

# Mountain-Plains Library Quarterly

PUBLISHED BY THE MOUNTAIN - PLAINS  
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## CONVENTION ISSUE

COOPERATION IN COLORADO

UTAH REPORTS ON QUARTER OFF PLAN

STATE GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

WHAT TO DO AND PLACES TO SEE  
IN WYOMING

PROPOSALS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER



Summer 1961

# MOUNTAIN-PLAINS LIBRARY QUARTERLY

VOLUME VI

SUMMER, 1961

NUMBER 2

Official Publication of the Mountain-Plains Library Association

Subscription Rate: \$2.00 per year

## CONTENTS

Cooperation in Colorado .....	3
Utah Report On Quarter Off Plan.....	8
State Grants Administration.....	9
What To Do and Places To See in Wyoming.....	11
Regional News Pickups .....	12
Proposals For Bibliographical Center.....	15-21



### AMERICAN BINDERY

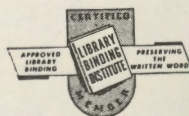
We use the latest equipment to give you

- ★ Better bound books
- ★ Lettering that lasts
- ★ Best in beautifully designed covers
- ★ Careful handling and rapid service

Transportation will be paid both ways

Write today for our price list

914 Jefferson  
Topeka, Kansas





# 1 source 1 responsibility

BUCKSTAFF — since 1882 — a most self-sufficient and respected maker of the finest institutional furniture. Wholly-owned facilities include a sawmill, dry kilns, plastic laminating plant, chair and table factory — all located on a 20-acre site in an area where expert wood craftsmanship has never been the exception — but rather — a tradition — a matter of local pride. And, because BUCKSTAFF is all this, it means you deal with one dependable source and centralized responsibility. It means also that you get these highly desirable, exclusive library furniture advantages . . .

*the  
quality  
kind*



- ▶ Resilyte high pressure plastic surfacing in a selection of matching wood grains at no extra cost.
- ▶ Most extensive use of 5-Ply Maple Veneered Panels for added durability and attractiveness.
- ▶ Widest choice of chairs specifically created for library use.
- ▶ Assurance of more closely matched components since Buckstaff, only, designs — manufactures — finishes all of its own furniture.

**THE BUCKSTAFF COMPANY** ■

library furniture division ■ oshkosh, wisconsin

For complete information

American Paper & Supply Co.  
444 S. 2nd West, Salt Lake City, Utah

American School Supply Co.  
2301 Blake St., Denver 5, Colorado

Bowlus School Supply Co.  
1015 N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kansas

Colburn School Supply Co.  
P.O. Box 720, Grand Forks, N.D.

Educators Supply Company  
309 N. Lawler St., Mitchell, S.D.

University Publishing Company  
1126 Que St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

**WHY IT PAYS TO  
STREAMLINE  
YOUR LIBRARY**

*Why it is better to rebind  
instead of prebind:*

New publishers bound books are in great demand and circulation. When they are later rebound and put into circulation it gives the book another new book-like stimulant of circulation. In this way you get this surge of circulation twice instead of only once.

*Rebind your books the Capital City way,  
it pays. Write for our  
attractive prices.*

**CAPITAL CITY •  
BOOKBINDERY**

4827 Prescott

Phone IV 8-6320

Lincoln 6, Nebraska

**THE COLORADO  
NEWS COMPANY**

(Div. of Amer. News Co.)

1525 Wazee  
Denver 2, Colorado



**DISTRIBUTORS TO THE  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA**



*We supply books from all publishers  
and will fill your orders promptly.*

*Books . . . and Service*

**from McCLURG'S**

McClurg's, with over half a century of specialized library service, is equipped to serve you well! Our staff is skilled in the handling of Library, School and College book orders.

We welcome your patronage . . . and the opportunity to serve you.

**A. C. McCLURG & CO.**

333 E. Ontario St.

Chicago 11, Illinois

*"Serving Librarians Is Our Business"*

# COOPERATION IN COLORADO

It is reasonable to believe that in this day and age we are all aware of an area in librarianship known as "cooperation." In the *haute mode* of research libraries it is grudgingly conceded, and less often enthusiastically endorsed, that cooperation is not only fashionable but even beneficial to an institution.

Unfortunately, among many librarians the full implications of cooperation are not understood, or more frequently are misunderstood. One purpose of this discourse is to open the channels of communication. We hope to reveal some new information, to dispel some fears and threats, and, finally, to provoke some thought and discussion.

We agree with Professors Tauber and Wilson that the development of ways and means of cooperative undertakings has been one of the most significant contributions that research libraries have made to scholarship in the United States. Many authorities proclaim that this effort to increase cooperation has been accompanied by clumsy imperfections, however. Cooperation, it seems to us, "can only be appraised in the light of the limitations under which university libraries are forced to function."<sup>1</sup>

"There are—there must be—limitations upon library expansion. But these limitations apply to all libraries. No university has an unlimited budget. Meanwhile, there is unnecessary duplication everywhere. Everywhere there is needless competition. Everywhere there is unplanned expense and the struggle to meet special needs, often of a temporary character. Everywhere there are research projects for which a given library does not have the necessary materials at hand—materials which, though they may be duplicated in the little-used resources of another library, can be built up independently only at substantial expense with painful delay."<sup>2</sup>

## The Association

A recent manifestation of cooperation which takes cognizance of the limitations of higher education is an organization called the Association of State Institutions of

By **LE MOYNE W. ANDERSON,**

Director of Libraries  
Colorado State University

Higher Education in Colorado. Membership in this group includes the seven public-supported colleges in the states. This Association has a long history and has been dedicated to a simple proposition that a common understanding of mutual problems and goals can best be realized through regular discussions. It began as an exclusive presidents' association. Regardless of the original intent, the Association has grown into a more formal group with the creation of a staff directorship.

This growth was dictated by the demands of many segments of the population, particularly the legislative community. In Colorado there has been a genuine effort among legislators and other interest groups to study the man-power utilization, the space-utilization, and other areas of higher education in the state colleges. The information requested by these groups has been unlimited. It became apparent that a united front in many areas of reporting could best be presented through the Association. This group was further formalized with the creation of nine councils to promote a more effective and comprehensive approach for carrying out its activities. These councils include: deans of faculty, deans of graduate schools, business managers, registrars, deans of students, directors of public information, natural resources specialists, directors of extension, and librarians.

## The Council of Librarians

The primary purpose of the Council of Librarians is to help the institutions which the librarians represent to raise the quality of teaching and research by providing better academic library service. The Council is organized to assist in remedying serious deficiencies in the higher educational program

of Colorado—the lack of adequate library service.

Under this program, the Council is concerned with the basic objectives of all college and university libraries, which, in turn, are based on the following objectives of the parent institution itself:

1. To assist in carrying out the instructional program of the institution;
2. To secure, organize, and service books, periodicals, documents, and other library materials used in the instructional program;
3. To provide the physical facilities and equipment that will assist in the using of library resources;
4. To instruct students in the effective and efficient use of the library and the library materials;
5. To assist and cooperate with faculty members in their instructional programs;
6. To fulfill the library requirements of graduate students and faculty members engaged in research;
7. To encourage the students to develop the habit of self-education in order that books and libraries may contribute to their intellectual development in future years;
8. To encourage extra-curricular use of library materials;
9. To cooperate with other libraries in the community, region, and elsewhere.

