

Mountain-Plains Library Quarterly


PUBLISHED BY THE MOUNTAIN - PLAINS
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THANK YOU "MISS BIB"

LOSE NOT OUR GREATEST STRENGTH

REGIONAL NEWS PICKUPS

BIOGRAPHICAL CENTER REPORTS



Winter 1961

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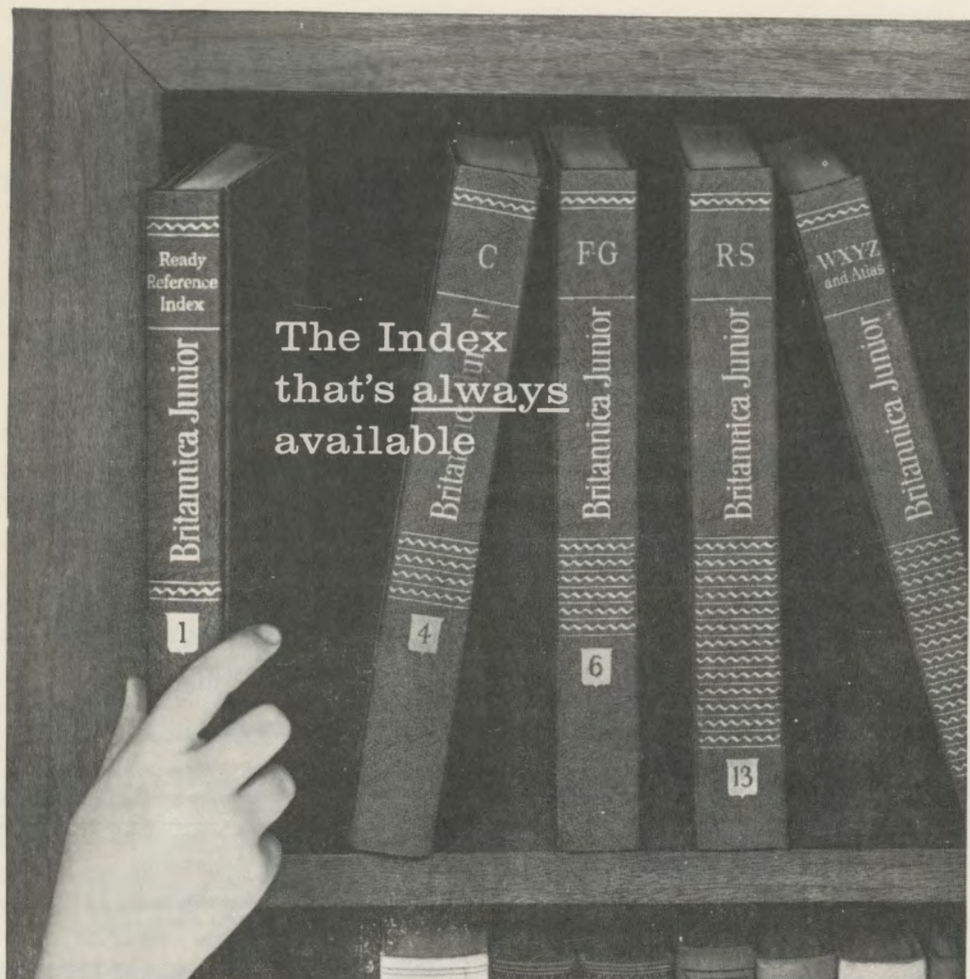
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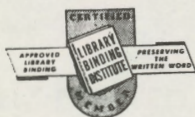
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Thank You "Miss Bib"

By **MIRIAM E. McNALLY**,
former editor of *MPLA Quarterly*

The people in the 271 member agencies in 11 states that comprise the "Bib Center" are having a hard time realizing that "Miss Bib" has resigned, even though they have heard about her ill health in the past year, and her need for a good rest. The reason for their disbelief is obvious. Right now, it is almost impossible to think of "Bib Center" without Eulalia Chapman.

She has been with the Center since its beginning in 1935, inspired from the first by Dr. Malcolm Wyr's courageous leadership in this project of library cooperation—then a "first" in the nation and the world. She has grown with the Center throughout its first quarter-century, celebrated last year. Her directorship since 1949 has seen the membership expanded from 95 to 271, now including universities and colleges, public libraries, federal and state agencies, state libraries and library associations, business and industry, and individual members; and the budget more than tripled in the years before 1961.

But to the organization and expansion of this cooperative research and book service, so practical for the sparsely populated West, Eulalia has added something peculiarly her own. She has given the Center a warm, human heart bigger than the region itself, and a gay humor that has worked miracles when many were needed. Nobody but Eulalia could have transformed an unrememberable title to an intriguing and easily remembered "Bib Center", which nobody ever forgets.

Travel any place in the Rocky Mountain West, as she did, and strike up a conversation with a librarian or a library patron. It will probably go something like this: "So you're from Denver! You know I've been wanting to go there to see Mrs. Chapman

and 'Bib Center'. That's the most remarkable organization! Do you know what they did for us?" Then will follow an account of help for a thesis, the writing of a book, a business venture, a scientific research project. And probably the story of finding the one indispensable book or piece of information which eluded all detection anywhere—that is, until "Miss Bib" set out to find it. Her record of "impossible" finds is legion and legend.

But there are other contributions far beyond the call of bibliographic duty to members: the personal notes (often handwritten) of congratulation or sympathy, the word of encouragement, the extra lift of inspiration when it was most needed. And then her wonderful sense of the comical, especially in hats!

Her presidency of the Mountain-Plains Library Association was a year of great activity and positive progress, capped by a memorable convention.

