# A TENTATIVE REPORT

PREPARED FOR CONSULTANTS MEETING, IOWA STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY
HELD AT IOWA CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MARCH 6, 1969

# REFERENCE/INFORMATION SERVICES IN IOWA LIBRARIES

BY
MICHAEL PHIPPS
CHARLES L. FRIEDEN
FREDERICK WEZEMAN

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
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## Estimated Population: Iowa Library Cooperative Areas

Library Cooperative	U.S. Census	Pro	ections **
Region	1960	1970	1975
1. War Eagle	208,359	197,918	194,543
2. North Iowa	286,766	280,477	279,629
3. Eastern	411,956	444,080	467,784
4. Siouxland	194,947	184,952	182,178
5. Raccoon	123,277	112,853	108,650
6. Des Moines	472,041	531,558	569,336
7. Seven Rivers	567,994	657,014	720,447
8. Southwest	177,599	178,484	182,388
9. Prairie Hills	197,821	173,627	164,001
10. Keosippi	116,777	115,423	115,810
Total	2,757,537	2,864,714	2,937,504

The cooperative region population projections are not additive to the projected totals.

\*Source: Doerflinger, Jon and Ron Klimek, <u>lowa's Population:</u>
Recent Trends, Future Prospects, Iowa State University
of Science and Technology, 1966.

VY

# Non-resident fees for individuals in public libraries, by population size group

OPULATION SIZE GROUP	LIBRARIES REPORTING	NUMBER OF	LIBRARIES CHARGING THE INDICATED AMOUNTS
1	15	5	\$0.25 - 3.00
_		7	3.01 - 5.00
5,000 - up		2	5.01 - 10.00
		1	10.01 - 15.00
		2	No response, but do charge non-resident fee
2	9	4	\$0.25 <b>-</b> 3.00
	'	5	3.01 - 5.00
,000 - 24,999		Ō	5.01 - 10.00
		1	10.01 - 15.00
		2	No response, but do charge non-resident fee
3	44	33	\$0.25 - 3.00
_	1	7	3.01 - 5.00
,000 - 9,999		4	5.01 - 10.00
		0	10.01 - 15.00
		2	No response, but do charge non-resident fee
<b>A</b>	35	31	\$0.25 <b>-</b> 3.00
<b>.</b>		4	3.01 - 5.00
,000 - 3,999		Ô	5.01 - 10.00
		0	10.01 - 15.00
		4	No response, but do charge non-resident fee
5	38	37	\$0.25 <b>-</b> 3.00
	30	1	3.01 - 5.00
000 - 1,999	ļ	0	5.01 - 10.00
		· 0	10.01 - 15.00
		14	No response, but do charge non-resident fee
6	35	35	\$0.25 - 3.00
	, ,,	ر <del>ڊ</del> 0	3.01 - 5.00
0 - 999		. 0	5.01 - 10.00
		Ŏ	10.01 - 15.00
	: I	9	No response, but do charge non-resident fee

TABLE 23

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE REFERENCE QUESTIONS REPORTED LAST YEAR IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BY POPULATION SIZE GROUP

Population Size Group	Libraries Reporting	# of Telephone Questions	Mean/Library
1 25,000 - up	<b>15</b> °	149,437	9962
2 10,000 - 24,999	9	11,445	1271
3 4,000 - 9,999	39	11,904	305
2,000 - 3,999	41	5,445	132
5 1,000 - 1,999	37	831	22
6 0 – 999	49	1,440	29
Totals	190	180,502	950

TABLE 24

Number of telephone reference questions reported

last year in public libraries by region

Region	Libraries Reporting	# of Telephone Questions	Mean/Library
1 Sheldon	21	3,455	164
2 Mason City	27	3,653	1.35
3 Cedar Falls	35	15,980	456
4 Sioux City	12	553	46
5 Jefferson	21	3,775	179
6 Des Moines	11	85,834	7,803
7 Iowa City	32	58,660	1,833
8 Shenandoah	10	5,195	519
9 Ottumwa	12	2,208	184
10 Keokuk	; 9	1,189	132
Totals	190	180,502	950

Use of the telephone by public libraries in getting outside help on reference inquiries

