned with the more effective use of museum resources by researchers. Illustrations in this article and on the cover were supplied by the Amon Carter Museum.

## Approaches To Using Museum Collections

by Ronnie C. Tyler

The researcher, whether pursuing an avocational interest or running down information to satisfy the "publish or perish" dictum of his university, typically searches for his sources in the manuscript collections of the large archives and libraries. Of course, there are exceptions. Walter Prescott Webb rode with the Texas Rangers before completing his book on them, and Herbert Eugene Bolton insisted in walking over the same territory that Coronado covered before completing his biography of the "knight of pueblos and plains." More recently researchers for *American Heritage*—among others—have combed the country for "never before published" graphics.<sup>1</sup> The historian has been reluctant, however, to expand his research into other than literary documents. "American historians," wrote Walter Rundell, Jr., in his *In Pursuit of American History*, "traditionally have relied on documentary sources, often neglecting artistic, architectural, or archeological evidence that could add valuable dimensions to their work."<sup>2</sup>

Unless Rundell interprets his guideline—"to encourage and promote the publication of valuable documentary source materials for American history"—in its broadest sense, however, the attitude he set out to change seems implicit in his goal. Usually the "publication of valuable documentary source materials" means only documents and



*Librarian Nancy Graves Wynne shows a visitor the Amon Carter Museum's copy of the Diderot Encyclopedia. The Library contains approximately 10,000 volumes on Western history and art and bibliography.*



manuscripts, not paintings, photographs, and artifacts. Historians must come to a fuller understanding of the use of nonliterary documentation in their research if they are to take advantage of the wealth of information awaiting them in museum collections.

There have been significant attempts to make the citizens aware of our heritage through artifacts: in the 1920's Henry Ford restored the Wayside Inn and Dearborn Village. The Rockefeller family began restoration of Williamsburg. Several museums—notably the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, the New York State Historical Association in Copperstown, and the Smithsonian Institution—have done much to popularize the nondocumentary approach to history. Lately the Archives of American Art, located in Detroit but now spreading its collections through microfilm to New York and Washington, has done much to encourage art archives. But historians themselves were long in seeing the value of pictures and artifacts. This attitude is generally summarized in the comment of one well known historian: "Nobody ever looks at the pictures." Or the attitude implied is in the actions of some publishers who continue using photographs because they have them in the files rather than taking the time to search for new, less-familiar and perhaps more informative pictorial documents.

With the publication of the 12-volume *The History of American Life*<sup>3</sup> in the 1930's, historians gradually became more aware of the scope and sort of nonliterary materials available to them. Arthur M. Schlesinger and Dixon R. Fox, editors of the series, included a discussion of "Physical Survivals" of each period. In *The Rise of the City*,<sup>4</sup> for example, Schlesinger discusses architecture (the Home Insurance Building in



Chicago, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Washington Monument, the Statue of Liberty), art (mural paintings in the Library of Congress, Bowdoin College, and the Boston Public Library; sculptures in many of the larger cities; paintings in the major collections of the nation), and even the United States National Museum (the Smithsonian Institution), which contains the original patent-office models of the more important dynamos and arc lamps and a large collection of incandescent lights that illustrate chronologically the improvements of the Edison bulb.

But, apparently, the lesson was not absorbed. As Rundell says, "the profession subsequently has given slight attention to nonliterary evidence."

Some museum leaders have been critical of the academic profession in the use of museums. Mitchell A. Wilder, director at Amon Carter Museum, told Rundell: "History professors haven't exercised enough imagination to use artistic evidence." William E. Marshall, of the Colorado State Historical Society, enlarged the charge by commenting "academics in general are not oriented toward doing research in museums." Marshall said no student from the Colorado School of Mines had asked to have any specimen from the large mineral exhibit in the Society removed for detailed examination. He believes that museums do not have the stature as research facilities that they deserve.

### **An Added Reference Source**

Scant use of regional museums in Texas and the Southwest illustrates the truth of what Wilder and Marshall say. Rundell suggests that historians may miss the archival material in museums because they are not accustomed to using the three-dimensional objects in the museums. Since they seldom visit museums, they do not realize what sort of material exists for their use. Everyone seems to agree that, whatever the reason for the nonuse, museum collections are rich lodes. After a visit to the Amon Carter Museum, a well known librarian and writer remarked, "I know of no other facility in the country working in this area of combining art and history. It seems more like a research center to me." While his pleasure was gratifying, his surprise was distressing.

Various collections in the Southwest illustrate some of the potential. In Texas, for example, there are several museums with outstanding collections relating to the history and culture of the state, the South, the Southwest, and the West in general. The most outstanding art museums have large collections of historic paintings that would render understanding of nineteenth century incidents more understandable. (To use this material, one must learn to "read" a picture just as he "reads" a manuscript.) The Dallas Museum of Fine Arts has an outstanding collection of Texas art and even sponsors exhibitions directed toward a fuller un-



derstanding of our Southwestern heritage. The Houston Museum of Fine Arts fulfills a similar role on the coast. To historians perhaps the Witte Museum in San Antonio offers the most. In addition to publishing a little-known catalog of its collection (*Early Texas Art in the Witte Museum*<sup>5</sup>), it also publishes the *Witte Museum Quarterly*, which supplements exhibitions and other publications which notes on recent acquisitions as well as articles of general interest.