The libraries are primarily teaching and research instruments of the state academic institutions with which they are affiliated. The staff, the administrative organization, and the physical facilities are planned to implement teaching, learning, and research by the use of all library materials.

## The Problems

### Interlibrary Loans

The lending of materials by one library to another is an example of successful library cooperation. Although it is recognized that interlibrary loans have done much to foster scholarship, many areas of study remain. Costs, recognition of responsibilities by borrowing libraries, and promotion of

smooth relationships between libraries bear investigation.

Tremendous progress has been made in the development of new areas of communication. Devices such as teletype, facsimile transmission, and closed circuit television cannot be overlooked. As one scholar of librarianship has indicated, "The virtual disappearance of wrapping and mailing packages of materials for interlibrary use is not an impossibility for the future."<sup>3</sup>

### Cooperative Cataloging

Investigations in the areas of cooperative cataloging are worthy of consideration. For example, a service to coordinate the cataloging at several libraries appeals to us. Unusual linguistic, bibliographic, and subject materials and personnel could be handled through centralization. We submit that if a centralized agency were organized, the member libraries could accomplish more in keeping their records up-to-date. The obvious result would be a card catalog which would be more useful to the patron.

### The Union Catalogs and Bibliographical Centers

A study of the participation in the Bibliographical Center for Research in Denver is long overdue. Is the primary purpose of the union catalog to help locate specific titles for readers met by the Bibliographical Center? Is the Center compiling bibliographies and check-lists of unlocated research items for interlibrary loans to the fullest? Are the special services, originally conceived in the Center, such as supplying cataloging classification data, providing a researching service, identifying published information, and notifying members of the locations of new titles, being accomplished? Does the Center distribute the burden of interlibrary loans to assist in the prevention of unnecessary duplication of lesser-used materials? Does it provide information on the lacunae of the collections in the region? What has the Center done in assisting in exchange programs of the libraries?

Are Bibliographical Centers uneconomical, on the other hand? It has been suggested that a completed *National Union Catalog* will make bibliographical centers superfluous. Would further advancements in elec-

tronic communication systems make a single, complete national catalog more beneficial than a widely-distributed network of regional catalogs?

### **Collections**

Everyone recognizes the impossibility of a single library acquiring all the extant published material. The needs for controlling size and establishing lines of cooperation are evident.

The principle of specialization of collections is of primary importance. A program for controls of financing, the rejection of unimportant gifts, the reciprocal use, the legal difficulties, and the reproduction of materials of the collections are all areas to be considered.

Despite the difficulties in obtaining a high level of cooperative specialization in collecting, can we formulate plans for the member libraries? Informal and formal arrangements have existed in many localities in this country. In addition, international cooperative ventures such as the Farmington Plan are well known to most librarians.

### **Storage Libraries**

We have asked ourselves, are storage libraries, such as the Midwest Interlibrary Center, the answer to problems in Colorado? Would a library such as this actually be a pool of research materials for the entire higher educational system of the state? How would the books be selected? Would material removed from customary shelves hamper the research for anyone? This area of cooperation may be worthy of study by the Council.

### **Photographic Projects**

Microreproductions have developed during the past few years with increasing intensity. We are aware that microfilm has been used to reduce the need of sending original material through interlibrary loan. It is also advantageous in gaining storage space through the elimination of bulky library materials. Another value lies in the availability of materials which are not obtainable in the original format. Should the Council formulate microreproduction projects, we ask? Should we acquire cooperatively microfilms of source materials in

other libraries? The possibilities in the area of photography are almost infinite with microprints, microcards, microfiche, and minicards offering unlimited possibilities for libraries in the future.

### **Library Administration**

A free exchange of ideas on the administration of libraries—a comparing of notes as it were—is a desirable program for the Council. The standards of personnel, budgets, accounting, physical plant, methods of operation in the broad areas of readers' and technical services are a few important problems from which discussions could prove profitable for all.

### **Inter-Institutional Relationships**

We believe that careful planning among all libraries of the Council will avoid needless duplication of service and will insure cooperation and mutual understanding. Since last September, inter-institutional library borrowing privileges have been rendered impartially to students and faculties of the Association. This policy was our first cooperative accomplishment. Our goal is to open our respective library facilities to all staff members or students of higher education in Colorado.

### **Non-State Institutions**

It became apparent very early in the formation of this Council that a complete effort at cooperation in the state could not be limited to the colleges of public-supported institutions. It is obvious that the programs, the goals, the resources of all research libraries and academic libraries should be considered. An organization of this scope was initially impossible within the framework of the Association. We have maintained consistently, however, that cooperative efforts are not limited to the members of the Association.

### **Specific Proposals for Implementation of the Program**

The preliminary study of the chief librarians of the seven state-supported institutions of higher education indicated an interest in cooperation. The presidents of the Association approved unanimously the objectives of the Council. Our colleagues in the non-state colleges and research libraries

*Expert Service on*  
**MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
*for*  
**ALL LIBRARIES**



**Faxon's Librarians Guide**  
*Free on request*



For the very best subscription  
service at competitive prices — ask  
about our Till Forbidden  
IBM-RAMAC plan.



**F. W. FAXON CO., INC.**

83-91 Francis Street Boston 15, Mass.

*Continuous Library Service Since 1886*



**SCRIBBLER'S  
BOOK  
COMPANY**

1030 13th Street  
BOULDER, COLORADO

**Books of all publishers  
for libraries and schools**



**We can supply in trade or  
reinforced bindings.**



**We specialize in  
WESTERN AMERICANA.**

of Colorado have endorsed our goals in anticipation of local applications and benefits to their respective organizations.

As a result of our inquiries and discussions, the Council of Libraries proposed the following areas of cooperative librarianship for immediate consideration:

(1) Cooperative processing

A study was suggested to investigate the possibility of establishing a cooperative processing program among the academic libraries. This program could result in the responsibility for the acquisitions (not selection) and the cataloging (not the classification) of each title requested by a member library to be handled by another member according to geographical definitions. A service could be charged by the rendering library on a unit-cost basis or a credit system.

For example, the University of Colorado would be designated as the responsible library for processing all materials acquired from Germany. Immediately upon selection of a publication available from Germany, a member library, e.g. Colorado School of Mines, would send the request to C.U. The University of Colorado, in turn, would purchase the title through its regular acquisitions channels, process all bills, catalog the title upon receipt, and ultimately forward the book and catalog cards to the School of Mines, together with a bill for the book plus the unit-cost charge, or a credit memorandum. This arrangement would utilize the language skills of the staffs of the members without duplicating unnecessarily, or without adding to a backlog of unprocessed materials.

(2) Interlibrary loans

A study was recommended to determine the feasibility of transmitting interlibrary loans directly from one member library to another by special courier. The resultant savings in time for the patron and for the library could be exceedingly important. Con-



ceivably, the study could incorporate a demonstration phase in which a vehicle would be operated on a short-term, experimental basis.