Based on 259	libraries rep	oorting they h	ave phones	
SOURCE OF HELP	CALL OFTEN	CALL OCCASIONALLY	CALL NEVER	no response
rublic libraries in your area cooperative	9	107-	125	18
Other public libraries in the area	3	6 <b>81</b>	159	16
College or university libraries in the area	2	50	167	40
pecial libraries	11	50 •	164	34
ocal agencies (e.g. insurar agencies, banks, universit extension, etc.)	8	107	126	18
Local individuals	17	180	57	5
	·			
			-	

#### INTERLIBRARY LOAN

An issue closely related to that of using the telephone for help in answering questions beyond the scope of the local library collection is that of interlibrary loan. This long established method of supplementing local collections is not as commonly used among Iowa public libraries as one might expect. Only 56% of the libraries returning questionnaires reported that they had borrowed or lent materials on interlibrary loan during the past year. Even more surprising, or if not surprising, (ironic) is the fact that the per cent steadily drops as the size of the library decreases. In population group one 100 per cent of the libraries had borrowed or lent materials in the past year. In group two 90 per cent had done so. In group three this drops to 80 per cent and in groups four, five and six to 67 per cent, 45 per cent and 44 per cent respectively. In other words, those libraries which we could reasonably expect to have the most need to borrow because of the limitations of their small collections are the libraries which are making least use of this service. Two explanations come immediately to mind. Either these libraries refuse to borrow items for customers or they have no requests. If the first case is true, they are certainly denying their customers even the minimum level of library service and should, we think, seriously re-evaluate their policy. If the second is true, we would be inclined to wonder if the library is actively educating the community as to the kinds of services and information the library can provide. We cannot believe that there is a community in this state which does not have reference needs that are occasionally beyond the scope of even the largest public library collection, but requests for information will come only when the library actively publicizes its service and then makes every effort to supply the information swiftly and efficiently.

Items borrowed by public libraries on interlibrary loan, by population size group

POP. SIZE GROUP	ITEMS BORROWED	LIBRARIES REPORTING	MEAN/LIBRARY	NO LOANS OR NO RESPONSE
1 5,000 - up	2042	17	120	1
2 0,000 <b>-</b> 24,999	1338	7	191	4.
3 4,000 <b>-</b> 9,999	<u>:</u> 3084	30	102	16
J,000 - 3,999	3134	32	97	26
,000 <b>-</b> 1,999	2358	31	76	66
6 0 <b>-</b> 999	3281	48	68	111
TOTAL	15237	165	92	224
			•	

TABLE 31

Items loaned by public libraries on interlibrary loan, by population size group

Population Size Group	Items Loaned	Libraries Reporting	Mean/Library
1 25,000 - up	4284	14	306
2 24,999	889	6	148
3 4,000 - 9,999	927	16	57
4 2,000 - 3,999	195	16	12
5 1,000 - 1,999	178	10	17
6 0 – 999	148	13	11
Totals	6621	75	88

TABLE 33

Groups requesting interlibrary loan service in public libraries

# 389 Libraries Reporting

Types of patrons requesting loans	% of libraries borrowing materials for these groups
High school students	50.6
Club women and leaders	49.1
General adult readers	44.0
Teachers	38.0
Housewives	36.5
Individuals participating in adult education	31.4
Hobbyists	30.3
College students	30.8
Professional people	14.1
Farmers	11.6
Business and industry	10.0
Skilled labor	9.0
City officials	4.4
Others	2.6

### WHO USES REFERENCE SERVICE

Earlier in this report we discussed the audience for reference service and looked at the specific groups who frequently requested interlibrary loan service. We now want to look at the specific groups who make the most demands for reference service as a whole. We gave libraries the following five groups and asked them to rank them according to their demand for reference and information service in the library:

1) high school students; 2) general adult customers; 3) college and adult education students; 4) business and industry; 5) professional people.

Because of a misunderstanding about how to answer the question, we are only able to report the extremes—that is, the number of times each group was rated as making the most demand and the number of times each group was rated as making the least demand.

Predictably enough high school students carried the show. Out of 389 libraries reporting, 318 ranked high school students as highest and only 3 ranked them as lowest. Only 59 libraries ranked general adult patrons highest, and 26 ranked them lowest. College and adult education students were also fairly low with 32 libraries ranking them highest. At the same time only 17 ranked them lowest indicating that they generally make some demand for reference service. With business and industry the figures make a dramatic change. Only 5 of 389 libraries ranked them highest, and 145 ranked them lowest. The same is true with professional people; 5 ranked them highest, and 156 ranked them lowest.