Her long service to "Bib Center", its members and their patrons, was lived, daily and hourly, by putting into action her tremendous love for people and books, and her creative enthusiasm for getting them together. To say that many thousands of people, and scores of organizations, have directly benefitted by her work and her warm friendliness, is an understatement.

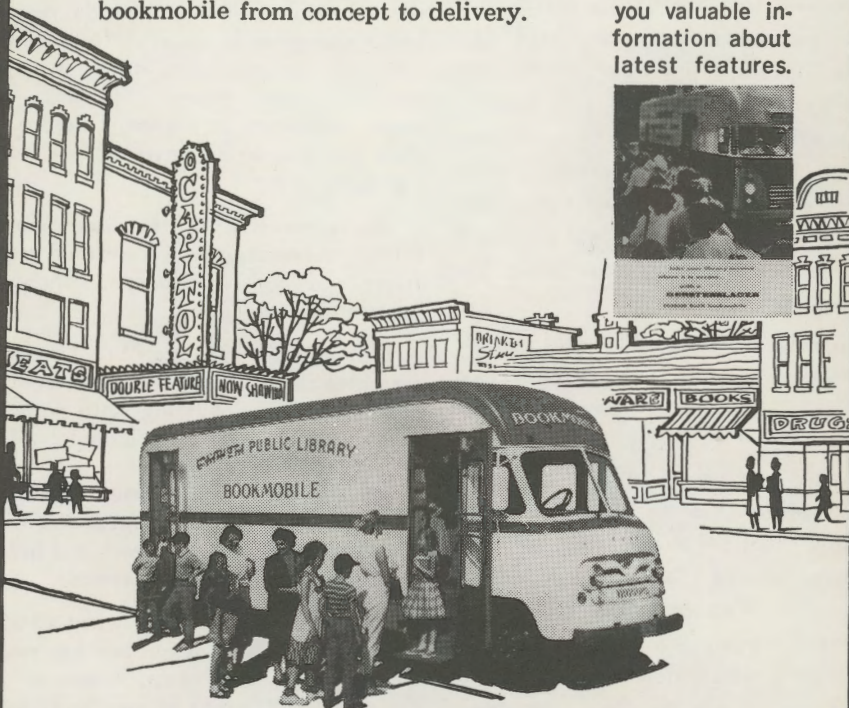
Now the time has come when all of these thousands should answer her generosity by a message of their own, when we should say to her: "Thanks to you, and God bless you, Mis Bib! May your next twenty-five years be as happy for you as you have helped make the last twenty-five happy for us. We wish you a speedy recovery, and a wonderful retirement!"

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When the history of our times can finally be viewed in perspective it will certainly be seen that one of the major struggles of this period was the battle between mass development and individual development. In this day of giant industry, giant business, giant labor unions and giant government there is real danger that we may lost sight of the individual. For the last decade and a half, since World War II, our society has been dominated by achievements which reflect magnitude of super human speed all of which tend to dwarf mere man into insignificance. Automation accelerated production without making the social adjustments necessary to protect individuals from becoming victims of it. Television made it possible for millions to view a single event or production simultaneously but unfortunately that too brought evils for a common level of interest was encouraged without regard for the great divergences in human aptitudes and abilities. Atomic power in its worst application allows men to be made the victims of so rapid and widespread a devastation that they are now preparing underground shelters in an effort to survive. Intercontinental missiles for men and out geographical protection for men and leave people even in their own homes as exposed to the ravages of war as were men on the fighting front fifty years ago. All of these things tend to dwarf the things we once held to be of paramount importance—the individual human being.

In such a welter of massive forces and achievements it is well that we keep in mind a simple basic fact which was tersely stated by Virginia Matthews in these words: "because this is America . . . only by making possible the development of each individual to the limits of his capacity will our national purpose be achieved." (ALA Bulletin, Jan. 1960, p. 7).

Today public libraries occupy a unique position among the major social institutions of this country. More than a century ago

By **RALPH A. ULVELING**

Director, Detroit Public Library

they were organized to serve individuals and they still do. Nearly all other organizations—schools, colleges, clubs, associations, trade unions, recreation centers, etc. are organized for groups. The fact that libraries in such a situation can and do stand ready to help the student, the business man, the housewife, the researcher, the engineer, the historian and a thousand others on a thousand different quests in a world where scientific and even social developments are geared to mass and might, the fact that libraries can and do still hold uppermost service to individuals is their greatest strength. "History shows that the great developments, technological, philosophical, or ideological, and the solutions to critical problems, and discoveries have always been and will be made by individuals" not groups. (Wisconsin Library Bulletin, Sept. Oct. 1959).

There was a time when the emphasis on mass communication was so widespread that I feared libraries were not being accorded due and proper recognition for their services since they were seldom if ever listed with the great media of mass communication.

Fifteen years ago when I was a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, I tried, within the limits of my persuasiveness to have it so recognized. Eventually it became clear to me that a precise distinction which I now recognize as sound and proper, kept libraries out of the mass communication category. To that body a mass medium is one through which a message is distributed widely in a single form. All listeners hear identical words coming out of the radio or TV. The monthly magazine brings the same pictures and the same articles at the same time into all homes that subscribe for it, regardless of its usability in many homes at the time it comes. But the public library, unlike motion pictures or any

of these, provides an individual service for every patron who comes to it. Thus it is not a mass medium providing one message for all, but is rather a medium for serving masses of individuals with a prescription service whereby each gets the precise thing that is best suited to his particular needs, ability, interests and background at the time he comes to the library. No evening school, no lecture course, no college, nor any other educational institution that I can recall has so flexible and personalized a service organized and ready to aid persons of any age or educational background. That very uniqueness I now recognize is a distinguished feature to be preserved and enhanced.