### The Request

The Council of Librarians has submitted a request to a national non-profit body for a grant to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of implementing the cooperative processing and interlibrary loan phases of the long-range program. Specifically, we requested monies to enable us to employ a librarian for one year to study the competence of special language skills of our respective processing staffs, the acquisitions program of our group, and other problems. We hope to begin this study by the fall of 1961.

We are confident that our proposal will be reviewed sympathetically. We believe that the backing from a national agency will surround our project with a status that will be helpful in dealing with the faculties and administrations of various institutions in the state. We are also conscious of the fact that if we succeed in achieving a central acquisitions and processing operation and a plan for interlibrary loan programs for a group of college and university librarians in Colorado, it would establish an idea that could have regional and national influence.

We believe that we can be successful in establishing a program of cooperative activities even though the idea may have failed elsewhere. We sense this success as a result of: the enthusiastic response to the idea among the librarians in our group and the presidents of the institutions in Colorado; our geographic setting; and the economic necessity.

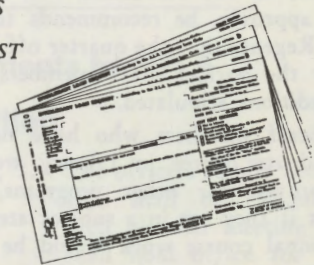
### References

1. Wilson, Louis R. and Tauber, Maurice F. *The University Library*. New York, Columbia, 1956, p.449.
2. Blegen, Theodore C. "The Scholar Looks at Inter-Library Cooperation." *Library Quarterly*, 20:15, January, 1952.
3. Wilson, op cit., p.457.

## SIMPLIFY YOUR PROCEDURE IN BORROWING BOOKS

Use this uniform approved loan request form. Get faster service, also improve inter-library relations. Six part form for requests through your biblio center or four (4) part for borrowing direct from libraries.

FREE  
SAMPLES  
ON  
REQUEST



WOEHRMYER PRINTING COMPANY  
750 ACOMA STREET DENVER 4, COLO.

## BOUND-TO-STAY-BOUND PREBOUND BOOKS HAVE L.A.L.\*

Redwood — a symbol of  
Long Active Life

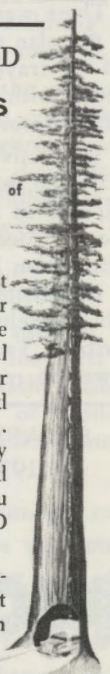
\*Long Active Life

Books prebound in our plant last and last and last and keep their attractive looks. These durable features make any book a real asset to your library. And our service is complete, careful and quick to save you expensive time. So, in the long run your library comes out on the profitable end of the cost question, when you buy BOUND-TO-STAY-BOUND Prebound books.

We urge you to write for our literature and catalogs listing about 16,000 popular juvenile titles in stock for immediate delivery.

**NEW METHOD** Book Binding Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
"BOUND-TO-STAY-BOUND" PREBOUND BOOKS  
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS



## Utah Report On Quarter Off Plan

Librarians in the region may be interested in plans being made by University of Utah staff members under the quarter off program for self-improvement. Under this plan, at the end of seven quarters of service, staff members with the rank of Technical Assistant, or higher, are allowed a quarter with full pay for self-improvement.

Plans must be submitted, in writing, to the Librarian for his approval and then given to the Academic Vice-President. If he approves, he recommends to the Board of Regents that the quarter off be approved for the various staff members, under the conditions stipulated.

Staff members who have not earned a graduate degree in Library work are not approved for other programs, ordinarily. Yet if they are in a subject area where additional course work would be more valuable, exceptions are sometimes made.

Likewise, if they already have a graduate library degree, then course work in a subject field is strongly recommended.

There was some debate at the beginning of the plan regarding the use of the quarter off for travel. Such travel usually has to be linked with visits to Libraries and study of Library problems.

The University Medical Librarian, several years ago, was granted a quarter off to permit her to attend an international conference of Medical Librarians in Europe. The Circulation Librarian was permitted to take a University sponsored tour of Europe which included formal study and report writing. Two other staff members were allowed to report on European Library hold-

quarter off to take an intensive course in German. She felt her reading knowledge was, frankly, inadequate. The course she took featured nothing but German for eight hours a day.

Later the same staff member used a quarter off to earn a second graduate degree in Library work.

ings on Utah. Incidentally, their findings were quite horrifying. Books which were far from scholarly, such as *Wife No. 17*, showed up in far more libraries abroad than did such a scholarly study as Lowery Nelson's *Mormon Village*.

One special subject area Librarian used a quarter off to earn a second graduate degree in Library work. Under the programs approved for this summer, three staff members will be studying in graduate Library schools. One will be traveling and studying the arrangement of reference materials and reservation of space in reading rooms. Another will be looking over curriculum materials centers. Still another will be studying Utah histories.

The record of the staff in recent years seems to indicate that a chance at three months away, with full pay, for a change or additional training, is taken advantage of much more frequently than were the old sabbatical leaves which gave a full year with 60% of pay.

While some of the staff are lost to other institutions on the basis of their self-improvement, the University is still committed to the idea that it is better to have a staff which is continually improving itself, and which then becomes more desirable to other institutions, than to have one which simply works eleven months of the year until retirement.

L. H. KIRKPATRICK, Librarian  
University of Utah

ESTABLISHED  
1933

VISIT OUR BOOTH  
AT CHEYENNE

Write for Our  
Library Brochure



**MCGREGOR** Magazine Agency  
MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS

Providing a Complete Wholesale Magazine Subscription Service

## STATE GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

The Colorado State Library has announced regulations to govern the new State Grants to Public Libraries Program, which will be started with the beginning of the state fiscal year on July 1, 1961. Manuals and application forms were mailed to the more than 120 public libraries in the state on June 1.

Libraries to be eligible for the basic grant must meet three basic requirements: (1) a Legal Library Board; (2) Free Public Library service; and (3) Minimum local support of at least 75 cents per capita for municipal libraries, 50 cents per capita for county libraries or 35 cents per capita for multi-county libraries. They must submit either a formal application by July 15, including a plan for the use of the grant, or indicate their intention of applying sometime between July 15 and December 15.

Only two types of grants will be given this first year,—the basic grant to libraries (described above) and professional training grants to staff members of libraries which can qualify for the basic grant. The professional training grants will include a full tuition grant; several partial year tuition grants; and registration reimbursement to workshops which the State Library plans to organize throughout the state. The basic grant, with a minimum amount of \$200, may be used by libraries for any stated purpose except construction or purchase of buildings, rental or maintenance of buildings or debt reduction.

Distribution of the funds will be according to a formula based on a per capita unit. Qualifying libraries serving over 10,000 and counties serving over 25,000 population will be given one unit value per capita. Libraries in towns of 5,000 to 9,999 and counties serving 10,000 to 24,999 will get two units value per capita. Towns under 5,000 and counties under 10,000, will get three units value per capita. The formula is also weighted for libraries serving in a library system, with an additional factor of 5 units value per square mile added to the grant. (Weld County appears to be the only fully developed system in Colorado to date). The cash value of a unit will be determined when all applications have been received

and eligibility checked. Then the number of eligible units will be related to the sum available for distribution, which will be \$85,000. Roughly 5% of the total appropriation of \$100,000 will be allocated to the professional training grants, 85% to the library grants, and the balance used for administration.