A significant pattern emerges when we break these figures down by population size group. All groups consistently rank high school students

highest indicating that they make heavy use of public libraries regardless of size. General adult patrons and college and adult education students are ranked at roughly similar ratios throughout. For example, in population group one with 18 libraries, 2 ranked general adult patrons highest and 1 lowest. The rest of the libraries responded as follows:

```
population group 2 (11 libraries) 4 highest/1 lowest population group 3 (46 libraries) 4 highest/2 lowest population group 4 (58 libraries) 6 highest/5 lowest population group 5 (97 libraries) 13 highest/7 lowest population group 6 (158 libraries) 30 highest/10 lowest
```

A very different pattern applies to business and industry. Here in group one the ratio is 3 highest to 4 lowest, and the rest of the groups are as follows:

```
population group 2 1 highest/2 lowest population group 3 1 highest/21 lowest population group 4 0 highest/27 lowest population group 5 0 highest/37 lowest population group 6 0 highest/54 lowest
```

Professional people ranked uniformly low in all population groups.

These figures only demonstrate what we have pointed out before in this report—namely that library reference service is only reaching a part of its potential market. Business and industry are consistently being overlooked by the public library. We are not surprised that this group is not more frequently ranked highest since the majority of the libraries on our questionnaire serve small rural communities. Nevertheless it is disturbing to find them so consistently ranked lowest. No matter how small the community, businessmen need reference and information service, and if the library is not providing it, they are either doing without or going to some other less convenient and more costly source.

Public library service to schools and teachers

		•	1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
	SERVICES	# OF LIBRARIES PROVIDING THEM	% OF LIBRARIES PROVIDING THEM
	Loan books to school library or classroom collections	211	59.6
and the state of t	Place books on reserve in the library for student use	230	64.7
	Provide non-book material to enrich school courses	204	60.3
	Make extended loans to individual teachers	266	73.8
	Give formal instruction or explan- ation of library skills in the library	192	56•9
	Buy duplicate copies or added titles with school assignments in mind	164	47.1
	Receive early notice of school assignments	63	18.5
: }  }	Borrow books on interlibrary loan for school assignments	137	39.8
aryone areas areas		·	
		•	

Cooperative service amoung public libraries (libraries reporting working agreements or formal cooperative arrangements with other libraries for the following services)

	the following services) 389 libraries reporting		
	COOPERATIVE SERVICES	# OF LIBRARIES	% OF LIBRARI
· ·	Reciprocal borrowing privileges	165	42.4
	Storage of little used materials	15	3.9
	Centralized processing of materials	138	35.5
	Photocopy service	67-	17.2
	Referral of unanswered reference questions	119	30.6
	Maintain union catalogs or union lists	20	5.1
	Discards and duplicates are made available to other libraries	109	28.0
The state of the s	Teletype service for locating books and answering questions	2	0.5
The second			·
Amenda			

TABLE 37

Total periodicals received on a regular basis in public libraries, by population size group

Population group		Total titles received	Libraries reporting	Mean/Library
·				
25,000 - 1	тÞ	4688	18	260
2 10,000 - 2	24,999	1216	· <b>11</b>	110
3 4,000 -	9,999	3653	46	79
2,000 <del>-</del>	3,999	2741	58	47
5 1,000 -	1,999	2179	97	2.2
6 0 <b>-</b>	999	1808	157	. 11,

TABLE 39

Number and per cent of public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 64 selected reference titles.

# 389 libraries reporting

Se.	lected reference book	Number of lib- raries owning one copy		Rank in order of frequency owned
1.	American Council on Education. American Colleges and Universities. 9th ed., 1964	34	8.7	37
2.	American Men of Science. 11th ed., 1965. Supp. 2 - Fall 1966. Supp. 3 - Spring 1967	19	4.9	48
3.	Benet, W.R., ed. The Reader's Encyclopedia. 2nd ed., 1965.	163	41.9	11
4.	Book of the States (current volume).	51	13.1	32
5.	Book Review Digest	106	27.2	20
6.	Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin.	238	61.2	3
7.	Brady, G.S. Materials Handbook. 9th ed., 1963.	12	3.1	52
8,	Cambridge History of English Literature.	134	34.4	16
9.	Catholic Encyclopedia (1959 or 1967)	65	16.7	29
10.	Chamberlin, Mary. Guide to Art Reference Books. 1959	11	2.8	53
11.	Chambers, Robert. Book of Da	ays 63	16.2	30
12.	Clark, R.L. and R.W. Cumley, eds. The Book of Health. 2nd ed., 1962.	74	19.0	27
13.	Collier's Encyclopedia. 2nd 1965	ed., 95	24.4	21