In this day with bigness everywhere about us we must be alert to and resist with all our vigor acceptance of mass production devices if they in any way vitiate the central feature of our service—competent guidance to readers. Let us not be deluded into seeking mechanized efficiency merely for the false economies shown on a cost analysis sheet. This does not mean that we should not take advantage of machines or automated systems for handling the great bulk of work entailed in the charging and discharging of books or the registering of borrowers. Likewise we must maintain adequate controls on the public property—the books—entrusted to our care. These are necessary routines incidental to library service. But they are not the primary function of libraries and they must not become false gods.

In the same way we must appraise the true worth of novelty practices in book distribution. Some of these are no more than publicity tricks. Regardless of how much printer's ink is devoted to the local library that establishes a bookshelf in the super market that kind of library service is a gimmick and one which discredits the very thing that makes library service important. Withdraw guidance to readers and what is left to distinguish a random small collection of library books in a grocery store, from a rack of decent paper backs in a drug store. There was a time in the history of library service, about 1900 to 1925, when there seemed to be professional acceptance of the fact that public libraries were performing well if they got people to read; read any-

thing—novels, cook books, astrology, anything in covers. Then followed the first fumbling efforts to emphasize adult education. More recently we have come to a realization of the fact that if libraries are truly educational institutions—as we have always claimed—then librarians have a definite responsibility to provide guidance to readers that will lead them to self-improvement. It is for this reason that I decry placing a shelf of books in a super market. Such devices devalue the services of librarians and reduce them to the level of book merchandisers.

Another form of misguided effort by librarians, I feel, is the somewhat popular conception that public libraries should have drive-up windows like the progressive new banks. Why should we try to adopt features of banks and why should anyone feel we are progressive if we do. The patrons' relationship to a bank is altogether different from that of his relationship to a library. I know of no place where the patron is so completely independent of the need for consultation as in his normal banking activities. Either he will deposit money, cash checks or he will withdraw money. He alone can make these decisions. The patron in these cases needs no counsel from the banker on such transactions. But if he does need counsel, either on investments or taking out a mortgage or anything more than a leaving or getting of money, he would never attempt to get it at a drive-up window. He would park his car and go in. Likewise he would go into a store to select the merchandise he wants. And the store with its big array of products on display surely would not feel it was sensible as a business practice to make it possible for customers to remain in their automobile while on a buying expedition. Similarly libraries which are concerned with guiding readers in a meaningful way would not be content to restrict their contact with patrons to a short telephone message followed later by passing a package of books through a window. Much more could be said about the unsound economics of this kind of service procedure, but I don't wish to attach undue importance to it here. Let it suffice to say that libraries do not enhance their service or their standing in

the community by adopting the ill fitting practices of other kinds of organizations. People believe, and rightfully so, that libraries are quite capable of devising sound progressive practices for their institutions, and that they will provide normal new conveniences as was done when drop boxes and book return slots were taken up widely. Artificial copying of others is neither necessary or desirable.

Underlying everything I have said thus far is the assumption that the public library's unique and special contribution as an educational institution is helping individuals on an individual basis. I would regret, however, having this interpreted as meaning that we reached the millennium a century ago and hence need only continue our operations without change. Actually we must continue to seek new ways of extending and bettering this corps service. Each of you, I am sure, have ideas of things that should and could be done to achieve finer and finer results. I will suggest a few things, some not new, which I have thought of. These are intended only to be thought starters.

The first relates to the training of librarians and hence may be in the first instance a concern of library schools. Even as I say this I know that library school curriculums are crowded and that it is not easy to add new courses. But the fact remains that except in reference work where inquiries are usually quite specific people do not easily or readily define their needs. Some people are unable to clarify their wishes; other shrink from giving the actual facts, preferring to be quite general to avoid possible personal embarrassment, and some have no awareness of their needs. This leaves the librarian in a very difficult position. However, if the training of librarians was broadened to include several good intensive courses in applied psychology, we would as a profession be moving in the direction of a more professional service. Granted, not everyone with such training would have the competence to analyze the person before him and then prescribe wisely. But it would help immeasurably if the librarian could recognize the different types of people if she had some training in ways of drawing them out, and if she had some awareness of

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how to open or to close such a patron interview. I don't think it would be easy to give this type of training in library schools, but with a properly trained person on the faculty it should not be impossible. Sometime I hope one of the more experimental schools will at least give a chance to a carefully worked out course in this important area of library service. Just as librarians must know books, so they must also know people. Unless they know people they cannot do an effective job with the books they have.

The second thought starter I wish to cite presents a problem that is also not easy of solution. We are all aware that people generally do far more reading than thinking. Presumably, however, reading should provide each person with new thoughts or new ideas or new inspiration or new interpretations or new understanding. Even entertainment reading should provide something more significant than merely passing time. Many years ago Alvin Johnson in his little volume, "The Public Library, the Peoples' University" included in his study the reading record of many people including that of a woman for whom anyone would feel pity. She read I believe about 50 or 60 books during a one month period. To her books must have been some kind of opiate. This was an extreme case to be sure. But it points to a tendency far more prevalent than we would care to admit—the practice of finishing one book and immediately starting the next. What significance does this have for us? Just this: that to make library service more meaningful to individuals we should try to devise ways to encourage readers—even to stimulate them to think about the things they have read, to appraise the importance of these things, and generally to try to get helpful knowledge from the time and effort put into reading. What those devices should be, I don't know. Would a properly framed question at the end of the text accomplish this end. Or a reference to another book with a contradictory view? One significant effort is the Great Books type of discussion where every participant must read critically, then test his understanding of what he has read by discussing it. The plan is fine but it has serious limitations in that it is not the kind of activity which can accommo-

date the great numbers of people who use the library. This is one of the problems still to be met by librarians if their institutions are to serve their finest potential as educational institutions for all types of individual users.