The San Jacinto Museum of History has one of the finest archives—documentary as well as pictorial—in the state on nineteenth century Texas and Mexico, although it is not generally known to scholars. The fact that it is a private—instead of public-supported—institution probably keeps it from being as well known. The San Jacinto Monument overshadows the museum itself for the casual visitor, as well as too many scholarly visitors.

There are many other museums, local and university, that deserve mention: Arizona Pioneer's Historical Society, the Museum of New Mexico, and the Big Bend Museum at Sul Ross State College that has combined documentary history with geology, archaeology, biology, etc.

### **Amon Carter Museum**

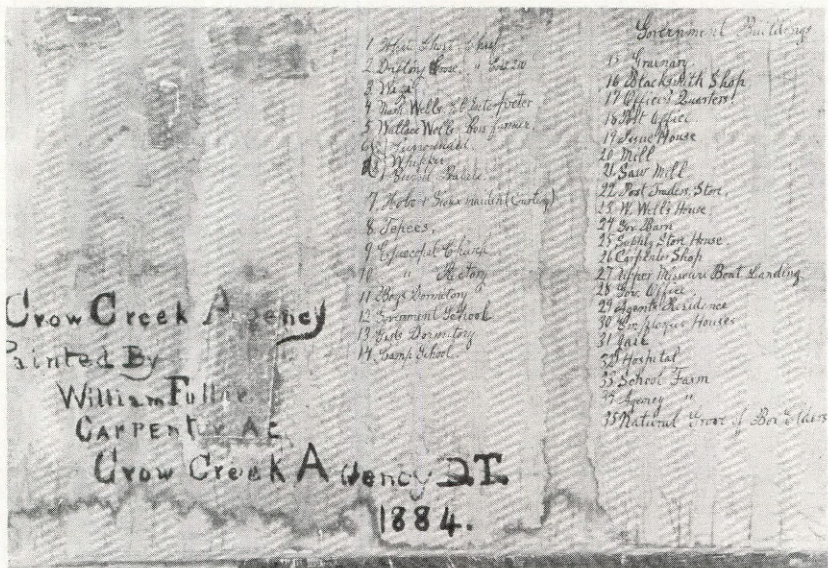
To examine more closely I will take the one that I know, the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art. As many other museums, the Amon Carter Museum does not have an "archives" in the strictest sense of the word. We do not have a collection of documents relating to the history of the West—nor do we intend to establish one; we do not have the facilities. But if it is documentation, in the broad sense of the word, that you are searching for, there is much available.

In a general sense, our holdings are probably similar to what is found in many museums. That is, the holdings are closely associated with the program of exhibitions and publications of the museum.

Our library is made up primarily of books relating to Western history and art. Since the basis of the collection was Mr. Carter's personal library, there are many rare, out-of-print collector's items in it. There is also a good coverage of the basic sources on the history of Western America. We are developing one of the best art libraries in the area as a result of our interest in nineteenth and twentieth century American artists and a course in art history that is taught in the area. Since our permanent collection of paintings is mostly by Frederic Remington and Charles M. Russell, the library is very strong on these two artists. That we have done an exhibition/publication on the Wild West shows, as well as on numerous other topics, is reflected in the library. Research we gather in the process of doing an exhibition is housed there and made available to scholars.



We have developed over the last eight or nine years a Microfilm Newspaper Collection. So many of our projects required that we do primary research—plus the fact that we felt it would be a genuine service to the scholarly community—that we established a newspaper collection that now contains more than 4,000 rolls of microfilmed newspapers. The scope is broad: Western America. Initially we tried to collect a major newspaper from each state west of the Mississippi. Then we realized that much of the history of the “West” took place east of the Mississippi. This broadened our scope still more. Then we realized that the large eastern newspapers continually printed reports from their western correspondents. As Stanley P. Hirshson remarked in his recent biography of Brigham Young, “The key to understanding . . . [Brigham Young] is not in the Rocky Mountains but in the Midwest and along the Atlantic coast, not in secret materials but . . . in the files of the *New York World*, the *New York Tribune*, the *New York Herald*, *The New York Times*, the *Springfield Republican*, the *Philadelphia Morning Post*, and the other great Eastern newspapers prosperous and wise enough to keep correspondents in Utah . . .”<sup>6</sup> (I realize that some Mormon historians have vigorously criticized Hirshson for this statement; I intend only to show that the eastern newspapers contain valuable material, regardless of what is in any other collection.) This enlarged the scope of our newspaper collection even more, until our most recent acquisition was the *New York Herald*.



This identifying information is on the back of “Crow Creek Agency,” which appears on the cover of this publication.



We are in the process of organizing a Photo Archives. This came about rather naturally for a museum interested in displaying photographic work. When we acquired a picture, we had to have a place to store it. We had to have someone who knew how to care for it. The establishment of an "archives" inspired our board of trustees to provide for what our director calls its "care and feeding" and led to the appropriation for a budget to acquire photographs just like paintings. Consequently we have an ever-growing collection of photographs relating primarily to our past exhibitions, but also including many unpublished documents on Texas and the West.