Table 39--continued

IGL	ore bycontinued			
Se1	ected reference book	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
14.	Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World. 1952	33	8.5	38
15.	Commager, H.S. Documents of American History. 7th ed., 1962.	157	40.4	12
16.	Current Biography.	177	45.5	9
17.	Dictionary of American Biography (with Supplements)	150	38.6	13
18.	Dictionary of National Biography (with Supplements)	24	6.2	44
19.	Dictionary of American Histo	ry 165	42.2	10
20.	Drake's Cyclopedia of Radio and Electronics. 14th ed., 1	955 34	8.7	37
21.	Encyclopedia Americana (1964 or later)	191	49.1	7
22.	Encyclopedia Britannica (1964 or later)	205	52.7	5
23.	Encyclopedia of Associations 4th ed., 1964.	. 27	6.9	41
24.	Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.	40	10.3	34
25.	Facts on File.	28	7.2	40
26.	Gardner, Helen. Art Through the Ages. 4th ed., 1959.	h 197	50.6	6
27.	Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. 5th ed., 1954	95	24.4	21
28.	Guide to Historical Literature. 1961	21	5.4	47
29.	Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. 48th ed., 1967.	53	13.6	31
30.	Harris, C.W. Encyclopedia of Educational Research. 3rd ed. 1960.		2.8	53

Table 39--continued

Se1	ected reference book	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
31.	Hopkins, A.A. The Standard American Encyclopedia of Formulas. 1953.	10	2.6	54
32.	Interpreter's Bible. 1951-57	112	28.8	18
33.	Jane's All the World's Aircraft (1966 or later).	14	3.6	51
34.	Julian, John. Dictionary of Hymnology. 2nd rev. ed.	25	6.4	43
35.	Kane, J.N. Famous First Facts. 3rd ed., 1964.	144	37.0	14
36.	Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Handbook. 12th ed., 1950.	10	2.6	54
37.	McSpadden, J.W. Operas and Musical Comedies. 1954.	23	5.9	45
38.	Menke, F.G. Encyclopedia of Sprots, 3rd rev. ed., 1963	138	35.5	15
39.	Moody's Manual of Investments (current subscription).	22	5.7	46
40.	Municipal Yearbook (current volume	2). 41	10.5	33
41.	New Century Cyclopedia of Names.	73	18.8	28
42.	Official Congressional Directory (current volume).	83	21.3	24
43.	Radio Engineering Handbook. 5th ed., 1959.	21	5.4	47
44.	Ramsey, C.G. and H.R. Sleeper, Architectural Graphic Standards. 5th ed., 1956.	7	1.8	55
45	Rand McNally Commercial Atlas.	132	33.9	17
46.	Shepherd's Historical Atlas. 9th ed., 1964.	36	9.3	35
47.	Spiller, R.E. Literary History of the United States.	36	9.3	35
48.	Statesman's Yearbook(current volum	e). 79	20.3	25

Table 39--continued

Sele	ected reference book	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
49.	Strong, James. Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible.	30	7.7	39
50.	Times Atlas of the World, 1955-59, 5 vol.	26	6.7	42
51.	Thomas Register of American Manufacturers.	35	9.0	36
52.	Twentieth Century Authors (with Supplement).	233	59.9	4
53.	Ulrich's International Periodical Directory. 11th ed., 1965.	.s 16	4.1	50
54.	U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States.	88	22.6	23
55.	U.S. Government Organization Manual (current volume).	78	20.1	26
56.	U.S. Library of Congress. A Guid to the study of the United States of America.		4.6	49
57.	Universal Jewish Encyclopedia.	10	2.6	54
58.	Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia. 3rd ed., 1958.	110	28.3	19
59.	Webster's Third New International Dictionary.	254	65.3	2
60.	Who's Who.	89	22.9	22
61.	Who's Who in America.	180	46.3	8
62.	World Book Encyclopedia (1964 or later).	277	71.2	. 1
63.	Wright, G.E. Westminster Histori- cal Atlas to the Bible.	41	10.5	33
64.	Yearbook of the United Nations (1966 or later).	25	6.4	43

TABLE 40

Public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of 64 selected reference books, by population size group

Population size group	Total titles held	Libraries reporting	Mean/Library
1 25,000 - up	850	18	<b>47</b>
2 10,000 - 24,999	411	11	37
3 4,000 - 9,999	1126	46	24
2,000 <del>-</del> 3,999	955	58	16
5 1,000 - 1,999	850	97	8
6 0 999	963	158	6

Number and per cent of public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 64 selected reference titles, by population size group.