The new grants program will be assigned to Mrs. Cynthia J. Willett of the State Library staff, currently Area Supervisor in Northeast Colorado.

## Amendments to MPLA Constitution

Article IV, 1. The officers of the association shall be elected at each biennial meeting and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are elected.

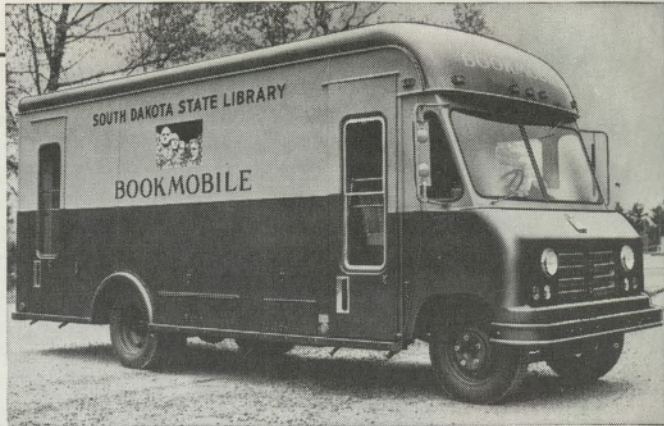
Article V, 3. -----the board shall meet prior to each biennial meeting, once during the interim year, etc.-----

Article VIII, 4. By vote of the executive board at two consecutive (annual) meetings, a section may be discontinued when its usefulness ceases. (eliminate word "annual").

### Amendments to MPLA By-Laws

Article I, 2. Annual dues shall be due and payable the first of January of each calendar year (instead of "following the regular annual meeting.")

*President's Note:* The word "annual" needs to be changed to "biennial" in the Constitution and the By-Laws except that dues should remain as due annually. The above amendments are examples of such changes with Articles I, 2 of the By-Laws a necessary change to have an annual control of dues.



MAIN INGREDIENT  
OF THIS  
EFFICIENT  
BOOKMOBILE . . .

**COOPERATIVE  
PLANNING!**

- Every Gerstenslager Bookmobile is a happy combination of two elements . . . the librarian's own requirements and the company's ability to incorporate these needs into an efficient unit. Book capacity, floor planning, crew requirements, heating, lighting, air conditioning and fixtures are all considerations. Your Gerstenslager representative is prepared to help you . . . ready to show you how to get the most for the least cost. There's no obligation—write or phone for a meeting at your convenience.

This new Bookmobile for the South Dakota State Library has 16' of usable space behind the driver's seat for a 2400 volume book capacity. Driver's seat swivels for use at check-out desk. 110-volt and 12-volt combination fluorescent lights for both shoreline and self-contained 12-volt power. Three 24" x 24" ventilating skylights and ventilating door sash for warm weather comfort.

# GERSTENSLAGER BOOKMOBILES

THE GERSTENSLAGER COMPANY • WOOSTER, OHIO • CUSTOM BODIES SINCE 1860

## What To Do and Places To See In Wyoming

WLA members are excited and thrilled over the prospects of being hosts to the MPLA conference, and we are looking forward with great anticipation to your coming to Wyoming.

As all states — Wyoming is proud of its many spots of beauty and of interest. So that you may not miss some of these interesting spots, and so that you may plan your trip to the best advantage, we suggest you try to include at least some of these places on your itinerary.

### CHEYENNE AND VICINITY:

State Capitol group—between 22nd and 25th Streets and between Warren Avenue and Carey Avenue.

State Library—in Supreme Court Building.

State Museum — in State Office Building.

State Capitol—gold leaf covered dome.

Laramie County Carnegie Library, 22nd and Capitol.

Warren Airforce Base Library, just west of Cheyenne.

Warren Airforce Base is the former Ft. D. A. Russell, which played such a significant part in the history of the West.

Jim Baker's cabin—on grounds of Frontier Days park—of interest to "history buffs."

Wyoming Hereford Ranch — world famous ranch east of Cheyenne.

### ALONG HIGHWAY 30 WEST OF CHEYENNE:

Remount Ranch—former home of Mary O'Hara, and setting for *My Friend Flicka* and *Green Grass of Wyoming*. Is now a dude ranch — fabulous food! (Meals by reservation).

Veedawoo Glen—picnic area in Medicine Bow National Forest—fascinating rock formation and natural amphitheater.

If you can spend the weekend:

Do travel State Highway 130 west of Laramie (and visit our University campus en route) through the snow-capped Snowy Range—granite peaks with cobalt blue lakes at their feet. Saratoga Inn—Saratoga—fishing, golf, plunge, marvelous food.

Battle Lake—south and west over continental divide—beautiful mountain lake on whose shores Edison conceived the idea for the filament in his incandescent light.

### NORTH OF CHEYENNE:

Ft. Laramie National Monument — this fort on the Oregon Trail was one of the most historic in all the west.

Other sites of historic interest are found near Guernsey.

If you have more time:

Do plan a trip to our Teton National Park—the Alps of America.

Or you might want to spend some time at a dude ranch—just riding, fishing, hiking and having fun. (For more information write Wyoming Travel Commission, State Capitol Building, Cheyenne).

Other spots of interest in the state:

Yellowstone National Park

Devil's Tower National Monument.

Ft. Bridger Historical Landmark and Museum.

Hot Springs State Park at Thermopolis —world's largest hot springs (flows 18,600,000 gallons every 24 hours).

Natural Bridge—near Douglas.

Hells Half Acre—west of Casper.

Shell Canyon, between Greybull and Sheridan.

Jackson Hole Wildlife Park and Federal Elk Refuge.

Many museums and historic sites.

These are only "teasers"—we have many more places of interest—and breathtaking scenery. Wyomingites are always delighted to help you find these areas of interest.

We welcome you to Cheyenne and Wyoming—and hope you bide a while and experience true Wyoming hospitality.

MARY READ ROGERS  
Editor *Wyoming Library Roundup*

## Regional News Pickups

*Jerome Cushman*, Salina (Kansas) Public Library will become Head Librarian of the New Orleans Public Library September 1st. Jerry's interest and enthusiasm will be a real loss to MPLA.

*Thomas R. Buckman* is to be the new director of the University of Kansas Libraries, succeeding Robert Vosper. Mr. Buckman has additional degrees in speech and drama and a master's in Scandinavian Studies. He assumes full duties September 1st.

*Dennis Stevens* is the newly appointed Librarian at Hutchinson, Kansas. Formerly with the Denver Public Library he came to Hutchinson from Kilgore, Texas.

*Carl Deal*, Administrative Aide with the Wichita City Library, becomes Assistant Head of Acquisition at the University of Kansas Libraries in August.

*Ford Rockwell* will teach two courses for Syracuse University School of Library Science July 10-August 18.

