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InULA QUARTERLY

Vol. 10

No. 3

Fall 1979

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InULA Quarterly is a publication of the Indiana University Librarians Association. Articles, book reviews and news of interest to members should be submitted to Heidi Hoerman, Cataloging Department, Library E350, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Publications Committee: Rosanna Blakely, James Mullins, Debora Shaw, Louise Spear, William Welburn, Heidi Hoerman, editor.

NON-SYSTEM SPECIAL LIBRARIES AT IUB;

AN OVERVIEW

Ruth Beasley is a graduate student in the Graduate Library School, IU-B.

Special libraries which are in academic settings and are not affiliated with the university library system have received little attention in the literature of either academic or special libraries.¹

In an attempt to find out how many non-affiliated special libraries were on the Bloomington campus of Indiana University, a survey was conducted in 1977. Although some of the specific responses may be out-of-date, this summary report was requested by the *InULA Quarterly* in order to illustrate the extent and the diversity of such collections at IUB.

The following definition of "special collection" was used: 1) the collection is limited to material in a specialized subject field or fields, or to particular form(s); 2) "intensive information service" has been described as a reason for the existence of the collection; 3) it is sponsored by an organization with a non-library purpose; and 4) it has been accumulated to serve the needs of a limited group of specialists in carrying out the aims of the sponsoring group.² All collections were included which met the above criteria and were not considered a part of the IU library system. Official IU administrative collections (e.g., DS&S Magnetic File Library which contains student records, payroll, etc.) were excluded.

Starting with the IU Telephone Directory and interviews with students, faculty, and administrators, a list of 122 potential special collections was compiled. Using a structured telephone interview schedule, 77 units which met the selection criteria were located and surveyed.

Many of these collections are already well-known to IU librarians (e.g., the Archives of Traditional Music) and others have names which clearly illustrate their roles at IU (e.g., West European Studies Reading Room). There were some surprises, however (e.g., the Linguistics Club, which collected pre-publication information and sold the resulting abstracts on an international basis).

Twenty-three of the collections (30%) felt that their materials were mostly duplicates of materials available elsewhere on campus. Reasons given for duplication of the Main Library or branch libraries were variations on a theme of "convenience" for their own staff or students, frequently involving what was described as restrictive check-out policies at the official libraries.

Another 30% of the collections, however, reported holding materials unique to this campus and an additional 14% described their materials as unique in the state or the midwestern region. Over a fourth (26%) stated that their holdings were unique at the national or international level.

Although no attempt was made to collect complete financial information, almost half (49%) reported that IU was a primary funding source at the time of the survey, but that they had also received outside funding at some point in their histories, and 22% had outside monies in 1977. Twenty agencies and foundations were specifically cited as money sources and several have individual endowments. Thirty-six percent of these libraries were receiving donations of materials and 10% collected fees or generated income. Three units were entirely self-supporting and operated on revolving funds.

Even though most of these collections stated that they will admit or give services to anyone who asks, the actual usage was best typified as being to either IU-affiliated individuals or to people outside of IU. A third of the libraries (33%) have no non-IU usage while 16% have a non-IU usage rate of 50% or more. Two collections reported that all of their usage is by non-IU people or groups.

No attempt was made to describe or to evaluate these libraries in terms of holdings or organizational factors such as catalogs, staffing, or other standard measures. The thrust of this survey was to establish the existence of special documents that were not a part of the library system and to document that many of these collections were active in roles that had relationships with an environment external to the university.

As competition for scarce funds continues, further research on these non-affiliated libraries might provide useful information to both the official library system and the university.

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1. Genaway, David C., and Edward B. Stanford. "Quasi-departmental libraries." *College and Reseach Libraries*. May 1977. pp. 187-194. (A report of 67 such libraries on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus in 1974)
2. Johns, Ada W. *Special Libraries, Development of the Concept; their Organization and their Services*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1968. pp. 110-112.

THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Daniel Rubey is Assistant Archivist of the Indiana University Archives.