The third item I wish to mention is concerned with relating books to life in such a way that patrons of the library recognize their great potential for helpfulness in life's situations. This raises a question as to whether our book classification system is appropriate to the objectives of public library service. Or did public libraries, more than a century ago merely take over from university libraries their plan of book organization and then carry on unquestioningly with a scheme which was devised for an entirely different purpose. In 1936 in Detroit we raised this question and suggested a solution. The plan, called Reader Interest Classification was heartily commended by Lyman Bryson whose interest in library adult education was strong. This may not be the ultimate answer that is needed but it is interesting that one of our distinguished foreign visitors, Dr. S. Das Gupta, of Delhi University Library, in 1955 seized on it as one of the most original advances made by American libraries in the 20th Century. In a fourteen-page summing up of his impressions of American libraries (Journal of the Indian Library Association, V. 2, No. 2, 1956) he has this to say about it:

"In all the branches and in one department of the Detroit Public Library the organization of books on shelves is based on an engaging pattern of classification, derived from the basic interests of human life. Logically it involves cross-classification and, therefore, it is not Aristotelian. The ordinary schemes of bibliographical classification have one feature in common. They are analytical and they attempt to divide knowledge into mutually-exclusive fragments. But a man's life is not fragmentary. For example, when people marry or set up a home or have children, the complex of their interests is as whole as life itself. To them the effect of any analytical schemes of classification, however broad-based, looks 'disorganized'. It is not less of classification that suits them better. They need a differ-

ent kind of classification and more of it, with well-circulated, well-formed and well-organized details. The Detroit scheme of classification is a fine example of what the right kind of technique in its right place can achieve to liven up a mass of books in such a way that the arrangement itself communes with life. Such a classification helps the ordinary reader. It trains the librarian to see all-together the many lines of interest that pass through the nodal points of life, to assess from the use of books whether the library really has its roots in the community, and to develop concrete the humane notions of book selections and book service. Being, however, limited by its own relevant purpose, the readers' interest classification is not intended to be used to organize large collections of books for multipurpose use, for which analytical schemes of classification are better suited."

Before closing I must point out that whatever inadequacies public libraries may have, they also have some outstanding strengths which are their unique possessions. For children, for example, the library provides an experience in freedom which is denied them elsewhere in their small worlds. The public library is one of the very few institutions where they can enjoy an independent responsibility and a voluntary association. Some nations rest their future on the indoctrination and regimentation of children. Through public libraries this nation provides the little ones their first introduction to living in freedom and gives them an experience they can look back on contentedly.

Another strength worthy of note is the adaptability of the individualized service of public libraries to changing conditions. In the past few years schools have become aware of the need to not restrain the brightest and quickest students by standardized curriculums given on standardized schedules. The "accelerated programs" which resulted usually necessitated more extensive recourse to the public library by the student. Though this newest development may have created some operating difficulties for the schools, it did not upset libraries because public library service is organized to permit any person, at any level, in any subject, to

move forward as rapidly as he wishes to do or is capable of doing. At the risk of appearing repetitive I state again the individualized service of public libraries is their greatest strength. It must not be allowed to be dissipated.

In concluding this all too brief plea to resist mass production methods and to encourage and further develop our institutions to enable every individual to bring to fruition his best talents let me quote an appreciation written about a very small library of a century ago. It is from Thomas Edison. This was his statement.

"It was the books I borrowed from the Detroit Public Library when a train boy and too poor to buy them that gave me the information I needed for my later experiments."

Ladies and gentlemen the smallest library in either of the States represented here today may within the next twelve months be guiding the reading of another Thomas Edison. What an opportunity! And, what a responsibility!



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COLORADO

The Weld County Library moved into its new building last fall. Mrs. Elizabeth Adcock, Librarian, held an open house. She is currently Chairman of MPLA's Public and County Libraries Section.

The new board of CLA has the following officers: President, Mrs. Cynthis Willet of Colorado State Library; President-elect, Mrs. Elizabeth Adcock, Weld County Library; Past President, Mark Gormley, Colorado State University Library; ALA Councilor, LeMoyné Anderson, Colorado State University Library; and Executive Secretary, Miss Frances Glein, Librarian, Westminster High School, Denver.

Because of poor health Mrs. Eulalia Chapman has had to resign her position with the Bibliographic Center.

On November 1, a new approach to library cooperation was made when nine libraries in the area surrounding Denver agreed to participate in a new Denver-Tri-County Reference Service Project. Libraries included in the project are the Adams and Jefferson County Libraries, the Arvada, Aurora, Brighton, Edgewater, Englewood, Littleton, and Westminster Public Libraries.

The State Library and the Denver Public Library are co-sponsoring this Reference Service Project. Money for operation comes from funds provided by the Library Services Act, matched by State funds and administered by the Colorado State Library.

This service is primarily for those citizens in the Tri-County area who now have no library service. However, any resident is entitled to use the Reference Service without charge through the nearest public library. If the information is not available at the library the question is relayed to the Reference Service Project Headquarters in the Denver Public Library. Here the necessary material is provided in several ways including a regular delivery service.

A Policy and Review Committee composed of librarians representing the area will evaluate the service and suggest ways and means of improving it.

It is hoped that this demonstration will develop into a permanent form of metropolitan library cooperation.