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	CPI POMP DEPONDE		b. rop	. li l	. · P ·	li6 ]	l.r.	58	l.r.	97	l.r.	159 1	l.r.
<del>de Drawn de</del>	SELECTED REFERENCE BOOK	POP 25,000		PC?.	24,999	POP.	3 9,999	POP.	lı 3.999	POP.	5	POP.	
		U	%	-	1 %	11/2	8	ir	8	#	1 %	#	13
1.	American Council on Education. American Colleges and Universities. 9th ed., 1964.	13	72.2	5	45.5	10	21.7	3	5.2	1	1.0	2	1.
•	American Men of Science. 11th ed., 1965. Supp. 2 - Fall 1966. Supp. 3 - Spring 196		50.0	. 4	36.4	2	4.3	.2	3.4	2	2.1	0	0.
	Benet, W.R., ed. The Reader's Encyclopedi. 2nd ed., 1965.	15	83.3	11	100.0	35	76.1	32	55.2	27	27.8	42	26.
4.	Book of the States (current volume).	16	88.9	7	63.6	13 <sup>.</sup>	28.3	4	6.9	6	6.2	5	3.
<u>k</u>	Book Review Digest.	16	88.9	10	90.9	34	73.9	26	44.8	1.2	12.4	8	5.
6.	Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin.	17	94.4	- 11	100.0	45	97.8	49	84.5	54	55.7	61	38.
7.	Brady, G.S. Materials Handbook. 9th ed., 1963.	9	50.0	9	81.8	1	2.2	0	0.6	-0	0.0	.0	0.
8.	Cambridge History of English Literature.	16	88.9	6	54.5	27	58.7	. 26	44.8	27	27.8	32	20.
9.	Catholic Encyclopedia (1959 or 1967).	14	77.8	8	72.7	22	47.8	9	15.5	9	9.3	3	1.
0.	Chamberlin, Mary. Guide to Art Reference Books. 1959.	8	44.4	10	90.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0		0.
1.	Chambers, Robert. Book of Days.	14	77.8	4	36.4	16	34.8	10	17.2	11	11.3		1
2.	Clark, R.L. and R.W. Cumley, eds. The Bool of Health. 2nd ed., 1962.	15	83.3	7	63.6	19	41.3	16	27.6	10	10.3	5 7	3.
3.	Collier's Encyclopedia. 2nd ed., 1965.	17	94.4	11	100.0	24	52.2	17	29.3	15	15.5		7.
4.	Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World 1952.	17	94.4	7	63.6	4	8.7	3	5.2	2	2.1	11	7.
5.	Commager, H.S. Documents of American History 7th ed., 1962.	y 17	94.4	8	72.7	34	73.9	_ <u></u>	جم خ	_20_	29.9		21.

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	SELECTED REFERENCE BOOK	25,000	. 1	POP.	29,939	POP 9.000	. 3 -9,444	POP.	4 3.555	POP.	-	POP.	6
		Ü	8	#	1%	#	1%	#	1 %	#	323	0-9	13
	Current Biography.	18	100.0	11	100.0	42	91.3	42	72.4	34	35.1	30	19
.*	Dictionary of American Biography (with Supplements).	17	94.4	11	100.0	35	76.1	24	41.4	20	20.6	43	27
18.	Dictionary of National Biography (with Supplements).	11	61.1	3	27.3	4	8.7	3	5.2	2.	2.1	1	
	Dictionary of American History.	17	94.4	11	100.0	35	76.1	24	41.4	23	23.7	54	34
20. X	Drake's Cyclopedia of Radio and Electronic 14th ed., 1955.	s 7	38.9	6	54.5	9	19.6	8	13.8		1.0		
21.	Encyclopedia Americana (1964 or later).	17	94.4	11	00.0	43	93.5	39	67.2	39	40.2	3 42	25
22.	Encyclopedia Britannica (1964 or later).	18	100.0	10	90.9	42	91.2	44	75.9	49	50.5	41	25
23.	Encyclopedia of Associations. 4th ed., 1964.	.15	83.3	5	45.5	6	13.0	1 -	1.7	0	0.0	0	23
24.	Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.	14	77.8	6	54.5	12	26.1	4	6.9	2	2.1	2	, , ,
<b>25</b> .	Facts on File.	13	72.2	2	18.2	2	4.3	4	6.9	3	3.1	4	
26.	Gardner, Helen. Art Through the Ages. 4th ed., 1959.	16	88.9	9	81.8	36	78.3	40	69.0	42	43.3	53	3:
27.	Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. 5th ed., 1954.	16	88.9	10	90.9	27	5ã.7	17	29.3	16			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
28.	Guide to Historical Literature. 1961.	11	61.1	ž	18.2	1	2.2	2	3.4	3	16.5	9	,
29.	Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. 48th ed., 1967.	5	27.8	7	63.6	21	45.7	9	15.5	2	3.1		
30.	Harris, C.W. Encyclopedia of Educational Research. 3rd ed., 1960.	10	55.6	0	0.0	1	2.2	ــمــ	_0.0	0	0	0	