Archives differ from libraries in a number of ways, but primarily in the fact that an archive is created to meet the individual needs of a particular institution. The records in an archive are generated by one institution and assembled for official purposes. This gives the records a basic unity, even though they may include more different kinds of materials than would ordinarily be found in a library. Since archives must respond to the specific needs of the institutions they serve, they vary as widely as the institutions themselves, and their histories are intimately connected with the histories of the larger organizations.

The history of the Indiana University Archives began in the flames of the 1883 fire which destroyed the gothic-style Science Building on the old Seminary Square campus at Second and Walnut Streets. The library, the Owen Museum, David Starr Jordan's ichthyological collection, and many of the administrative records of the University were lost in the fire. (Some important exceptions were the Board of Trustees minutes for 1838-1859 and the Faculty minutes from 1835 on.)

Efforts were begun to gather and preserve what records remained of the early days of the University in its incarnations as Indiana State Seminary (1820-1828), Indiana College (1828-1838), and Indiana University (1838-present). These materials were kept in the "President's file room" in Maxwell Hall until the completion in 1936 of Bryan Hall, a new administration building containing a space specifically designed and engineered for archival purposes. The Archives area consists of five levels and approximately 5000 square feet of floor space adjoining the President's office.

The Archives are not a part of the University library system. They report to the President and the Board of Trustees through the office of the Vice President for Administration.

The Archives are charged by the Board of Trustees with the responsibility for collecting, preserving, processing, managing and servicing the official records of the University. These records consist primarily of the minutes of the Board itself, the Faculty Council and various administrative committees; non-current files of administrative offices; legal documents including abstracts and deeds, agreements, contracts and copyrights; instruments of gift and bequest, bids and building contracts; financial records; architectural drawings for University buildings; and University publications including announcements, books, brochures, bulletins, catalogs, monographs, newsletters, programs and studies. In addition, the Archives holdings include some personal and professional papers of Indiana University presidents, administrators, faculty members and celebrated alumni; the only nearly complete run of the *Indiana Daily Student* extant; published histories and reference works on Indiana University; biographies; reminiscences; news releases and clippings files; photographs; some faculty, staff, student and alumni publications and bibliographies; and other numerous and varied materials.

The primary task of the Archives in preserving and servicing University records involves a good deal of research in addition to the more routine tasks of accessioning, preserving and repairing, cataloging and filing. Because of the confidential nature of many Archives records and the difficulty of doing research in the great number and variety of records groups, the Archives stacks are closed. All documents and files are retrieved by members of the Archives staff who are familiar enough with the holdings and the history of the University to know how the answer to a question can best be approached.

Requests for information from within and outside the University community fall into a wide range of categories. Among them are questions about specific individuals ("Did my grandfather graduate from IU and what was his major?" "What did B. F. Skinner teach when he was on the faculty?" "What was my salary for the years 1939-1941?"), questions about the history of the University's physical structures ("When was Owen Hall built?" "What is the Wellhouse?" "What is the history of the Thomas Hart Benton murals in the auditorium?"), and questions about the history of the University as an institution ("How did the University's curriculum evolve?" "When were women first admitted?" "When did the Board authorize a certain action?" "What was the rationale behind the development of regional campuses?").

Questions about specific individuals draw on a wide variety of records groups—biographical files, personnel records, Commencement programs, the *Arbutus*, the *Daily Student* and other publications, and general administrative files. Currently the Archives are assisting Dr. Eleanor Roehr of the President's Office in preparation of a volume which will update Burton D. Myer's *Officers of Indiana University, 1820-1950*. One of the more unusual requests the Archives have had in the past year was a request from the British playwright Adrien Mitchell for copies of the poems and plays of William E. Moenkhaus (a 1929 IU graduate in music, campus cult figure, Dada poet and friend of Hoagy Carmichael and Bix Biederbecke, who died at the age of 28) for inclusion in a jazz play about the 1920s. The material was provided and used by Mitchell, and the play, "Hoagy, Bix and Wolfgang Beethoven Bunkhaus," was produced recently in London.