### Paintings as Sources

I have mentioned almost everything in our collection except that for which we are most noted—the paintings. In many cases the only information about an incident, a place, or a person is a drawing or a painting. But even if other material is available, the picture lends to understanding. "Often I have found a portrait superior in real instruction to half a dozen written 'biographies,' as biographies are written," declared Thomas Carlyle. "Or rather . . . I have found that the portrait was a small lighted candle by which the biographies could for the first time be read, and some human interpretation be made of them. . . . In short," continued Carlyle, "any representation, made by a faithful human creature, of that face and figure which he saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me. . . ." What did San Antonio look like in the 1850's? What sort of impression would one get upon entering the city? Probably a Hermann Lungkwitz painting or lithograph would answer that question better than any other form of documentation. And even if ample documentary evidence is available—as about San Antonio—the paintings by Lungkwitz adds still another dimension. The watercolors of John Russell Bartlett and the other fine artists on the Boundary Survey are other good examples of using art for documentation where other material is sparse. In this sense, perhaps we could consider art "archival," though many artists might disagree. As Walter Muir Whitehill, of the Boston Athenaeum, pointed out in the introduction to an entire issue of *The American Archivist* devoted to archives of the arts, "many of the richer collections concerning the arts in the United States are not technically archival at all, for these records are not as often preserved by a public or private institution in connection with its proper business, as collected by enthusiastic individuals for preservation in a library, historical society, or other institution that had no necessary connection with the works of art or artists that they describe."

Nor is this always the case. Documentation, however, often comes with an important painting. For example, several years ago the Amon

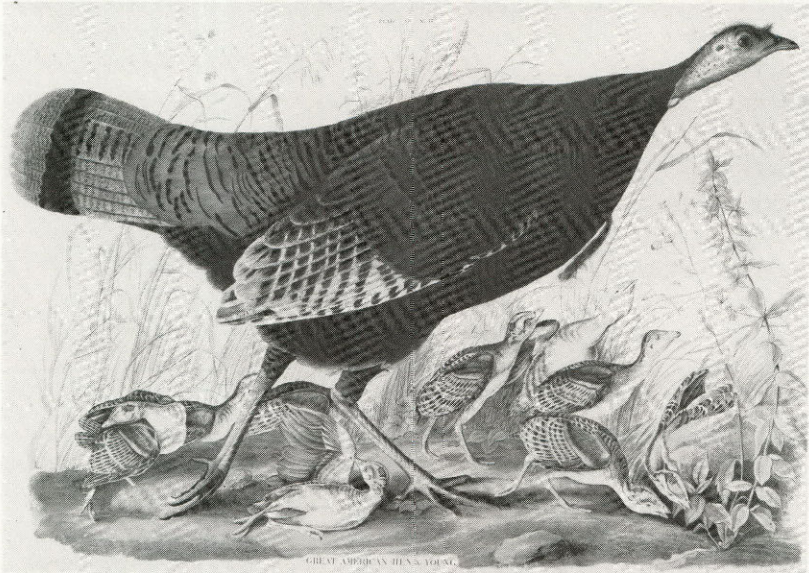


Carter Museum acquired fifteen original lithographs of John J. Audubon. With them came a sheaf of correspondence between Audubon, Charles Bonaparte, and others proving that these lithographs were the first Audubons to be sent to America. Other documentary information usually relates to who has owned the picture previously, when it was painted, where it has been published, etc. In short, the Registrar of each museum usually has a file concerning the history of each painting of any significance in the collection. There may also be valuable information on the artist.

The point is that the best collections in a museum are the paintings, and rare is the historian who can use none of the information or understanding obtained.

A person accustomed to using archives or manuscript collection may make maximum use of a museum collection by recognizing some fundamental differences between the two.

First, a museum collection is primarily for the use of the museum staff and directed toward the program of exhibitions. Most acquisitions at the Amon Carter Museum are made with a specific exhibition in mind. For example, in connection with an exhibition on the Big Bend region of Texas, we purchased an 1821 map of Texas published in Scotland. We hope to mount an exhibition on the history of the bison within the next two years, so we are looking for paintings, photographs, lithographs—anything that will add to that project. Similar procedure has led to rather good collections of material for exhibits in the past: dudes, Custer's Last



*"Great American Hen and Young" by John James Audubon.*



Stand, the canyon-lands of Utah and Arizona, the Wild West shows, Peter Rindisbacher, William H. Jackson, etc. From the overall standpoint of acquisitions, collecting in such diverse areas may seem strange, but when goals and the demands on the budget are considered, it becomes very rational.

This leads to a second point: usually museum collections, or archives, are more specialized than a general university archives. We have rejected some interesting items because we either did not have the storage space, or because we thought it might fit more logically into another collection. We turned down a large collection of documents relating to the history of western Canada because we felt that they would be of more use in Canada than in Fort Worth. We sold an entire exhibition to another museum because we lacked the space, either to show it permanently or to store it. The other museum will be able to make it a permanent part of their exhibits.

### **A Guide for Acquisition**

In other words, we have set certain areas for our collecting. We judge prospective acquisitions on quality first, but also on how well they fit with our goals and our current collection. Although these rules slide to allow for a particularly good item, we generally adhere to them.

Museums are naturally more concerned with visual documentation than a university archives. This probably is because museum curators always think in terms of how the item would look in an exhibition, but it is also because museum personnel are more convinced of the validity of visual documentation than the usual scholar. Perhaps for this reason, museums usually take better care of the visual documentation under their control than do the other depositories. When a well-managed museum acquires a significant painting or lithograph, it is immediately sent to be cleaned and, if necessary, restored. This prepares it for exhibition.