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32.	Interpreter's Bible. 1951 - 1957.	16	88.9	9	81.8	28	60.9	24	41.4	19	19.6	16	1(
33.	Jane's All the World's Aircraft (1966 or later).	11	61.1	, · <b>1</b>	9.1	1	2.2	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	<b>-</b> `
34.	Julian, John. Dictionary of Hymnology. 2nd rev. ed.	11	61.1	4	36.4	4	8.7	3	5.2	2	2.1	1	
<del>2</del>	Kane, J.N. Famous First Facts. 3rd ed., 1964.	15	83.3	10	90.9	34	73.9	28	48.3	24	24.7	33	2(
36.	Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Handbook. 12 th ed., 1950.	7	38.9	0	0.0	1	2.2	2	3.4	0	0.0	Ō	(
37.	McSpadden, J.W. Operas and Musical Comedies. 1954.	8	44.4	2	18.2	7	15.2	4	6.9	2	2.1		
38.	Menke, F.G. Encyclopedia of Sports. 3rd rev. ed., 1963.	15	83.3	10	90.9	33	71.7	30	51.7	21	21.6	29	18
39.	Moody's Medual of Investments (current subscription).	13	72.2	5	45.5	3	6.5	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	(
40.	Municipal Yearbook (current volume).	13	72.2	6	54.5	11	23.9	3	5.2	5	5.2	3	
41.	New Century Cyclopedia of Names.	15	83.3	9	81.8	29	63.0	15	25.9	. 3	3.1	2	
42.	Official Congressional Directory (current volume).	16	88.9	8	72.7	18	39.1	14	24.1	13	13.4	14	
43.	Radio Engineering Handbook. 5th ed., 1959	. 9	50.0	2	18.2	4	8.7	3	5.2	2	2.1	1	
44.	Ramsey, C.G. and H.R. Sleeper. Architectural Graphic Standards. 5th ed., 1956.	6	33.3	AND	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	. 0	1

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47. Spiller, R.E. Literary History of the United States.	16	88.9	6	54.5	9	19.6	<b>3</b>	5.2	0	0.0	2	
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49. Strong, James. Exaustive Concordance of the Bible.	10	55.6	4	36.4	11	23.9	• 3	5.2	1	1.0	1	,
50. Times Atlas of the World, 1955-59, 5 vol	. 10	55.6	11	100.0	7	15.2	3	5.2	4	4.1	2	
51. Thomas' Register of American Manufacture	rs 14	77.8	. 8	72.7	10	21.7	2	3.4	0	0.0	1	
52. Twentieth Century Authors (with Suppleme	nt 18	100.0	10	90.9	43	93.5	48	82.8	54	55.7	. 60	3:
53. Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory. 11th ed., 1965.	10	55.6	3	27.3	2	4.3	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	
54. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States.	16	88.9	9	81.8	25	54.3	18	31.0	13	13.4	7	
55. U.S. Government Organization Manual (current volume).	17	94.4	9	81.8	21	45.7	18	31.0	8	8.2	5	
56. U.S. Library of Congress. A Guide to the United States of America.	10	55.6	1	9.1	. 2	4.3	3	5.2	1	1.0	1	
57. Universal Jewish Encyclopedia.	7	38.9	3	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.Ò	0	
58. Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia. 3rd ed., 1958.	14	77.8	7	63.6	23		22					1
59. Webster's Third New International Dictionary.	18	100 0		100 ^	23	50.0 8~	23	<b>39.7</b>	25	25.8	18	11

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60. Who's Who.	15	83.3	8	72.7	21	45.7	18	31.0	19	10 (		
61. Who's Who in America.	16	88.9	11	100.0	42	91.3		74.1		19.6 33.0	8 35	5
62. World Book Encyclopedia (1964 or later)	17	94.4	11	100.0	41	89.1		94.8		63.9	90	22 57
63. Wright, G.E. Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible.	16	88.9	4	36.4	7	15.2		12.1	4			
64. Yearbook of the United Nations (1966 or later).	10	55.6	3	27.3					4	4.1	3	1
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Number and per cent of public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 48 selected bibliographical titles.