The history of particular buildings and structures on campus is a favorite topic for undergraduate papers, and in recent years the Archives have provided materials for these papers to a large number of students. Information about some of the more popular subjects for such research has been gathered together and placed in a convenience file called the "Historical File" for easy access by the staff. Recently the Subcommittee on Historical Preservation of the University Heritage Committee prepared an application to have the University's "Old Crescent" buildings (the buildings on the North and East sides of Dunn's Wood) placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The preparation of that application drew heavily upon archival materials. Subsequently the Archives supplied a copy of the application and other materials to the International Services Office to be used in preparing a brochure for a walking tour of the area.

Finally, it is as a source for research in institutional history that the Archives records are the strongest and most fascinating. Requests for information about the University as an institution cover a wide variety of areas. Administrators want to know how a particular policy evolved or when it became an official practice, the dates of specific Board decisions, the exact details of contracts or agreements. Historians want to know how the institution itself evolved within the larger contexts of political, economic, social, and intellectual history.

Professor Thomas D. Clark's four-volume history of Indiana University drew extensively on the Archives holdings, but even Clark's work inevitably leaves many areas not fully explored. The memoirs of Chancellor Herman B. Wells, completed in draft this August, have made heavy use of Archives files for their account of the growth of the University during the Wells presidency. There is a great deal of current interest in departmental histories. The Archives have contributed extensively to a recently completed history of the Psychology Department, provided information for a history of the Psychological Clinic, and are currently providing materials for a Ph.D. thesis on the history of the Audio-Visual Center. Professor Theodore Bowie has used Archives files in preparing a historical study of the exhibits mounted by the Fine Arts Department. A considerable amount of research has been undertaken by the Archives in recent months on the history of women at Indiana University, attempting to define the development of the University's policies with regard to both student and faculty women.

The first person to hold the official title of Archivist was Mary B. Craig, who served in the Archives from 1943-1977. Currently the Archives staff consists of the University Archivist Dolores M. Lahrman, who served as Assistant Archivist from 1962-1977, Assistant Archivist Daniel Rubey, Archives Associates David Warriner and Rhonda Nathan, and Archives Clerks Candace Kimura and Larry Platter.

THE LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH, INC.

Joan Scherer Brewer is Assistant Librarian in the Institute for Sex Research, Inc.

It could be claimed that the Institute for Sex Research came into being as the result of an unsuccessful literature search. In 1938, the Association of Women Students successfully petitioned Indiana University for a course on marriage. Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, a biology professor who had supported the petition, was asked to teach the course. A methodical scholar, Dr. Kinsey soon discovered that very little scientific knowledge about human sexual behavior existed. That unsuccessful search led him to begin to collect data by interviewing students, colleagues and, eventually, people throughout the United States. In 1947, in order to guarantee confidentiality for the interview records and to clarify ownership of a growing library of sex-related materials, the Institute for Sex Research was established as an Indiana private non-profit corporation. Royalties from the first two studies reporting on the interview data, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, were used to augment the collection. Royalties from these publications continue and are used to purchase current materials.

In 1957, as the result of a landmark legal decision, the Institute won the right to import erotic materials for research purposes, and to send such materials through the mail. A portion of that decision restricted the use of the collections to qualified scholars with demonstrable research needs. For example, a graduate student must bring a letter from a faculty member documenting academic status and specific research needs in order to be admitted to the library.

Dr. Kinsey also considered the scope required for a collection supporting research in human sexuality. In *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, he provided an acquisition policy that the ISR still follows:

... there is no aspect of human behavior about which there has been more thought, more talk, and more books written. From the dawn of human history, from the drawings left by primitive peoples, on through the development of all civilizations... men have left a record of their sexual activities and their thinking about sex. The printed literature is tremendous, and the other material is inexhaustible. For bulk, the literature cannot be surpassed in many other fields, for scholarship, esthetic merit, or scientific validity it is of such a mixed quality that it is difficult to separate kernel from the chaff, and still more difficult to maintain any perspective during its perusal. It is, at once, an interesting reflection of man's absorbing interest in sex, and his astounding ignorance of it; his desire to know—and his unwillingness to face facts; his respect for an objective, scientific approach to the problems involved—and his overwhelming urge to be poetic, pornographic, literary, philosophic, traditional, and moral. Fortunately, the scientific observer is not called upon to judge the merits of these diverse and contradictory approaches. All of them give evidence of what people think and do sexually, and that is sufficient to make them scientifically significant.