BASIC REFERENCE BOOKS

A tentative list of basic reference sources was made while establishing the Denver-Tri-County Reference Service. It was thought that each member library should own these books. After the list had been prepared a list for the same purpose was received from the San Joaquin (California) Cooperative Reference Service. Both lists were in agreement in all major fields of reference. You may like to compare your holdings, so here is the adapted list:

NEVADA

Nevada's first two-county library system began operating in January 1961 when Commissioners of Lander County entered into a contract with the Elko County Library board for extension of services. In the initial phase of the program the Elko County Library will maintain a community library at Battle Mountain, make bi-weekly visits there with the Volkswagon "book bus" recently retired by the Washoe County Library, and offer library services at the Elko County Library headquarters to Lander County residents on the same basis as to any Elko County citizen. The two counties will be eligible for a bookmobile demonstration when the State Library's vehicle has completed its stint in Washoe and Lyon Counties.

One very tangible result of the federal Library Services Act program in Nevada turned up in Washoe County. The Max C. Fleischmann Foundation of Nevada has made a grant of \$6,000 as half the cost of purchasing and equipping a bookmobile for the Washoe County Library. In making the request for the grant the county library pointed out that the mobile library program using the State Library's vehicle was successful and that foundation's assistance in purchasing the unit would enable the county to maintain their own program while releasing the State bookmobile for use in other

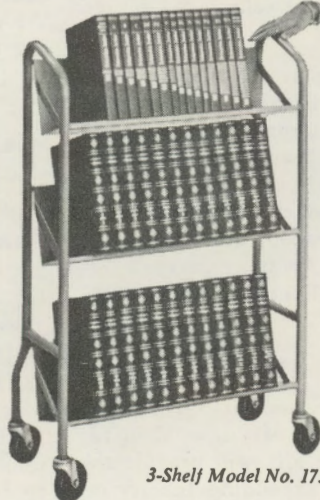
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multi-county demonstrations. According to County Librarian, William E. Andrews, the foundation money will be matched in \$6,000 in federal funds made available through the State Library.

Mrs. Mildred Heyer, former president of the Nevada Library Association and librarian of the Rancho High School at Las Vegas, has been appointed Clark County School Library Supervisor. Mrs. Heyer succeeds Mrs. Clarabel D. Decker who retired in October 1960.

New staff members at the Nevada State Library include Miss Barbara Mauseth, Co-operative Processing Center librarian, and Mr. John Horgan, Documents Reference librarian. Miss Mauseth was previously the bookmobile librarian at the Regional Library in Yakima, Washington, while Mr. Horgan was Circulation Assistant at the University of Nevada in Reno.

NEBRASKA

The Lincoln City Library received a \$300,00 gift from Mr. and Mrs. Bennett A. Martin for construction of a new Main Library in Lincoln. The gift will provide the basic building for an expanding Library on the same downtown site as the present building. The Library is now concerned with locating temporary quarters while their new home is being constructed.

NLA-ISA CONVENTION. Five hundred persons attended the joint convention of the Nebraska and Iowa Library Associations in Lincoln, Nebraska on October 20-21, 1960. Over 45 exhibitors had spaces in the Pershing Municipal Auditorium. Among speakers for the convention were: Ralph A. Ulveling, Detroit Public Library; Mrs. Raymond A. Young, American Association of Library Trustees; Warren Ziegler, Fund for Adult Education; James Ranz, University of Wyoming and Richard Armour.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. A committee of the NLA has been working for the development of library service in Nebraska. Last spring the committee requested the Nebraska Public Library Commission to contract for a survey of Nebraska's libraries and library resources. The Survey Team is headed by Harold Lancour and is aided by Harold

Goldstein and Kathryn Gesterfield. A report on this survey is expected in a few months. Miss Ellen Lord, University of Omaha Librarian is chairman of this committee.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Miss Helen Glau, Librarian at Alexander Mitchell Library, Aberdeen, has resigned as President of the South Dakota Library Association. This was due to her being in the midst of planning a new library building for Aberdeen.

Mrs. Lillian Dennis, Librarian, Huron High School, is SDLA's new President.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Quain and Ramstad Clinic in Bismarck has recently hired a new medical librarian, the first professional in over 50 years history of the institution: Miss Mary Ellen Pippin, a native Californian and a graduate of the University of California Librarian School.

Two additional North Dakota counties initiated county-wide library services during 1960; Morton and Ward counties. Until four years ago North Dakota had two county libraries. Now eleven counties have library service as part of regional libraries or on their own.

UTAH

A bond issue is to be presented to the voters of Salt Lake City this spring for improved public facilities. The program is to include the construction of a new central library as well as safety and sewage facilities.

An \$8,000,000 genealogical library building is to be built in Salt Lake City to house the world famous genealogical collection.

An \$8,000,000 modern archives building is to be built in Salt Lake City to house the Mormon Church Historian's Library.

Early in June, Ruth Vine Tyler, Salt Lake County Librarian and former President of MPLA, will leave for an extended tour covering the South Sea Islands and points of Asia and Europe. She will be joined in New Zealand by her son, Jack, who will accompany her on the latter part of the journey.

The *Utah Library Association* will meet in convention March 17 and 18 at the Ben Lomond Hotel in Ogden.

Mr. Henry Beckstead of Midvale, President of the Salt Lake County Library Board of Trustees, attended the A.L.A. Mid-Winter Sessions in Chicago to help plan a forthcoming workshop for trustees to be held in Cleveland prior to the A.L.A. in July.

He was also a member of the committee which planned the workshop for trustees held in Montreal last summer. His trip was underwritten by the Salt Lake County Library System.

LIBRARY AUTHORITIES TO BE GUESTS IN UTAH

Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers, author, former children's librarian at the New York Public Library, and at present lecturer in library science at U.C.L.A., will be the featured guest speaker of the First Intermountain Conference on Children's Literature, to be held in Salt Lake City, at the Stewart Training School, on the University of Utah campus, June 5th to 10th, 1961, inclusive.