*Jack Pitzer* is the new Assistant Director of the Lincoln (Nebraska) City Library. He was formerly for several years with the Circulation Department at the University of Nebraska Library.

*Miss Helen Oeschger* has become Vice President-President Elect of the Nebraska Library Association. Miss Oeschger, Supervisor of School Libraries, Omaha Public Schools, replaces Donald Wright who is now in Chicago with ALA as director of the Small Library Project.

*Mrs. W. O. Albrecht* replaces Miss Katherine Casey as librarian at Rocky Ford (Colorado) Public Library.

*John Eastlick* will continue teaching at Denver School of Librarianship this summer.

*Mrs. Fifi Snyder* replaces Miss Ruth Brown as librarian at Sterling (Col.) Public Library.

*Mrs. Thea Gamble* retired May 1 after more than 30 years as Librarian at Golden. The Golden Public Library has now become part of the Jefferson County system.

*Dr. Malcolm G. Wyler* as founder of the "Bib." Center, was made a permanent honorary member of the Executive Committee.

*Mark M. Gormley*, Associate Director of the Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins, will become Executive Secretary of the ALA Association of College and Research Libraries. He moves to Chicago at the end of the summer.

*Miss Isabel Nichols*, of the staff of the University of Denver School of Librarianship, was honored at the annual May breakfast of SL alumni with a gift in her name of a scholarship fund. This fund now totals more than \$1,000 and is in recognition of twenty years with the DUSL faculty.

*Mrs. Cynthia J. Willett*, president of C.L.A., gave the keynote talk at the Idaho Library Assoc. annual meeting, May 5-7, in Sun Valley. Conference theme was "Cooperation for Quality Libraries".

*Mrs. Dorothy Belcha*, School Librarian of Wray (Col.) will study this summer at Colorado State College at Greeley by being the Josephine Halvorsen Morris summer scholarship of CLA.

A fact finding survey of Nebraska libraries requested by NLA and Nebraska Public Library Commission is scheduled for completing about July 1st. Questionnaires on book collection, circulation and services are about completed by the 260 public libraries. Four visits to the state have been made by the survey team. Dr. Harold Lancour is the director of the survey. Dr. Harold Glodstein and Mrs. Katherine Gesterfield, also of the University of Illinois, and Dr. Richard Videbeck of the University of Nebraska comprise this survey group

### More Building Activity News

The Utah State Legislature has authorized Utah State University at Logan to plan a \$2,800,000 library and appropriated \$1,600,000 for the initial phase.

Voters in Hastings, Nebraska, approved a \$379,000 bond issue for a new public library. Several months ago the children's department was moved to temporary quarters when the basement of the present building was declared unsafe.

The 1961 Kansas State Legislature approved \$1,800,000 for east and southwest

additions to the main library at the University of Kansas. This will allow for 1,200 more readers and 850,000 more books, or double the present capacity.

Voters in Wichita, Kansas, approved a bond issue for a new \$2,400,000 main library, at the same time approving a \$12,600,000 civic auditorium.

Sheridan College at Sheridan, Wyoming, has completed a new \$765,000 library (plus \$16,000 for equipment) at the amazing cost of \$12.90 per square foot. Its capacity is 30,000 volumes and will accommodate 500 students (enrollment is now 364). Mr. Frederic Thorne-Rider, local philanthropist gave the first 1/4 million, Whitney Benefits gave the second 1/4 million and the remaining sum was voted in by the college district. Ion McClain, Librarian, writes "the library has advanced in the truest Alger fashion from abject rages to simple riches in its eleven short years. It was moved from its old home in a 14 room wing of a former hospital to new and completely adequate quarters."

### TRIAL CLASSIFIED AD

University of Nebraska Libraries: Positions open this summer.

1. Assistant Acquisition Librarian \$6,000 (Lincoln)
2. Public Service Librarian.....\$5,500 (Lincoln)
3. Senior Assistant Librarian.....\$5,500 College of Medicine (Omaha)
4. Assistant Librarian.....\$5,000 Acquisition Department (Lincoln)
5. Assistant Librarian.....\$5,000 College of Medicine (Omaha)

Five thousand dollars is the entrance appointment salary for applicants with a fifth year master's degree and little or no experience. All librarians have appropriate academic ranks with corresponding responsibilities and privileges, including a fifty dollar annual travel allowance for out-of-state professional travel. One month vacation. Group life insurance and medical care and hospitalization insurance are available. All employees are under federal Social Security and also the University's own non-contributory plan. Apply to Frank A. Lundy, Director.



## PERMA-BOUND BINDINGS FOR PAPER-BACKS

Hertzberg - New Method - now has developed a hard binding for Paperbacks.

*Write today for full information.*



**HERTZBERG-NEW METHOD, Inc.**

VANDALIA ROAD  
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH

### Executive Committee Minutes of Meeting

12 May 1961

**ROLL CALL** The Chairman of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order at 9:20 a.m. in the Board Room of the Denver Public Library. Members of the Committee present were: Mrs. Victoria Barker and Richard M. Fletcher. Others present were: Stuart Baillie, John T. Eastlick, Paul Knapp and Elizabeth Wellshear. Committee members absent were: Dorette Darling, Horace C. Moses (ex-officio) and Dr. William C. Wyer. As necessary business needed to be conducted in spite of the absence of a quorum, written approval of the action of this meeting has been obtained from the absent members of the Committee. The others present were officers and members of the Committee on Appointment of a New Director. The Chairman read the proposed agenda and it was accepted. The minutes of the February 17 meeting were read and approved.

**DIRECTOR OF BIB CENTER** John Eastlick reported that the Committee on Appointment of a new Director had received the names of seven librarians who were or might be interested in the position. Of these, two were recommended for consideration by the Committee.

One candidate who was in Denver at the time of the meeting, was invited to meet with the Executive Committee just before lunch. She indicated her interest in the position and the future she thought the Bib Center might have. The Committee was impressed with her qualifications.

The Committee discussed the qualifications of the two principal candidates and various other ramifications of their candidacy. John Eastlick was instructed to determine the other candidate's interest in the position.

The Committee was authorized by the Executive Committee to appoint one of the two candidates, in the order named by the Executive Committee.

## BYLAWS

The Bylaws were read, section by section. Suggestions for corrections were made for referral to the Bylaws Committee.

## NOMINATIONS

In order to be in accord with the proposed Bylaws it was agreed that the nominating Committee at the meeting of 17 February 1961 be altered slightly to reflect the proposed structure for the Bibliographical Center. The nominations become:

- Mrs. Victoria S. Barker, President, Bibliographical Center
- Mr. Ellsworth C. Mason, Vice-President, Bibliographical Center
- Mr. Daniel A. Seager, Secretary, Bibliographical Center
- Mr. John T. Eastlick, Treasurer, Bibliographical Center
- Mr. Stuart Baillie, Member, Board of Trustees
- Mr. Richard Fletcher, Member, Board of Trustees
- Mr. Gordon L. Bennett, Member, Board of Trustees
- Miss Dorette Darling, Member, Board of Trustees

The concentration of officers from Colorado is deliberate. An effort is being made to revitalize the Bibliographical Center. In order to accomplish this, several meetings will be required during the next year. The location of many officers in or near Denver will make these frequent meetings possible.