Although there was no master plan for development of the library, it has become a collection covering three major areas—social and behavioral sciences, erotica, and sexual ephemera. It is divided into two sections—the library and the “Archives,” which contains films, slides, photographs, flat art and art objects. The Archives collection includes examples of erotic motifs in both fine art representations and the trashiest vending-machine novelties. An attempt has been made to show the full range of erotic production, and to sample historical periods and cultures. Again, it is important to note that no public funds are used to acquire this material.

Since the literature of sex is multidisciplinary, the social and behavioral sciences collection of over 45,000 items includes material drawn from practically every field—biology, psychology, sociology, anthropology, medicine, education, history, law and law enforcement, etc. Selection therefore involves not only the traditional reviewing media, but also less traditional sources from the alternative presses (e.g., *Screw*, *The Advocate*). Special efforts are made to acquire current research in each area, and a number of indexes are used as selection devices—*Psychological and Sociological Abstracts*, *Humanities Index*, *Social Sciences Index*, *Index to Legal Periodicals* and *Index Medicus*.

With the help of a five-year grant awarded in 1970 by the National Institute of Mental Health, the entire social and behavioral science collection has been cataloged using tools devised by the Institute library staff. One of the primary problems in working with a multidisciplinary collection is terminology. Recognizing this difficulty, a controlled vocabulary specifically for the field of sex research was developed and subsequently published as *Sexual Nomenclature: A Thesaurus*. It is used for subject tracings for both monographs and reprints. The library subscribes to more than fifty journals. Relevant articles are cataloged and cards interfiled with those of the monographs and reprints in the public catalog. This catalog has been published to give bibliographic access to persons unable to do on-site research. Since much of the social and behavioral science collection is available at other libraries, such bibliographic access allows researchers to locate the material in a general collection. Additional access is provided by a recently published collection of bibliographies and by the ISR Information Service, which responds to over 1500 requests annual for bibliographies, special searches, specific information, referrals, etc.

The literature collection presents unique problems. While the world outside struggles to define “pornography,” the Institute simply labels as “erotica” all materials produced for the purpose of arousing sexual response or containing sufficient sexually explicit matter to do so, and divides it largely according to physical format, time period and, in some cases, specific subcategories such as “sadosomachistic erotica.” Bibliographic control of these materials presents an incredible challenge. Much of it was produced anonymously or by writers using pseudonyms. Imprints are often fictitious. Standard bibliographic sources are of little value. A recent OCLC trial run of a limited sample resulted in a hit rate of only 21% and searches of other standard sources obtained similar low rates. The few published bibliographies in existence describe primarily nineteenth century works and are based mainly on books held in private collections. As Rebecca Dixon, former head librarian of the Institute, has pointed out, bibliographies and histories of erotica tend to be based on each other, building a body of erroneous information that creates formidable problems for the contemporary scholar. The Institute is currently in the process of applying for grant support for cataloging the 14,000 items in the literature holdings. In addition to supplying complete bibliographic descriptions, major themes will be assigned subject headings to facilitate literary and historical studies.

Sex attitudes and behavior, and their record in the erotica produced by each generation, are gaining increased recognition as legitimate topics for scholarly research. However it is still difficult, if not impossible, for libraries operating on public monies to collect in this area. As long as the Institute for Sex Research is able to maintain these unique collections, it will continue its commitment to acquire and make accessible to the scholarly community the material necessary for such research.

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THE POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COLLECTION

Fenton Martin is Librarian of the Political Science Research Collection, IU-B.

The Research Collection is located in Woodburn Hall. It is a departmental reading room containing a collection of curriculum oriented materials of interest to political scientists. Because it is located close to both faculty offices and classrooms, it is convenient as a study area as well as a place for research. Although we mostly serve students taking political science courses and faculty in the Political Science Department our resources are available for use by all members of the academic community.