Also as a guest resource person will be Mrs. Ruth Gagliardo from the Kansas State Teachers Association. Mrs. Gagliardo is a former Reading and Library Chairman for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and a dynamic and interesting person, well known to librarians of the Mountain-Plains region.

The sessions, which will include demonstrations, lectures, panels, etc., will all be held in the A.M. hours, leaving the afternoons free for exploration of Salt Lake City and its vicinity.

The conference will carry two quarter hours of credit in either library science or elementary education, and the fee will be \$15.00.

The sessions will be under the direction of Dr. Elliott D. Landau, with Mrs. Virginia Nichols, Salt Lake City School Librarian and a Board Member of the Salt Lake City Library, and Ruth Vine Tyler, Salt Lake County Librarian, as members of the planning committee.

Registration will be limited to 150 to 200 delegates, and it is hoped that parents, teachers and librarians will be involved in the workshop.

KANSAS

The Kansas Library Association has agreed to meet in conjunction with the Missouri Library Association this fall at the Muelhbach Hotel in Kansas City, Mo. October 23-25. Ed Howard, Librarian of the Lawrence Public Library, is 1961 President of KLA.

A contribution of \$250 was voted by KLA to the ALA Headquarters Building Fund for 1961. It is hoped to contribute at least this amount for two more years.

The KLA Grant (once called a scholarship) of \$300 has been raised to \$600. This is an outright grant for the individual chosen among applicants from Kansas wishing to attend Library School. There are no restrictions as to what school is to be attended or where the individual must work when graduated.

Frank Anderson, Librarian of the Submarine Library at Groton, Conn. for the past three years, has returned as Librarian at Kansas Wesleyan in Salina.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ANNUAL REPORT 1960

The Bibliographical Center's 25th year of existence has been a busy one. Figures for 1960 record an all time high for requests submitted to the Center by its members.

In 1960 the Center received 17,472 requests or 2,672 more than were processed in 1959 and 5,257 more than were requested in 1958. March was the heaviest month of the year with a total of 1800 items requested. Of this number 663 came from public libraries; 651 came from colleges and universities and 223 were from state, federal and state library commissions. Business organizations sent in 180 requests; individuals, museums, societies, library associations and churches requested 40 and miscellaneous requests accounted for the remaining 43 of the 1800 total.

A breakdown for the entire year by type of institutions making requests to the Center follows: public libraries, 6,719; college and universities, 5,946; state, federal and state library commissions 2,183; business organizations 1,951; individuals, museums, societies, library associations and churches 315; miscellaneous 358.

Union Catalog

Progress continues in the filing of the supplementary alphabet into the Union Catalog, as well as the defiling project of removing all uncoded Library of Congress cards that appear in the first Library of Congress supplement. Using the completed letter M as an example 174 drawers of cards were eliminated by this process.

The Center maintains one full-time and two part-time filers. In addition all other staff members assist whenever possible in the filing, coding and editing of cards. A special thanks at this time to our volunteer filers.

All 1956 plus imprint acquisitions received from the region are filed in a separate catalog. This catalog is kept current by a staff member in addition to her other duties. Thirty six libraries reported a grand total of 139,600 cards. (See table.)

National Union Catalog

During the year 12,490 locations were reported to the National Union Catalog in Washington, D.C. The Center provides this coverage for libraries who do not wish to report direct.

New Members

The Bibliographical Center welcomed 11 new members in 1960 increasing the number on the roster to 271.

Not previously listed:

The Carnegie Free Public Library
Watertown, South Dakota
Mrs. Mavis H. Collins, Librarian

The Carnegie Public Library
Milbank, South Dakota
Mrs. Margery Tauber, Librarian

Utah State Library
Salt Lake City, Utah
Russell L. Davis, Librarian

Staff

Mrs. Eulalia Chapman, Director; Lucille Durzo; Mrs. Belen Aranda; Ione Dibble; Dawne Shioya; Gladys Gregg; Mrs. Lillian Fisher; Mrs. Olive Rodgers.

In closing, the staff wishes to express their gratitude to Mr. Eastlick, Treasurer of the Bibliographical Center, for his counsel during Mrs. Chapman's illness. To all members a thank you for their personal notes of appreciation and encouragement. It is an expression of successful service to libraries in the region.

REPORT OF THE UNION CATALOG - 1960

	Cards Received— John Crerar Library	Library With- drawals	Additions of 1956-1960 Loaned to DLC	Regional Additions	Circular- izing	Monthly Totals
January	—	11	—	11,654	18	11,683
February	—	—	—	10,671	14	10,685
March	—	75	2,000	9,788	16	11,879
April	1,294	10	1,500	10,250	9	13,063
May	—	65	1,900	14,679	18	16,662
June	—	125	1,600	10,707	10	12,442
July	—	—	—	9,582	4	9,586
August	—	500	1,490	7,339	8	9,337
September	—	—	—	8,742	12	8,754
October	1,006	100	—	13,955	17	15,078
November	—	—	2,000	8,437	20	10,457
December	—	—	2,000	7,087	1	9,088
Year Totals	2,300	886	12,490	122,891	147	138,714

Total Card Additions



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Bibliographical Center for Research - Rocky Mountain Region

Financial Statement as of December 31, 1960

Balance in Colorado National Bank on January 1, 1960 \$ 1,690.98

Income:

Bibliographies— (Coover I	\$ 3.00	
(Coover II	263.60	
(Kitzhaber	2.00	
(Makepeace	52.00	
(Dible	1.00	
		321.60

Memberships:

Coll. & Univ.	\$ 13,955	
Pub. Libraries	8,127	
State, Fed., Den. Pub. Schools, State Library Comms.	4,629.47	
Individuals, Societies, Museums, Li. Assns., Churches	625.00	
Business Firms	3,458.64	30,795.11

Other income:

Miscellaneous reimbursements—postage, etc.	\$ 7.06	
DPL reimbursement for Kraus payment	800.00	
Wagner-Camp payments in 1960	375.00	1,182.06

Total income, plus bank balance on January 1, 1960 33,989.75

Disbursements:

Net salaries	\$ 21,261.23	
Stationery	75.35	
Miscellaneous (includes memberships, card signs, meeting expenses, 'phone calls, express, etc.)	128.81	
Equipment (including numbering machine)	29.92	
Catalog cards	69.00	
Postage	405.33	
Bibliographies	1,857.69	
Travel	120.00	
Taxes—Fed., State withholding, So. Sec.	5,021.70	
Teletype	120.00	
Postage on Second Coover Bibliography	1.98	
Payment to Laura Makepeace	30.00	
		29,121.01

Total disbursements during 1960 29,121.01

Balance in Colorado National Bank on December 31, 1960 \$ 4,868.74

Things Are Shaping Up

By **FORD A. ROCKWELL**

President M.P.L.A.

MPLA Committees

Three committees have been appointed to make studies for MPLA. You will be interested to know who comprise these. Their purpose was described in the Fall 1960 issue.

Recruitment Study Committee:

Russell Davis, Utah State Librarian, Chairman. Members are: Bob Thomas, Salt Lake City Public Library; Joseph Shubert, Nevada State Library; Andrew Hansen, Bismarck Public Library, North Dakota; and Mrs. Evelyn Brewster of the Colorado State Library.

"Bib Center" Study Committee:

Donald Wright, Lincoln Public Library, Chairman. Members are: Charles Bauman, University of Wyoming Library; Robin Burt, Utah State Library; Horace Moses, Topeka (Kansas) Public Library; and Lt. Col. George V. Fagan of the U.S. Air Force Academy Library.

Committee For Study of Undergraduate Library Courses:

Miss Ruth Hansen, Library Department, Emporia State Teachers College, Chairman. Members are: Mrs. Hattie Knight, Brigham Young University; Miss Lucille Hatch, School of Librarianship, University of Denver; and Miss Loretta Darling, Homestake Library, Lead, S. Dakota.

Dean Stallings of North Dakota Agricultural College Library at Fargo will continue in charge of making MPLA financial loans to students. If you know of a worthy person, please get in touch with Dean. Stuart Baillie of the Denver Library School will also assist in this.

Cheyenne Meeting.

Claude Settlemire of the Boulder Public Library will assist with Exhibits at the MPLA convention in Cheyenne. Claude, Daniel Seager of Greeley and Ford Rockwell visited Cheyenne on Saturday, February 18 to make arrangements for the meeting. Three speakers have been signed for the convention and things are really shaping up for a worthwhile get-together. May Gillies of the Wyoming State Library and Lee Mortensen are local representatives for MPLA and working with a truly practical turn to make the arrival and stay of MPLA members a convenient one. By the way membership dues have been coming in, indications are that interest is high. Be sure you are in the act by being a paid-up MPLA member. Dan Seager is a dandy treasurer and deserves your cooperation.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER AT ALA MIDWINTER

COUNCIL MEETS

The Rocky Mountain Bibliographical Center for Research Council met February 1, 1961 at 1:00 P.M. in the Polynesian Room of the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. The following persons attended: Horace Moses, President, (Kansas); Stuart Baillie, Ralph Ellsworth, George Fagan, Claude Settlemyre (Colorado), A. G. Trump, Dorette Darling (S. Dakota), Ben Richards, Ford Rockwell (Kansas), Norman Clarke (N. Dakota), R. C. Janeway (Texas), and Lyman Tyler (Utah).

Mr. Moses called the meeting to order and reviewed the "Crisis" which the Bibliographical Center is facing in its 25th year, with a change of director, revision of the constitution, unsatisfactory financial support, and examination of purposes, scope and functions, present and future, as contributing factors. He read the annual report of the Center and reviewed the action of the Executive Committee at the November 10th meeting. Mrs. Chapman's resignation and the Committee's action on her status with the Center were noted. The Treasurer's Report was distributed and discussed.

The need for a study evaluating the Center and determining its future functions was acknowledged by those present as action necessary before the appointment of a director. Mr. Ellsworth reported that the seven state supported colleges and universities felt that a radical examination of the Center was needed. He also suggested the

Council on Library Resources might consider providing funds for a study of the Center.

Mr. Rockwell reported that a committee of MPLA is examining the relationship of the Center and MPLA. He also noted that MPLA has limited funds which might be used to help finance a study of the Center. Mr. Janeway suggested that the Southwest Library Association Executive Board would hold a meeting the following week and might consider a contribution to finance the study. He said his institution found the services of the Center extremely valuable.

Mr. Settlemyre reported on the work of the Constitution Committee. Mr. Moses announced the Bibliographical Executive Committee meeting to be held in Denver on February 17th.

Mr. Ellsworth moved the Executive Committee present a request to the Council on Library Resources for funds for an immediate study of the Center. This would be prior to the appointment of a director. Motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the Finance Committee to the Executive Committee in November, regarding fee formulas, was noted, examined in part, and received. No further action was taken on this report.

Mr. Moses announced the annual meeting of the membership of the Bibliographical Center would be held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, during the MPLA meeting (August 31-September 2).

The meeting adjourned.