## FALL MEETING

The members of the Bibliographical Center will meet in Cheyenne during the M.P.L.A. Meeting. It was recommended that at least a two hour block of time be secured at the Cheyenne meeting preferably near the middle of the session. This would permit time for honoring Mrs. Chapman, for discussing the proposed Bylaws, for election of officers, for a talk presenting a visionary glimpse of what the Bib Center could become, for introduction of the new Director of the Bib Center (who is expected to be appointed before then) and for discussing proposals which may be presented.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) Paul Knapp  
Secretary



# BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

### Proposals by Mrs. Victoria S. Barker

(Librarian, Boulder Laboratories Library,  
National Bureau of Standards)

A meeting of the Officers, Executive Committee Members, and other interested members of the "Bib Center" was held *February 17* at the Denver Public Library. This morning and afternoon session resulted in an agreement that a new Director should be sought for the Center. Mr. Eastlick offered a listing of qualifying points as a guide to this search and these were accepted. Several matters were discussed, such as a flat use-fee based on the number of requests, the current budget, where there might be a membership meeting in the off years of MPLA's meeting, etc. Mainly, an analytical study of the Center's 1960 Annual Report was made by Mrs. Victoria Barker, Chairman of the Executive Committee with her thirteen proposals drafted as a result of the study.

1. That the Bibliographical Center continue to fulfill its functions as a regional union catalog, and that it expand these functions as a liaison between the libraries of the region and the National Union Catalog.
2. That the Bibliographical Center spend a year attempting to negotiate changes in its activities and support along these lines;
  - a. That all requests for location, information and service be channeled through the state library agency of each state, whether a state library or a state library commission, with a view to sharpening Bibliographical Center activities by having it answer questions and locate only those items which are outside the local resources of each state. If the state library is unable or unwilling to act, the state university library should be contacted.
3. That the Bibliographical Center, in its billings, and financial statements, credit the Denver Public Library with whatever fee it sets, for housing, utilities, and custodial services, and that these appear also in the debit column under its costs.
4. That the Bibliographical Center no longer process interlibrary loans for the Denver Public Library. That all locations in DPL be turned over to its interlibrary loan personnel in the same way that it is turned over to the interlibrary loan personnel in all other libraries. That new agreements be reached by the libraries contributing locations to the catalog and the DPL regarding charges for interlibrary loans.
5. That Bib. Center have definite programs of priorities for its referrals to location for works which are available in several libraries in the region.
  - a. That these priorities be worked out separately for serials and non-serials.
  - b. That these priorities be agreed to by all libraries contributing to the union catalog.
6. That Bib. Center turn back all its requests for bibliographical aid to the re-
  - b. That contributions be on a state basis according to use, so that the state agency pays its pro-rated share of costs, these being re-apportioned every biennium. The first biennium would be charged on the basis of the use reported in the 1960 annual report.
  - c. That in this way the Bib. Center serve every library in the member states, after the requests have been screened by the state agency. There will be no membership fees for individual libraries.
  - d. That contributions to the regional catalog be negotiated with the state agencies and the league libraries in the state.

- ference staff of the library from which the patron comes. In most cases this will be to Denver Public Library, Denver University Library, and the various high school and college libraries in the city of Denver. That the Bib. Center be prepared to help in these matters whenever the resources and abilities of the reference libraries of these institutions have been exhausted.
7. That as far as possible the bibliographic resources of the Bib Center, except those needed for location, be sold to the libraries in the region with the largest similar collection which these bibliographies supplement, so that identification work can be turned over to the largest bibliographic collection in the region; that the end in mind be that scholars may consult the catalogs of the large European libraries in one place, using the French in conjunction with the catalogs of the former large German collections, the Italian catalogs etc. The purpose of this proposal is for Bib. Center to work to complete the existing collections, instead of supplementing them. That Bib. Center be considered a patron of these larger collections for identification purposes when needed.
  8. That Bib. Center be financed by payments by member libraries until the state-based finances can be worked out, and that this be continued in each state until such time as a state system can be inaugurated. That the contributions be based at present on \$2.00 per item, and that each library be billed for its contribution, based on the previous year's performance, before the 1st of February each year. That each year the total costs be divided by the total requests, for the item cost. That any expansion funds needed be included in the total costs, as determined by the Executive Committee.
  9. That it be considered one of the main functions of the Bib. Center to initiate, encourage, and sponsor, new cooperative activities and agreements among the member states and the libraries in those states. That it request suggestions from all libraries in all states.
  10. That a new constitution be adopted immediately to make the officers and Executive Committee able to function, and that another constitution be proposed as such time as the state-centered organization can be realized.
  11. That the sponsorship by state and regional library associations be codified by a statement of their responsibilities and privileges.
  12. That the Bib. Center sponsor the development of libraries by dealing only with librarians of organizations, and that new businesses without libraries be encouraged to name a member of their staff to negotiate interlibrary loans. That state and regional library associations be requested to have committees to aid new organizations with professional advice concerning setting up new libraries.
  13. That its name be changed to the Regional Catalog of the Rocky Mountain-Plains Region.



**IMMEDIATE  
IBS  
BOOK SHELVING**

**ONE ORDER/ONE INVOICE**  
FOR BOOKS FROM ANY PUBLISHER

**PREBOUND,  
PUBLISHER'S REINFORCED  
or TRADE BINDINGS.**

**CATALOGED/PROCESSED  
TO DUPLICATE YOUR SYSTEM**

**DELIVERED PROMPTLY  
READY FOR  
IMMEDIATE SHELVING**



Write for booklet and complete information on how the IBS Plan can serve your library.  
**CARL J. LEIBEL, INC.,**  
1236 S. Hatcher Avenue, La Puente, Calif.

*Pre-bound Juveniles- 3700 Titles*

*Best Readers 1st 3 Grades - 795 Titles*

95% OF TITLES IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES

**BE SURE & COMPARE OUR PRICES**

*You'll Like Our Sudden Service*

**DON R. PHILLIPS**

**PARAGON BINDINGS**

**P. O. BOX 57, VANDALIA, MICH.**

**Table III Support by states as compiled from annual report, 1960**

State	Number of Libraries	Number of Requests	Amt. Paid 1960	Amt. should be paid, pro-rated costs at \$1.70 each request
Arizona	5	425	\$ 945.00	\$ 722.50
Colorado	111	10,621	15,373.55	18,055.70
Kansas	28	1,235	2,012.00	2,099.50
Missouri	1	65	250.00	110.50
Nebraska	8	95	345.00	161.50
Nevada	1	373	300.00	643.10
New Mexico	22	749	1,105.00	1,273.30
North Dakota	3	219	135.00	372.30
Oklahoma	1	47	50.00	94.00
South Dakota	19	634	885.00	1,111.80
Texas	19	959	2,211.50	1,631.70
Utah	9	1016	1,730.00	1,727.20
Wyoming	26	778	1,410.00	1,322.60
Others, (Outside region)	7	11	135.00	18.70
<b>Total:</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>17,227</b> (300 less than total on monthly tally)	<b>\$26,887.05</b>	<b>\$29,322.00</b> ( <b>\$29,121.01</b> total cost reported in financial statement)

**LIBRARIANS!**

**THE JOB:**

Positions immediately available in new branches, subject departments, technical services, children's work, and bookmobiles.