The Research Collection dates back to 1963, when the Institute of Public Administration was formed within the Political Science Department. Materials concerning administrative practices in government were collected, and formed the nucleus of the Research Collection. Faculty members were encouraged to make book donations and the collection began to grow in other areas of political science as well.

The faculty is still giving books to the Research Collection, and their donations are the main source of our acquisitions. Approximately one thousand books are contributed each year. Of that number about five hundred books are added to the collection. The remaining books are sold by InULA during National Library Week.

There are approximately eight thousand volumes in our circulating book collection which includes Indiana University dissertations in political science. Also included is a special textbook collection. This collection is used by faculty members and graduate student instructors when adopting texts for political science courses. It has proved helpful to those trying to keep abreast of available textbooks.

In addition to the regular book collection there is a collection of non-circulating reference materials. These reference materials range from the very general, for example, *The World Almanac*, to the more specific, like *The Municipal Year Book*. These materials are used for finding quick answers to questions like "What committees does Ted Kennedy serve on in the Senate?" For persons needing more in-depth information we combine the use of the reference collection with the book and the journal collections. We currently subscribe to about a dozen general political science journals. One of our more amusing requests was for a picture of a Republican elephant, but most of our requests are for information on topics like the ERA or Salt II. When we conduct a search we try to include the person requesting the information. In this way we provide step-by-step instruction on how to go about finding the needed information. When our resources are not adequate we suggest other places where the information may be found. Students are encouraged to use the expertise of the subject librarians and the government documents department in the main library.

The Research Collection places materials on reserve for political science courses each semester. Last spring over one thousand items were placed on reserve for forty-two classes. Of our special services, this is probably our most valuable service to the department.

Another popular service is our collection of the department's course syllabi. This file is used by students looking for classes covering particular areas. It is also used by faculty members and graduate student instructors preparing to teach courses new to them.

Beginning this January, Woodburn Hall will be renovated. For eighteen months the Research Collection and the Political Science Department will be housed in the former display area of the University Museum in the Student Building. According to the architect's plans, the Research Collection will be squeezed into an area one-half the size of its present location. As a result much thought has been given to reducing its resources. A major weeding program was carried out this past summer, but it did not come close to solving the reduction problem. A decision was made to put infrequently used materials in storage. A system using catalog card covers and book labels was devised, so that we would be able to tell which books were on the shelf, and which books would be in storage for the next eighteen months.

Now that part of the Research Collection's materials have been packed away the major moving problem to be solved is the actual moving process. The tall book trucks used when the Indiana University Library moved into its new building were thought to be the solution to moving the book collection, but alas, there are only steps going into the Student Building. We are now hoping that a combination plan using book trucks, boxes, and a lot of muscle will make the move as smooth and fast as possible.

The inconvenience of moving out of Woodburn Hall is certainly offset by the thought of moving back into the building after it is remodeled. The building should lose its shabbiness, but not its character. After doing research on library design our needs were formulated, and submitted to the architect. Three plans for the Research Collection were drawn up before the fourth and final plans were accepted. The Research Collection will have more study space, even temperature control, better lighting, a larger work area, and more windows when it is moved back to Woodburn Hall in 1981.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN BLOOMINGTON

Karen Dudziak is Affiliate Librarian in the Graduate Library School Library, IU-B.

Indiana University, to those of us who work for it, seems to become the center of all interest and activity. Little time is taken to go outside these boundaries to find libraries other than, perhaps, the public library. Perhaps because Indiana University has such excellent facilities, it is not surprising that special libraries outside of the University are scarce in Bloomington. The majority of businesses and organizations do not seem to have libraries.

I took a random sampling of places from the white and yellow pages of the Bloomington phone directory. (I am not familiar with places here and had no directives of libraries to discover.) Suggested were banks, businesses, and service agencies and twenty-six were called. Only four had any type of substantial collection and six had a small conglomeration of books, pamphlets, or periodicals. Substantial came to mean "small" to 500 volumes. Fifteen gave complete negatives, a few surprising considering they were manufacturing firms, and one should be disregarded since it relies on an Indiana University library.