Other collections are less fortunate; not all museums are able to care for their material as they should. In many cases, material that is archival in the real sense of the word is virtually ignored in a museum. The Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming, and the Remington Memorial Museum in Ogdensburg, New York, are two examples. By the time the staff cares for the paintings and the visitors, there is neither time nor money to tend to letters, newspapers, and other documents. One unfortunate circumstance that sometimes occurs—much to the exasperation of every historian—is that in an effort to save the information, a curator sometimes clips the newspapers and places the clippings in a notebook—with no thought of name of paper, date, or page number. But at least the information is saved.

There are other circumstances that may hinder the use of museum



archives. Usually no single employee is responsible for seeing that the visiting researcher has complete access to the material and that he is finding what he needs. Even in instances where a staff member has the appropriate title (for example, Microfilm Newspaper Archivist, as in the Amon Carter Museum), the primary duty of the employee is to assist in research on exhibitions and other activities of the museum. The archivist, of course, helps visitors all he can, but that is not the bulk of his job. The same is true of the librarian. As a general rule, museum staffs are limited. The museum has a splendid collection, but when a visiting scholar comes in to use the material, one or two staff members must abandon their regular duties to assist the visitor. This can be done, if the museum is given adequate notice of the visit, but in cases where no appointment is made it is much more difficult. Also a museum in this situation can only accommodate two or three researchers at a time. Not only would that work the staff to its capacity, it would also use all the available space. Most museums do not have large reading rooms but must make do with a table or two. There are further limitations. The Amon Carter Museum has only three microfilm readers in the newspaper collection. If a curator is using one, only two are available for visitors. Thus, persons wishing to use the newspaper collection must call to be sure a reader is available. Usually this is only a formality, but it can save a useless trip, and this is particularly important if a researcher must come from out of town. Another situation occurred which further limited the availability of resources. A few months ago a professor of Western history requested permission to have his class meet in our library—in order to make use of our collection. This arrangement meant that the library was not available for visiting researchers for three hours on Thursday afternoon.

### **The Larger Museum**

In larger museums the researcher may confront still other problems. Perhaps the collections are under the care of different curators, as is the case with the Institute of Texan Cultures. Unless an appointment is made with the curator in charge of the material that you want to see, you may be disappointed, or you may be forced to grope your way through because the man who can help you is out of town. Situations such as this rarely occur in university archives, but they are common in the use of museum material.

The approaches to the use of museum collections are, as is evident, as varied as one's imagination. Generally, there are at least two where I am concerned. Most of my research is done with a museum project in mind. For example, we hope to do an exhibition/publication on the Snake River. When I go into an archives, I probably want to see all the material on Snake River. This may be a bit disconcerting to a university





SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR.

archivist accustomed to bringing his material out one box at a time.

In the summer of 1969 we were researching the Wild West shows and were primarily interested in the exhibition, since Don Russell had already written a manuscript that we were publishing. Four members of the museum staff went to the Western History Collections of the University of Oklahoma Library. We asked to see the material on the Wild West shows—and Oklahoma has a great collection, relating to Pawnee Bill, the 101 Ranch, and several others. The assistant in the archives had just recently helped a graduate student spend two or three weeks going through the same material for another purpose, so he told us that there was a large amount and it might take us several days. We asked him to bring out as much of it as he could and we started to work. All we did was look at the photographs, and when we saw one that we thought might fit into our exhibition, wrote down the number and had it copied. We surveyed the artifacts just as quickly, requested certain of them on loan for our exhibition, and were on our way by 5 o'clock that afternoon. What I am trying to say is that we had a specific purpose in mind and were able to satisfy our requirements quickly. If we had been doing documentary research, it would have required much more time, for we would have had to read the material instead of just look for an item that would fit into our exhibition.

A much more time consuming approach is one that I have also used on occasion. I have a general idea in mind, but nothing specific. Then I browse through the archival material, hoping to find an inspiration for an exhibition. This requires that I read the material, look carefully at the photographs, etc., pick up a hint, a suggestion, to get an idea. Very basic suggestions, but perhaps determinative of the approach you use. Are you looking for the needle in the haystack? If so, go slowly and carefully. If you, on the other hand, are searching for material that is not only authentic, but will also look good (in the artistic sense of that word) then you can make your judgments more quickly.

There are many more specific approaches to the uses of museum col-



lections. The director of education at the Amon Carter Museum initiated a very successful project for junior high students. A chosen group of students was brought to the museum once a week to work on this project: They were told to pretend that they were easterners who had just moved west during the nineteenth century. They read the newspapers of the period from our newspaper collection and first-hand accounts of western travel in the library and looked at artists' depictions of the West. Their assignment was to write letters back east to their friends, describing the West and their feelings upon viewing it.

Graduate students may be more inventive. A graduate student at Georgetown University incorporated artifacts from the Smithsonian Institution in a thesis on "Representations of Lincoln." Conceivably such a topic could also have made use of literary as well as pictorial representations. Another Georgetown student documented a thesis on women's costumes in the nineteenth century with photographs of Smithsonian models and material from the Library of Congress. One may say that this is fine if the school is located in Washington with all the material at hand, but as Walter Prescott Webb said, "every place has a history and . . . a historian, if cut off from the specialized sources of his training, . . . [can] make do with the material at hand if he really . . . [has] the ambition for research and writing." Rundell concluded that, "No serious student of history can complain of a dirth of research material. The challenge lies in recognizing the significance of the sometimes humble, and often neglected, local sources."