389 libraries reporting

Se	lected bibliographical title	Number of lib- caries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
	NATIONAL AND TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHIES			
1.	United States Catalog, 4th ed., 1928.	17	4.4	10
2.	Cumulative Book Index, 1928 - date.	40	10.3	5
3.	Books in Print (current volume).	87	22.4	3
4.	Subject Guide to Books in Print (current volume).	67	17.3	4
5.	Paperbound Books in Print (current subscription).	27	7.0	6
6.	Reference Catalog of Current Literature, 19	61 13	3.4	11
7.	U.S. Superintendent of Documents. Monthly Catalog of U.S. Govt. Publications, 1895-d		6.4	7
8.	British National Bibliography, 1950-date	0	0.0	22
	GENERAL AND SUBJECT INDEXES			
9.	Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900 - date (unabridged).	177	45.6	1
10.	Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802 - 1902. Vols. 1 - 6 and Supplements.	19	4.9	9
11.	International Index (now titled Social Sci and Humanities Index), 1907 - date.	ence 5	1.3	17
12.	New York Times Index, 1913 - date.	12	3.1	12
13.	American Theological Library Association. Index to Religious Periodical Literature, 1949 - date	O	0.0	
14.	Art Index, 1929 - date	9	2.3	13
15.	The Music Index, 1949 - date.	3	0.8	19
16.	Applied Science and Technology Index, 1958 - date.	9	2.3	13
17.	Engineering Index, 1884 - date.	0	0.0	22

Table 43--continued

Se1	ected bibliographical title	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
18.	Agricultural Index (now titled Biological & Agricultural Index), 1916 - date.	7	1.8	15
19.	Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, 1915 - date.	17	4.4	10
20.	Business Periodicals Index, 1958 - date	9	2.3	13
21.	Education Index, 1929 - date.	8	2.1	14
22.	Bibliographic Index, 1938 - date.	6	1.5	16
23.	Besterman, T., World Bibliography of Bibliographies, 4th ed., 1965.	0	0.0	22
	SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES			•
24.	Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.	20	5.2	8
25.	Blanck, J., Bibliography of American Literature, 1955 -	<b>9</b>	2.3	13
26.	English Association. The Year's Work in English Studies, 1921 - date.	1	0.3	21
27.	U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures. 4 vols, 1951 - 1960.	<b>4</b>	1.0	18
28.	Granger's Index to Poetry, 5th ed., 1962.	92	23.7	2
29.	Hawkins, R.R. Scientific, Medical and Technical Books, 1958.	3	0.8	19
30.	Writings on American History, 1902 - date.	6	1.5	16
31.	International Bibliography of Political Science, 1953 - date.	0	0.0	22 .
32.	International Bibliography of Sociology, 1951 - date	1	0.3	21
33.	Handbook of Latin American Studies, 1935 - date.	2	0.5	20
	UNION LISTS AND CATALOGS OF LIBRARIES			
34.	U.S. Library of Congress. A Catalog of Bo Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards Issued to July 31, 1942 (167 vols.).		0.3	21

Table 43--continued

Sel	ected bibliographical title		of lib- owning py	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
35.	Supplement, 1941-1947 (42 vo	ls.).	2	0.5	20
36.	. The Library of Congress Auth Catalog, 1948-1952 (24 vols.).	or	1	0.3	21
37.	. The National Union Catalog, Cumulative Author list, 1953-1957 (28 vo.		2	0.5	20
38.	. The National Union Catalog, 1952-1955 Imprints (30 vols.).		0	0.0	22
39.	. The Library of Congress Cata Books: Subjects 1950-1954 (20 vols.).	log -	1	0.3	21
40.	. The Library of Congress Cata Books: Subjects 1955-1959 (22 vols.).	log -	0	0.0	22
41.	British Museum. General Catalog of Prin Books, 1931 - 1954, 1959 -	ted	0	0.0	22
42.	Catalog of Printed Books 1883	1-	0	0.0	22
43.	Paris. Bibliotheque Nationale. Catalogu General des Livres Imprimes, 1900 -	ıe	0	0.0	22
44.	Metropolitan Museum of Art. Library Catalog, 1960.		1	0.3	21
45.	Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, 3rd ed., 1965.	ē .	5	1.3	17
46.	New Serial Titles: 1950-1960, 2 vols., 1	961.	5	1.3	17
47.	American Newspapers, 1821 - 1936: A Unic List, 1937.	on .	1	0.3	21
48.	U.S. National Historical Publications Committee. A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the U.S., 1961.		2	0.5	20