That last place is the Indiana State Geological Survey. They have an arrangement with the Geology Library on campus to use the materials and I was certainly surprised to hear Lois Heiser on the other end of the phone line!

A few of those with no libraries included Westinghouse Electric Corporation, IBM, General Electric Company, American Red Cross, First National Bank and Monroe County State Bank. The following had a minimum of materials:

Mental Health Association of Monroe County - pamphlets and some books which can be checked out by anyone interested.

United Way of Bloomington and Monroe County, Inc. - various materials on internal budgeting, accounting, and history of United Way; National United Way reference materials; information on national trends and trade groups; clippings of and on agencies.

Otis Elevator - "batch" of books to "rent out" with no one in charge.

Snelling & Snelling Employment Agency - in-house and national publications; lists of opportunities and job applicants; computerized system of information transfer to all Snelling & Snelling agencies. These materials are for in-house use only.

Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Inc. - selection of telephone directories.

County Health Department - materials in individuals' offices that employees may use.

The best at last are four organizations which have some sort of substantial collection of materials:

RCA Consumer Electronics - has Sandy Lynch to oversee approximately 300 books and four to six current periodicals dealing with technical and engineering information. There are also five periodicals which are circulated from RCA's main library which are different from this plant's subscriptions. This is a private library and not open to the public since it is a manufacturing facility. There is an SDI service from Cherry Hill, New Jersey, their main library, which also circulates in-house company documents.

Monroe County Circuit Court - at the downtown courthouse, four judges oversee a collection of law reference materials of unknown quantity. There is no staff for this library and it is open to attorneys only.

Bloomington National Bank - Mrs. Grouper supervises a collection of approximately 400 to 500 volumes and eight newspapers and journals. This is also not open to the public and is used only for reference.

Bloomington Hospital - Roxie Polley is the quasi-head of a "small" collection of materials for reference use by students and physicians only. Mainly they depend upon Indianapolis.

Evidence seems to indicate that internal libraries are not deemed necessary for the accomplishment of daily activities. Most responses to my question were "WHAT??" and a few were concerned with what type of library I was interested in locating. I hope the results of this brief survey indicate that Indiana University Libraries are meeting at least some of the needs of the general public and business community in Bloomington.

BOOK REVIEW

Sanford, Charles B.

Thomas Jefferson and his Library; a Study of his Literary Interests and of the Religious Attitudes Revealed by Relevant Titles in his Library.

Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1977. 211 pp.

Nels Gunderson is Affiliate Librarian, Acquisitions Department, Library, IU-B.

Although a study of Jefferson's literary interests and religious attitudes as revealed by works in his library, Sanford's book also examines Jefferson's activities as librarian and book collector. Over three-fifths of the space is devoted to library history, Jefferson as a bibliophile, and a comparative analysis of his library. Sparing "no pain, opportunity, or expense," Jefferson acquired probably the finest and most extensive private collection in America—one that represented his wide-ranging intellect. Strongest in government, politics, and law, it nevertheless was an impressive collection of history, the natural sciences, classical literature, and religion.

At a time when the collections at Harvard, Yale, Brown, and William and Mary were arranged alphabetically or by size, Jefferson found it more sensible and convenient to have works on a particular subject shelved together. Demonstrating his expertise as a bookman, he used a modified version of Lord Francis Bacon's "tables of science" to classify and catalogue his books. This modified Baconian system was later used, upon Jefferson's recommendation, by the Philadelphia Library Company, the University of Virginia Library, and, during the first one hundred years of its existence, the Library of Congress.

Among the reference works published by Jefferson were *The Anas*, a collection of Jefferson's opinions, documents, and recollections while a member of George Washington's cabinet; *A Manual for Parliamentary Practice*; *A Summary of the Rights of British America*; and *The Morals and Life of Jesus of Nazareth*, a convenient reference source rather than a philosophical discussion about the teaching of Jesus. These published works prompted President John Adams to assert that "Mr. Jefferson had that eternally investigative urge which ought to mark the reference librarian."