Some students have turned to architecture for their studies. The Carter Museum recently published (with the University of Texas Press) a documentary and photographic study of nineteenth century Texas homes. A sequel to that volume, nineteenth century Texas public buildings, is now underway.

Television, in specials such as NBC's Project 20, has used art in spectacular ways, for example the special on Charlie Russell in January, 1970. By an imaginative use of painting, photographs, sculpture, and creative photography, NBC was able to produce a statement on Russell that appeared to be a motion picture and held the attention of everyone, much more successfully getting across the information than the usual scholarly efforts. Similar, more modest efforts are underway locally. WBAP-TV used some of the pictures in our collection to document the background to the problems that Indians face today, and KERA-TV traced the significance of Buffalo Bill Cody by using material assembled for our Wild West show.

Another source that museum libraries usually contain that other libraries do not have is a collection of exhibition catalogs. Most museums operate an exchange with one other and soon have a good collection of



exhibition catalogs. It is easy then to determine when the last big show on Remington, Bodmer, Catlin, Bierstadt, etc., was held, where it was located, and which paintings were exhibited. These catalogs also are a handy checklist of the major paintings by individual artists. They constituted a major source of information for a study of art and architecture in Texas that I just concluded. The uses of them are endless, and they constitute a valuable source.

Of course, use of the museum archives is not an either-or proposition. You do not have to use them exclusive of documentary evidence in other depositories. The best research combines all methods of research and all sources. Dr. Rundell concluded that graduate students and professors alike are becoming more aware of what is available, perhaps because of the proliferation of interdisciplinary programs such as American Studies at the University of Texas and various other places. This has been our format at the museum, a format pioneered by Director Wilder while he was at the Colorado Springs museum in the 1940's, ever since its founding. I recommend it to you, and we in the museum world will do our best to help you. And both our collections and reputations will be enhanced in the process.

### References

<sup>1</sup>The recently published history of Texas for junior high school is an excellent example. See Allan O. Kownslar, *The Texans: Their Land and History* (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1972).

<sup>2</sup>Walter Rundell, Jr., *In Pursuit of American History: Research and Training in the United States* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970).

<sup>3</sup>The Macmillan Company of New York City embarked on an ambitious program covering the history of America. Outstanding historians contributed titles on *The Coming of the White Man*, *The First Americans*, *Provincial Society*, *The Revolutionary Generation*, *The Completion of Independence*, *The Rise of the Common Man*, *The Irrepressible Conflict*, *The Emergence of Modern America*, *The Nationalizing of Business*, *The Rise of the City*, *The Quest for Social Justice*, and *The Great Crusade and After*, to the series, edited by Arthur M. Schlesinger and Dixon R. Fox.

<sup>4</sup>Arthur Meier Schlesinger, *The Rise of the City, 1878-1898* (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1933).

<sup>5</sup>*Early Texas Art in the Witte Museum* (San Antonio: The Witte Museum, 1968).

<sup>6</sup>Stanley P. Hirshson, *The Lion of the Lord: A Biography of Brigham Young* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), pp. ix-x.





*Commission members are Dr. James M. Moudy, Frank P. Horlock, Jr., and Walter E. Long (seated), Dan Hemphill, Robert E. Davis, and Don L. Scarbrough (standing). At the right, standing, is Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director of the Texas State Library.*

## **Horlock Named Chairman of Texas Library Commission**

Frank M. Horlock, Jr., of Houston was elected chairman of the Texas Library and Historical Commission when the group met January 15 in Austin. He succeeds C. Stanley Banks, whose term on the commission expired. Banks had served on the commission since 1957 and as chairman since 1960.

Attending their first meeting of the commission were Dan Hemphill of Odessa and Don Scarbrough of Georgetown. They were sworn in the previous afternoon in ceremonies at Governor Preston Smith's office. Administering the oath of office was Supreme Court Justice Price Daniel. Judge Daniel, both a former governor and former member of the Library and Historical Commission, has now participated in all three capacities in such ceremonies.

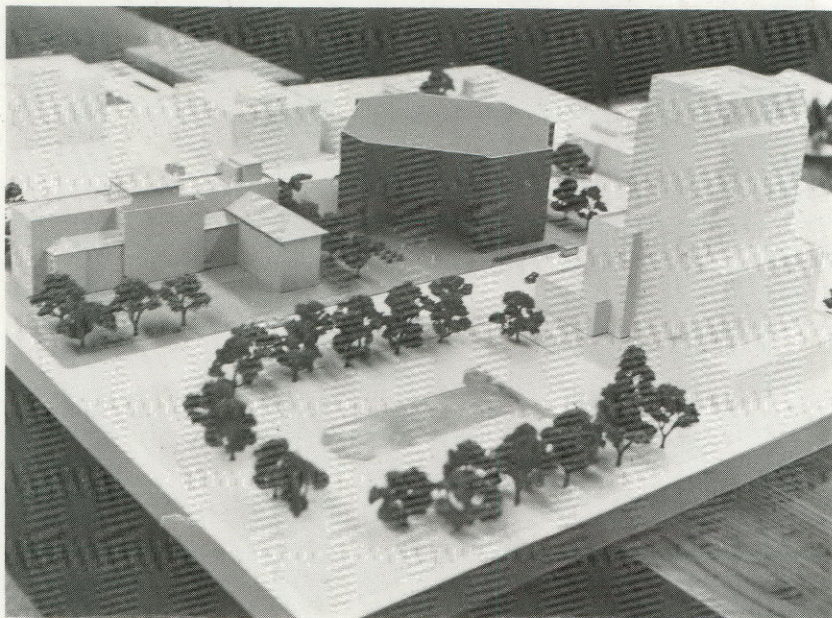
Beginning a new term on the commission is Walter E. Long of Austin. He has been a member since 1953.