Dorette Darling
Secretary Pro Tem

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER AT ALA MIDWINTER

OFFICERS AND

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On Wednesday, January 25, 1961, a group of interested librarians met to discuss the future of the Bibliographical Center. This was an informal meeting without agenda and without structure. It was called at the request of Ralph E. Ellsworth, who is one of the original Trustees of the Center, and presently a member of the Committee to Appoint a New Director. Those present were:

Mr. John Eastlick, Librarian, Denver Public Library, Treasurer, Bib. Center.

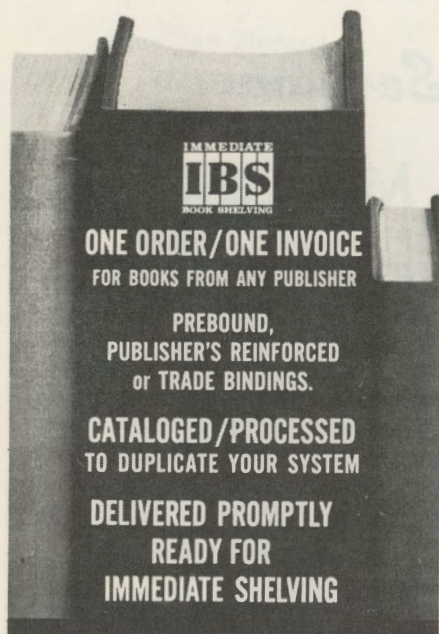
Mr. Ralph Ellsworth, Director of Libraries, University of Colorado, Trustee Bib. Center.

Mr. Ellsworth Mason, Librarian, Colorado College.

Mr. Claude Settlemire, Librarian, Boulder Public Library, Vice-Chairman, Bib. Center.

Mr. Walter Babbitt, Denver Public Library.

Mr. Gordon Bennett, Librarian, Colorado State Library.



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Mr. LeMoyné Anderson, Librarian, Colorado State University.

Mr. Stuart Baillie, Librarian, Denver University.

Mrs. Victoria Barker, Librarian, Boulder Laboratories, National Bureau of Standards, Chairman Executive Committee Bib. Center.

Because those present felt that this meeting was very valuable, another meeting is to be held on Friday, February 17, 1961, at 9 A.M. (Please use the back door of the Denver Public Library). In addition to those present at the previous meeting it is hoped that, the Officers and Executive Committee members will be able to attend. An invitation is hereby cordially extended to the above, and to:

Mr. Horace S. Moses, Librarian, Topeka Public Library, Chairman Bib. Center.

Mr. Paul Knapp, Librarian, The Ohio Oil Co., Secretary Bib. Center.

Mr. Richard M. Fletcher, Stearns-Roger Mfg. Co., Member Exec. Committee.

Miss Dorette Darling, Librarian Homestake Mining Co., Member, Exec. Committee.

Dr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian Emeritus, Denver Public Library, Member Executive Committee.

Mr. Ford Rockwell, Pres. MPLA Wichita Public Library.

The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss basic assumptions and to make conclusions and recommendations regarding the future role and status of the Bibliographical Center. It will again be informal, will be unofficial, and will have its main value in the exchange of present ideas and perhaps the formulation of new ones.

Mrs. Victoria S. Barker,
Chairman, Executive Committee

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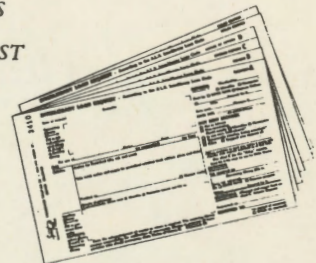


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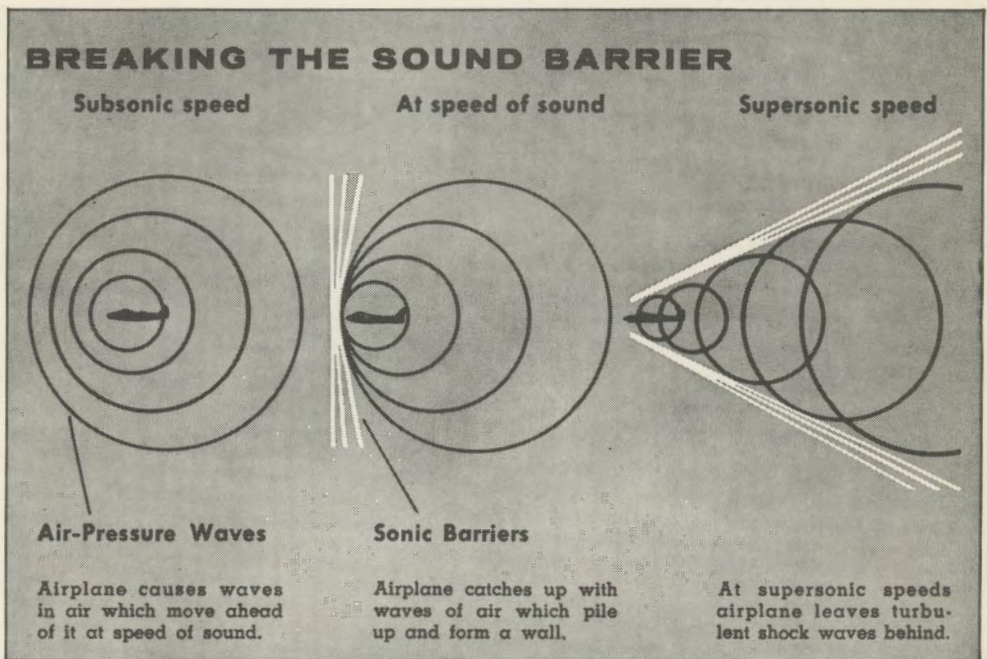
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