**THE SALARY:**

Annual Salary Survey recommends \$464-\$575 for July 1, 1961. (Experienced librarians may start above minimum.)

**THE PLACE:**

Los Angeles, where the climate is always good.

**THE FUTURE:**

Good opportunity for professional growth and promotional advancement in a growing system; 35 librarian promotions within the last 12 months.

For additional information write to:

Personnel Officer

Los Angeles Public Library

630 W. 5th Street Los Angeles 17, California

# Explanation of Proposals

by Mrs. Victoria S. Barker

## I. Introduction.

These proposals are the result of a detailed study of the Annual Report 1960, the "Statement of Overall Current Functions", which are four pages appended to the Annual Report, and the attached pages of "Requests Submitted; Loans Arranged; Fees; For the Year 1960." These statements were prepared by the staff of the Bibliographical Center, and distributed to the members of the Executive Committee and Officers, Feb. 8, 1961.

The statistics presented have been tabulated into two tables, the summary of which is appended to the proposals. In the tables, the Requests Submitted statistics record the total number of requests whether by phone or mail, and do not distinguish simple calls for location in Denver Public Library from requests for circularization throughout the region or the nation. They also do not distinguish between requests filled and requests not located. The Loans Arranged figure, however, means that a loan was accomplished through the submission by the Bib. Center, of an original request to the lending Library because of the knowledge that the Library had the item desired. There is no count of repeat loans on periodicals, and hence it is difficult to equate the amount of service requested or received by a given Library, with the service it has rendered to other libraries. 39 libraries did all the lending. It should also be noted that no breakdown has been made between periodicals and books borrowed. Also, no breakdown has been made between levels of borrowing, i.e. popular or scholarly works. We have the statement of some of the larger lending libraries that they are lending out of state many items, and doing reference work on many questions, which could be taken care of in the state from which the request originates.

It would be preferable to have discussed these suggestions personally with the members in the various states. On January 25 I sent a letter to all 267 members of the Bibliographical Center, and in it asked all mem-

bers to send me comments and opinions concerning their needs and the Bibliographical Center's potential to serve those needs. I received 8 replies, 2 of them weeks after the deadline requested. I therefore concluded that the 67 members who pay over \$100.00 per year and the 10 elected members of Council would be the members who should be informed and concerned. Of the 8 replies, 6 offered to pay more if needed, and all mentioned interlibrary loans as their major use of the Center.

An "on the scene" study of the activities of the Center was not made, as this and other details seemed to be the business of an administrator, and should be referred to the new Director.

In thinking about the proposals to be presented, three of the factors to be considered are recent developments and may well influence the future toward which the Center will move. First of these is the Library Services Act. The American Library Directory shows that each state now has either a State Library, a State Library Commission, or both, which could develop under the Library Services Act to give broader service to the small libraries within its state. It is possible that the Bibliographical Center could give enlightened encouragement and support to the development of services within each state, which would expand the demand and meet the needs of popular library service. The second factor is the resurgence of the book catalog. One facet of this is the forthcoming appearance, in the Spring of 1962, of the 3d edition of the Union List of Serials, and the appearance in 1961 of the New Serial Titles ten year cumulation, through Sept. 1960. The reprinting of foreign national bibliographies, and the National Union Catalog, also makes changes in the resources of the area of the Bibliographical Center both in holdings and in concepts of cooperation. The third factor is the establishment of the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City and its demonstrable ability to service the science needs of the area through the use of microfilm and Copyflo.

In the discussion of the proposals, I hope it will be clear whether we are thinking in terms of periodicals, or in books. Again, I hope it will be clear whether we are dis-

cussing scholarly use, meaning that we are often trying to identify and locate unique materials or whatever we are thinking about what I will call a popular library movement.

The proposals parallel in many instances those of the Swank report on the Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center and the recent Metcalf report on Cooperation Among Maine Libraries. But each conclusion in each report must be carefully examined to determine the reason for the proposal, as the three regions vary greatly not only in size and communication, but in types of libraries and types of service available and needed.

There seem to be points in the Statement of Overall Current Functions on which comments could be made, but they are largely administrative matters which are the concern of a Director. These proposals aim at basic changes in both function and financing. It is my firm conviction that the Bibliographical Center has a much needed opportunity to coordinate and lead its members into a cooperative future with tremendous benefits, as yet unimagined. It can accomplish this only if it views itself as a scholarly center to aid research, and resists the temptation to be another library.

## II. Tables.

Table I gives the state totals, as well as a breakdown by types of libraries. It shows the preponderance of members and of financial support to be in Colorado. In several instances, the state totals of support seem to show on approximation of the correct amount for the service rendered to the libraries in that state. But the discrepancies for individual libraries are enormous, and reveal that a basis for establishment of fees which is easily computed, but which is adjustable, is much needed. The Actual Cost (Amount Which Should be Paid) item is reached by dividing the total budget by the total items processed. Table II shows that only 31 out of 260 libraries pay within \$5.00 of the per item costs.

Table II figures are based on a payment of \$2.00 per item, which I projected as a fair increase due to increased costs and need for increased salaries, etc. I feel that getting this figure below \$2.00 per request should be accomplished by cuts in cost through economies in operation, or perhaps

by charging a different fee for located items and non-located items, or items difficult to identify. Table II shows a small percentage of fees which should go unchanged for the present services. It also shows little correlation between states or types of library and adequacy of the fees.

Table III is a summary of tables I and II, and as such was distributed with the proposals when they were originally made.

## III. Proposals - Discussion.

Rather than going through the Annual Report, I would like to go through the proposals item by item, as was done orally when they were presented to the officers, Executive Committee, and other interested librarians at the meeting on Feb. 17, 1961.

1. This proposal recognizes that the Bibliographical Center gives excellent location service, and that this location service and its function as the Interlibrary Loan Service of the Denver Public Library are the major uses made of it by its members. I do not know how it selects the items reported for the region to the National Union Catalog. Only 36 of the 267 members are reported to be listing their holdings in the Bibliographical Center, and only a fraction of the 36 have listed their past holdings, recording only current additions to their libraries.

2. This proposal is based on the fact that all the states from which members of the Bibliographical Center come, have a State Library, a State Library Commission, or a State University Library. Many have all three and all have two of these. Each of the state library agencies lists itself in the ALA directory as having interlibrary loan service available. Therefore it is thought that if the popular books being sought are requested within the state it would accomplish several things: 1) it would improve the service to the borrowing library if the book is available, by lessening the time it takes to receive it; 2) it would increase the use of the state-supported agency; 3) it would allow a funneling of all requests from a state through a single agency to the Bibliographical Center; 4) it would make it possible for the Bibliographical Center to spend more time on the difficult-to-locate items, by weeding out much of its local work for popular items; 5) it would increase the service of the Bibliographical Center within each

state because it would then serve every library within the member state, instead of only those which happen to belong. In other words, the support through the state agency or state university library would include all.