Hemphill, president of Hydrochem/Continental Products of Odessa, received bachelor and master of science degrees from West Texas State University in Canyon. He is active in the Friends of the Library in Odessa.

Scarbrough, publisher of the Williamson County *Sun* in Georgetown, is the great-grandson of C. W. Raines. As "historical clerk" in the Department in Insurance, Agriculture, Statistics, and History, Raines initiated activities for the preservation of historical materials and began book purchasing programs that marked the real beginnings of the Texas State Library. Scarbrough is an alumnus of Southwestern University in Georgetown.



## NEWS NOTES



*Architect's model shows new \$9.5 million Houston Public Library (dark building in center). Existing library, left adjacent to new facility, will be remodeled.*

### Plans Begun for New Public Library at Houston

The new \$9.5 million Houston Public Library central building will be a six story structure above two levels of underground parking, according to David M. Henington, director.

The construction job will begin when bonds are sold in January, 1973. Construction will take an estimated 18 months.

The architectural firm of Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson is handling the \$10.5 million project which covers the building of the central library and remodeling of the existing one.

The new building will rise on a site bounded by Bagby, McKinney, Brazos and Lamar, now a city parking lot. A block of Brazos separating the old and new libraries will be closed. Pedestrian tunnels will connect the library buildings.

The remodeling of the existing library will include the conversion of what is now the periodical reading room on the first floor into an auditorium, its original function. Upper floors will be used as repositories for historical collections, special exhibits, and rare books.



## TLA Sets Deadline For 1972 Scholarship

The Texas Library Association will award its annual \$1500 scholarship grant by July 1, 1972. Anyone interested, including former applicants, may apply. Applications must be received by June 1, 1972.

The criteria for selection are: strong interest in librarianship as a profession demonstrated by plans to be a candidate for a master's degree in library science; at least provisional admission to an ALA-accredited library school of applicant's choice; a B average or above in the last two years of college; and residence in Texas.

The recipient of the award is required to enroll in a minimum of nine semester hours of course work following award of scholarship. Preference will be given to full-time, long term students. When funds are available, applicants planning to attend library school only in the summer will be eligible for a partial scholarship.

For further information and application form write to: Mrs. Louie E. Reifel, Chairman, TLA Scholarship Selection Committee, 12118 Queensbury, Houston, Texas 77024.

## Smith Named Member of Board of Examiners

John Wayne Smith, director of the El Paso Public Library, has been named to the Texas State Board of Library Examiners. The appointment was announced by Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director and librarian of the Texas State Library.

By statute, the board is responsible for issuing temporary and permanent county librarian certificates to persons who are employed as county librarians. The board evaluates applicants on educational qualifications and on participation in workshops and institutes for librarians.

## Bibliographic Citations Being Sought by Kinney

John M. Kinney, director of the Archives Division, Texas State Library, is preparing a bibliography of Texas library history for publication in the *Journal of Library History*. The Texas bibliography will be part of a series of state library history bibliographies in that journal. The bibliography will include books, articles, theses, reports, and professional paper. Excluded are newspaper items, library annual reports, handbooks, and memorabilia. All aspects of library history are included: public, county, school, special, and academic libraries; library education; library cooperation; archives; and bibliographies. Anyone knowing of such material is asked to send a full bibliographical citation to Kinney at the State Library. (*Texas Libraries*, *Texas Library Journal*, and the thesis collection at The University of Texas have been searched.)



Now available to visitors to the Texas State Library, the hundreds of school-children who request information, as well as others who want to know about the Texas State Library is a new edition of the full-color folder telling about the building and about the work of the agency's six divisions.



## Law Library at UT-Austin Gets Grant Continuation for Criminal Justice

The Texas Criminal Justice Council has approved the Criminal Justice Reference Library's application for continued support with a grant of \$87,120.00 for the twelve month period beginning with September 1, 1971, Professor Roy M. Mersky, Director of Research and Law Librarian at the University of Texas at Austin has announced. This grant assures the continuation of the collection, housed within the Tarlton Law Library of the University of Texas Law School.

The Criminal Justice Reference Library now includes approximately 4,000 items relating to the administration of criminal justice. This special collection supplements, rather than duplicates, the Tarlton Law Library's extensive holdings in the fields of criminal law and the administration of criminal justice.

The reference function of the Criminal Justice Reference Library will also be expanded, as a result of the new grant, by the introduction of a selective dissemination of information system which will provide periodic notification of acquisitions to users on the basis of a previously established profile of the individual user's interests. The bibliographic data, as well as abstracts and indexing terms, will be computerized. The individual user interest profiles will also be stored in machine readable form, so that a match of users' interests with new acquisitions can be instantly achieved and the user can be so notified. This system, presently in the final stages of development, will facilitate not only the user-notification function but also the production of special bibliographies and subject-oriented acquisitions lists.