Sanford documents and narrates Jefferson's influential role in the early formation of the Library of Congress. During his presidency Jefferson appointed his friend John James Beckley as its first librarian. Beckley, who was also clerk of the House of Representatives, enhanced his pay by a munificent two dollars for each day he circulated books. After the library was burned by the British during the War of 1812, Jefferson sold his personal collection as a replacement. With these beginnings, Sanford says, "Jefferson sowed the seeds from which the Library of Congress grew into a great national library, probably the greatest in the world."

Although relying heavily upon the scholarship of E. Millicent Sowerby, William Peden, Dumas Malone, Adrienne Koch, Arthur Bestor, and Charles A. Goodrum, Sanford nevertheless provides a good account of Jefferson the bibliophile. He effectively compares the relative strength and weaknesses of Jefferson's collection with those of other early American libraries. He is less successful in explicating the theme of his subtitle. To document Jefferson's religious interests, he laboriously scrutinizes *The Writings*, sometimes displaying an undue defensiveness about the third President's beliefs. Sanford concludes that Jefferson, as a good librarian, collected books on theology with "a fine impartiality" whether they agreed with his opinions or not.

RESEARCH AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY

Sara Laughlin, Director of Admissions of the Graduate Library School, IU-B, reports that GLS is offering many once-a-week and night courses during the second semester, 1979/80. Anyone who holds an MLS may register as a *special student* without being admitted to a degree program. Courses being offered once-a-week or at night include:

L508 Principles of Library Collection Building	12:30- 3:15	T
L523 Literature of the Humanities	9:30-12:15	W
L525 Literature of the Social Sciences	12:30- 3:15	F
L530 Legal Bibliography & Law Library Administration	7:00- 8:15 pm	MW
L555 Special Libraries and Information Centers	2:00- 4:45	M
L556 The Public Library	7:00-10:00 pm	M
L558 The Library as an Organization	9:30-12:15	W
L583 Advanced Cataloging & Classification	7:00-10:00 pm	W
L608 Seminar in Intellectual Freedom	12:30- 3:15	W
L644 Information Storage & Retrieval Methods & Techniques	7:00-10:00 pm	W
L658 Personnel Management in Libraries & Information Centers	7:00-10:00 pm	T

Those interested may contact Sara Laughlin, Director of Admissions, Graduate Library School, Library 011, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. (812) 337-2018.

The *InULA Quarterly* is anxious to include reports of research, creative activities, and related items of interest to InULA members in this column. Suggested inclusions may be sent to Louise Spear, Archives of Traditional Music, Maxwell Hall 057, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. (812) 337-0105.

InULA NEWS NOTES

The following members have been appointed InULA standing committee chairs and members:

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Byron Cooper, Chair, Law Library, IU-B, 337-9666;
Lou Malcolm; Lois Lehman.

CONTINUING EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Hanson, Chair, Serials Dept., Library, IU-B, 337-5672; Marian Shaaban; Carolyn Snyder; Mildred Chong; Mary Wright (Bunny) Lockett; Diane Bever; Bernard M. Fry; Eva L. Kiewitt; Grace Moser.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK COMMITTEE

Rick Sayre, chair, UGL, IU-B, 337-9857; Judy Miller; Patricia S. Fenelon; Sara Laughlin; Phillip Greer; Gail Oltmanns; Barbara Halporn; Eileen Fry.

PROGRAM AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Dea Szatkowski, Chair, Serials Dept., Library, IU-B,

337-5762; Ria Brown; Meredith Kirkpatrick; Sue Stan-
cu; Karen Dudziak.

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THANK YOU

The Executive Board was pleased by the enthusiastic response to its requests for volunteers to serve on standing committees, 1979/80. With your help, this should be a dynamic year for InULA. Thank you.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS

Plans are already underway for the annual National Library Week book sale. Anyone who may have books to donate should contact Rick Sayre, NLW Committee Chair, Undergraduate Library, IU-B, (812) 337-9857.

InULA Quarterly is printed by Western Sun Printing Co., Bloomington, IN.