The Bibliographical Center would always stand ready and eager to supply any services needed by scholars whose needs are beyond those of the state's own resources. The state library agency could make referrals to the Bibliographical Center.

3 This proposal acknowledges the debt the Bibliographical Center has to the Denver Public Library for its housing and custodial services. However, DPL's need to be in close contact with its public are not necessarily the geographic needs of a bibliographical center which is serving as a super-agency beyond the resources of the local libraries. The majority of its regional services will be by mail, phone, or telegraph. The contributions of the DPL should be explicitly stated and charged against Bibliographical Center overhead and the Bib. Center administration should add these charges to its cost-per-item figures.

4. This proposal attempts to deal with the fact that no book can be borrowed from the Denver Public Library on interlibrary loan except through the Bibliographical Center for Research. If the Denver Public Library wants to charge for interlibrary loans, it has every right to do so, but it should be put on that basis, and not on the basis of service from the Bibliographical Center for Research.

5. This proposal is designed to help equalize the load now put on lending libraries. Only 36 of the libraries list their holdings, and therefore they bear the brunt of the lending. A study of Table I will reveal many interesting things about the lending patterns. These, of course, are just those referred to libraries by the Bibliographical Center, and do not cover any direct requests between libraries.

The matter of referrals becomes very important when we consider interlibrary loans of periodicals, because these are the most difficult to lend because of their being needed at home, and often they are the most difficult to locate. The Union List of Serials, 3d ed., will appear in the spring of 1962, and the ten year cumulation of New

Serial Titles is scheduled to appear in 1961. However, the usefulness of these two volumes must be considered in the light of the fact that several of the large libraries in Colorado (the heaviest borrowers as well as the heaviest lenders) are not listed completely in the new editions. This means that those smaller libraries which happen to have their serials listed with the Bibliographical Center are requested for material which often is available elsewhere, just because it is more obvious that they have it. Also should be considered the fact that these two volumes intend to give only representative coverage instead of complete coverage within regions.

6. This proposal is based on the idea that most of the individuals using the Bibliographical Center are also citizens served by some other library, and that the Bibliographical Center should not be called upon for service until the resources of the library and the librarians of the home library have been exhausted. When the Statement of Overall Current Functions speaks of spending three or four hours often to teach methods of compiling a bibliography (page 1, paragraph 5) and serving as a training ground for students of research (page 3, paragraph 5) I have the uncomfortable feeling that the Bibliographical Center is usurping the work of the reference librarians from which the patron comes. This, of course, adds to the Bibliographical Center's cost without cutting the costs of the home library of the patron.

7. This proposal is basic to the concept of the Bibliographical Center, and with proposal No. 13 is designed to promote discussion of what the Bibliographical Center really is. If it is an identifying and locating agency, should not much of its work be referred to the reference staff of the largest library or university library in the state, *before* it is submitted to the Bibliographical Center? It seems to me that the Bib. Center might be compiling Reference Handbooks of the region to locate the scholarly bibliographies available. It also occurs to me that the Bib. Center collection may be duplicating in many cases bibliographies already available elsewhere in the region, while other bibliographies are not available anywhere. To know the wisdom of this proposal, we

should know how often each of the foreign national bibliographies is used, and for what purpose. Is the information available elsewhere? Are there gaps in the regional collections which should be filled? Would the libraries fill these gaps if they were pointed out by the Bibliographical Center? How many of the bibliographies are used for location, and how many for identification? Are these questions related to the language facility of the librarians involved?

8. This proposal is based on the assumption that single memberships by each state are preferable to memberships by individual libraries in the state. I understand that this plan is already in operation in Nevada, and explains why there is only one membership from that state. However, the plan of state membership would have to be explored carefully before its feasibility could be determined for each state. In the meantime, the Bibliographical Center would not want to diminish its service to any of its present members. This proposal also includes a use fee, to be a little more than is now paid, but to cure the inequities which now exist in the payments. It is felt that the \$2.00 fee might be cut by economies of operation, but a preferable system would be to have a lower fee for services which require less time, and a higher fee for searches which are more time consuming. This proposal aims at having a uniform set period for which the fee is charged, and a definable basis for the amount named as the fee.

9. This proposal is to encourage the Bibliographical Center to communicate fully with all its members, and to take the initiative in proposing ways of solving problems on a cooperative basis. There are dozens of projects which come to mind which the Bibliographical Center could profitably sponsor and see to a conclusion. It would have time for this if it were serving only at the scholarly level, or beyond the limits of the present resources of each state. And it would serve all libraries in each of the member states without regard to their financial ability. This suggestion is to encourage the Bibliographical Center to assume its obligation and opportunity to develop dynamic leadership for the whole region.

10. The proposal is in line with the pro-

posed new By-laws, to be presented at the Cheyenne meeting, August 31.

11. This proposal recognizes MPLA as a sponsor of the Bibliographical Center, and that the Colorado State Library Association includes the Director on its Board of Directors. There are members from each state covered by MPLA in the Bibliographical Center, and there are also members from four of the six states which are members of the Southwestern Library Association, and from Missouri, which is not a member state of either. It would be rewarding and businesslike to have this relationship stated.

12. This proposal attempts to state the development responsibilities of the Bibliographical Center.

13. This proposal is added to emphasize the fact that the present actual work of the Bibliographical Center is not reflected in its name. It is a matter of utmost importance that the membership decide whether it regards it as a regional catalog, only, or whether it wishes to support the Bib. Center's leadership potential and encourage it to strengthen regional resources through cooperation, united action, and carefully developed agreements.

## The Dieter Book

### Binding Co.



*the utmost in  
colorful binding*

*fashion covers  
for library books*

*periodical binding  
at its best*

*nowhere else can you get  
as good a binding for  
so little cost*

**denver, colo.**

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS  
LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Wichita City Library  
Wichita 2, Kansas

BULK RATE

PAID

Wichita 2, Kansas

Permit No. 162



*For high fidelity performance,  
Highest Quality Protection*

## All-New Plastic Record Case — exclusive with **GAYLORD**

Music never looked so beautiful or circulated so safely. The convenience features and built-in quality of Gaylords' exclusive new Plastic Record Case add years of life and extra appeal to any record album.



Complete visibility of  
front and back covers.

Album cover slides neatly into front of the transparent vinyl sheath. No need to slit, tape or mount . . . and information on both sides of cover is fully visible. Record slips into lint-proof envelope that opens into the binding for safekeeping. Rigid back is encased in the protective vinyl sheath.

Cases are made for one, two or three records as shown above. Cover of extra strong 12-point vinyl slides smoothly for easy shelving.

*Order a supply today!*

Style No. 1261 (holds one record and album cover):  
\$1.25 each in minimum orders of one dozen.  
\$1.15 each in lots of one hundred.

Cases for two and three records, slightly higher.

Transportation charges paid.

**65**  
YEARS OF SERVICE  
1896-1961

*LIBRARY SUPPLIES*

**Gaylord Bros., Inc.**



SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
STOCKTON, CALIF.