Also as a result of the new grant, the staff of the Criminal Justice Reference Library has been expanded to a total of

three professional librarians, one programmer-analyst, and additional clerical assistants. Four special bibliographies have been published by the staff during the last year, and the quarterly publication of CJRL NEWSLETTER was initiated. The NEWSLETTER will continue, and several additional special bibliographies are in various stages of planning and preparation.

Further information can be obtained by writing Professor Roy M. Mersky, Director, Criminal Justice Reference Library, School of Law, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78705.



*Mrs. Zella Lewis, coordinator of library services for the Tyler Public Schools, has been named to the 5-member Advisory Board for the Texas Library Systems Act. The appointment was announced by Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director and librarian of the Texas State Library. A graduate of East Texas State University, where she also received her Master of Arts, Mrs. Lewis is a member of a number of professional associations, including American Library Association, Texas Library Association, and the Texas Association of School Librarians.*



# SWLA Receives Grant for Library Cooperation

A grant of \$25,000 to the Southwestern Library Association for a project to further interlibrary cooperation and planning in the six states represented in the Association was reported at an October meeting by the Council on Library Resources.

The project, entitled Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor (SLICE), will be under the general direction of a 13-member council composed of the six state librarians, six state library association presidents, and the president of the Association, Lee B. Brawner, executive director of Oklahoma County Libraries, Oklahoma City. The states represented include Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Work will be carried out under contract with the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, with Maryann Duggan, assistant professor and systems analyst, as Project Director. Mailing address is 2600 Stemmons, Suite 188, Dallas, Texas.

SLICE will provide centralized planning, development, and coordination of educational and other library activities in the region; offering continuity and augmenting the work of the ad hoc meetings of Association members which have been held since 1969.

Among future activities are preparation of a long-range plan for interlibrary cooperation and recommendations to appropriate library agencies in the states regarding action needed to permit or enhance such regional cooperation.

Another activity will be a program of education designed to acquaint librarians of the region with the capabilities of the MARC-based services, including the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system developed by the

Oklahoma Department of Libraries. Oklahoma has expressed a willingness to explore the extension of these services to libraries outside the state.

Although the grant from the Council on Library Resources is for a one-year period—the project is expected to determine the feasibility of establishing a permanent office for promotion and coordination of regional interlibrary activities.

## Consultants Recommend New Central Building for Dallas Public Library

Architectural consultants to the Dallas Public Library Board recommended "immediate action" for a new Central Library in a report recently released.

The report, made by the architect planning consultant firm of Jarvis Putty Jarvis, Incorporated, of Dallas, suggested the location of the proposed new Library on a site also being considered for a performing arts center. Library building costs estimates of \$14.1 million were advanced.

The objective of the study was to provide updated projections for future planning and to provide recommendations as to requirements of a Central Library that can be satisfactory in serving Dallas until 1990. Other considerations to come out of the report include projected space requirements to the year 1990, the possibility and the feasibility of adding to the existing Central Library, future space needs and the type of space needed.

Copies of the report, *A Case for Change; A Function/Facility Study, Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas*, will be available through the ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Services.



LSD-25:

A Factual Account

Layman's Guide to the Pharmacology, Physiology, Psychology and Sociology of LSD

# NARCOTICS

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Drug abuse:  
the chemical cop-out

# THE UP AND DOWN DRUGS

AMPHETAMINES AND BARBITURATES

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

# MARIHUANA

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



*Curtis Dickson, information specialist of the State Department of Health, has participated in the department's drug education program as well as serving as chairman of the board of directors for Austin Drug Central. He is a graduate of the University of Texas and has done graduate work at Southwest Texas State University.*

## **Health Department Source for Information on Drugs**

*by Curtis Dickson*

Just about anyone who reads a newspaper, watches television, or has children in school has heard about the problem of drug abuse in the State of Texas. Few, however, realize the severity of the problem until it reaches into their family circle or the need for every individual to do something about the problem—even if it's just a matter of self education.

So much is being said and written about drugs and the drug culture it has become difficult to sift fact from fiction. Many divergent viewpoints have entangled the public—young and old alike—to the point they no longer know what to believe about drugs or how to approach the problem.

The Texas State Department of Health many years ago pioneered the concept of public education about drug abuse. The department conducted many activities before drug abuse became a household word and long before it reached its present critical state in Texas.

The State Health Department has recently reinforced its activities in this area. Last year the Department embarked upon a series of training seminars to educate the public, and health professionals and community officials in particular, to the problems of drug abuse, misuse, and abuse in Texas. The program is aimed at giving some intense training to in-



dividuals in different communities across the State in the individual and community action efforts that are needed to tackle the problem.

Seminars have been conducted in Tyler (East Texas), Arlington (North Texas), Lubbock (South Plains), and Brownsville (Rio Grande Valley).

"Drug Abuse and its Community Health Implications," the seminar held for health professionals and community officials in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy counties, provides an example of a typical session.

Dr. Joseph C. Schoolar, chief of the Drug Abuse Research Section of the Texas Research Institute of Mental Science in Houston, opened the two-day meeting. He discussed health aspects of drug misuse and abuse, with emphasis on drug effects, health problems, medical, psychological and sociological treatment methods as well as current research in pharmacology and physiology.

Later discussion sessions dealt with organization of a community drug council and the development of effective programs; the role of law enforcement and how the community can help; development of a drug education and community information effort; and drug regulation and the role of health professionals in drug abuse activities.

On the second and final day, topics included multiple factors that seem to be contributory to drug abuse and recent research on marijuana, the role of law enforcement in a community drug control effort, guidance and treatment of young drug abusers, a review of drug legislation in the Sixty-second Legislature, local facilities and programs, and the use of marijuana.

Represented were the fields of medicine, pharmacy, law, education, and others.

Upon request by the public, the Department regularly distributes factual information and literature on drug abuse and the effects of various drugs. These materials are available as reference materials to any library in the State.

The Department mounts a major effort in drug education through its film library. The Department makes available for free public use 107 prints of drug education films. A catalogue of films and order blanks are also available for any library desiring to make them available as a reference material to their patrons.

The State Health Department maintains an extensive film library and literature distribution unit covering a wide variety of public health topics. Nearly 500,000 persons viewed departmental films during the summer months of this year. The number skyrockets when school is in session. The State Health Department film library now contains over 3,200 prints of more than 750 titles. Literature distribution reaches an even greater number of people.



# check your **B.A.K.** Drug Abuse Knowledge

DRUG USED & SLANG NAME	PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS	LOOK FOR	DANGERS
<b>GLUE SNIFFING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence, drunk appearance, dreamy or blank expression. Odor of glue on breath, excess nasal secretions, watering of eyes, poor muscular control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tubes of glue, glue smears, paper or plastic bags, and handkerchiefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lung, brain, nervous system, liver damage, death through suffocation or choking, anemia</li> </ul>
<b>HEROIN, MORPHINE—</b> Snow, stuff, H, junk, M, dreamer, smack, & scag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stupor, drowsiness, needle marks on body, watery eyes, loss of appetite, bloodstain on shirt sleeve, "on the nod," constricted (small) pupils—do not respond to light—inattentive, slow pulse, and respiration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needle or hypodermic syringe, cotton, tourniquet, in form of string, rope or belt, burnt bottle caps or spoons, glassine envelopes, traces of white powder around nostrils from sniffing, or inflamed membranes in nostrils, small capsules containing white powdered substance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Death from overdose, addiction, severe infections from use of dirty needles or equipment</li> </ul>
<b>COCAINE—</b> Leaf, snow, speedballs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muscular twitching, convulsive movements, strong swings of mood, exhilaration, hallucinations, dilated pupils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White odorless powder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convulsions, death from overdose, feelings of persecution, psychic dependence</li> </ul>
<b>CODEINE OR OPIUM ADDITIVES—</b> Schoolboy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drunk appearance, lack of coordination, confusion, excessive itching . . . all from large doses. Small doses exhibit little effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empty bottles or cough medicine or paregoric</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes addiction</li> </ul>
<b>MARIJUANA—</b> Joints, sticks, reefers, pot, weed, grass, muggles, mooters, Indian hay, locoweed, Mu, Mary Jane, griffo, mohasky, gigglesmoke, jive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sleepiness, or talkative and a hilarious mood, enlarged pupils, lack of coordination, craving for sweets, increased appetite, "high" feeling, erratic behavior, loss of memory, distortions of time and space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smell of burnt leaves or rope with characteristic sweetish odor, small seeds, brown or off-white cigarette paper, discolored fingers, pipes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage to liver, inducement to take stronger drugs, act in manner dangerous to self or others. Accident prone, anti-social behavior</li> </ul>
<b>LSD, DMT, STP—</b> Acid, mescaline (Hallucinogens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe hallucinations, feelings of detachment, incoherent speech, cold sweaty hands and feet, vomiting, laughing, crying, exhilaration or depression, suicidal or homicidal tendencies, shivering, chills, with goose pimples, irregular breathing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong body odor. Small tube of liquid, tablets, capsules, ampuls of clear liquid. Small green or blue tablets . . . dotted pink and white tablets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suicidal tendencies, unpredictable behavior, brain damage from chronic usage. Hallucinations, panic, accidental death, feeling of persecution</li> </ul>
<b>PEP PILLS—</b> Bennies, co-pilots, ups, footballs, hearts, speed, crystal (Amphetamines, Methamphetamine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggressive behavior, giggling, silliness, rapid speech, confused thinking, no appetite, extreme fatigue, dry mouth, bad breath, shakiness, dilated pupils, sweating, licks lips and rubs and scratches nose excessively, chain smoking, extreme restlessness, and irritability, violence, and a feeling of persecution, abscesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pills of varying colors, tablets or capsules, chain smoking, syringes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hallucinations, death, from overdose, speeds rate of heart beat, and may cause permanent heart damage or heart attacks, loss of weight, addiction, mental derangement, suicidal depression may accompany withdrawal</li> </ul>
<b>GOOF BALLS—</b> Downs, red birds, yellow jackets, blue heavens, barbs (Barbiturates)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drowsiness, stupor, dullness, slurred speech, drunk appearance, vomiting, sluggish, gloomy, staggers, quarrelsome, incoordination, with no alcohol odor on breath</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tablets or capsules of varying colors, syringes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Death from overdose, addiction, unconsciousness, coma, convulsions, psychosis or death from abrupt withdrawal</li> </ul>



CONTENTS: LIBRARY BOOKS  
MAILED UNDER SECTION  
135.215 POSTAL MANUAL

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY  
TEXAS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY BUILDING  
BOX 12927 — CAPITOL STATION  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711