Number and percent of libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 48 selected bibliographical titles, by

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NATIONAL AND TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHIES	Ü	%	#	1 %	. #	9,	#	15	#	1 %	0-9 #	99
1. United States Catalog, 4th ed., 1928.	12	66.7	2	18.2	1	2.2	1	1.8	1	1.0	0	0.0
2. Cumulative Book Index, 1928 - date.	16	88.9	7	63.6	11	23.9	4	7.0	2	2.1	0	0.0
3. Books in Print (current volume).	16	88.9	10	90.9	27	58.7	15	26.3	13 <sub>.</sub>	13.4	6	3.8
<ol> <li>Subject Guide to Books in Print (current volume).</li> </ol>	16	88.9	9	81.8	22	47.8	· :	17.5	5	5.2	5	3.2
5. Paperbound Books in Print (current subscription).	12	66.7	3	27.3	8	17.4	3	5.3	1	1.0	O	0.0
6. Reference Catalog of Current Literature, 1961.	I	5.6	1	9.1	1	2.2	2	3.5	4	4.1	4	2.5
<ol> <li>U.S. Superintendent of Documents.         Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government         Publications, 1895 - date.     </li> </ol>	11	61.1	W. C.	27.3	1	2.2	5	8.8	3	3.1	2	to the statement of the
8. British National Bibliography, 1950 - date.	0	0.0	0	<b>0.</b> 0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.
GENERAL AND SUBJECT INDEXES												
<ol> <li>Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature,</li> <li>1900 - date (unabridged).</li> </ol>	16	88.9	10	90.9	39	84.8	46	80.7	34	35.1	31	19.
10. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802 - 1902. Vols. 1 - 6 and Supplements	9	50.0	3	27.3	5	10.9	2	3.5	0	0.0	O	0.
11. International Index (now titled Social Science and Humanities Index), 1907 - date.		A A										Strict market bases and a second
	5	27.8	0	0.0		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	a.
12. New York Times Index, 1913 - date.	8	44.4	1	9.1	ŀ	2.2	1	1.8	1	1.0	Ó	0.
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13. American Theological Library Association Index to Religious Periodical Literature												
1949 - date.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14. Art Index, 1929 - date.	8	44.4	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15. The Music Index, 1949 - date.	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.6
16. Applied Science and Technology Index, 1958 - date.		38.9	,	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
17. Engineering Index, 1884 - date.	0	0.0	o	0.0	0	0.0	. 0	0.0	0	0.0	.0	0.0
18. Agricultural Index (now titled Biologica & Agricultural Index), 1916 - date.	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	1.0	1	0.1
19. Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, 1915 - date.	7	38.9	government of the state of the	9.1	4	8.7	1	1.8	1	1.0	3	1.9
20. Business Periodicals Index, 1958 - date.	8	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
21. Education Index, 1929 - date.	7	38.9	1	9.1	0	0.0	Ō	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
22. Bibliographic Index, 1938 - date.	5	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<u>.</u> 1	1.0	0	0.0
23. Besterman, T., World Bibliography of Bibliographies, 4th ed., 1965.	0	0.0	0	0.0	o ·	0.0	, O	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES												
24. Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.	4	22.2	2	18.2	2	4.3	5	8.8	1	1.0	6	3.{
25. Blanck, J., Bibliography of American Licerature, 1955 -	3	16.7	0	0.0	o	0.0	3	5.3	1	1.0	2	1.1
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<ul> <li>26. English Association. The Year's Work in English Studies, 1921 - date.</li> <li>27. U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures.</li> </ul>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.
4 Vois, 1951 - 1960.	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	. 0	0.0	1 · .	1.0	0	0.
28. Granger's Index to Poetry. 5th ed., 1962	. 17	94.4	11	100.0	37	80.4	21	36.8	5	5.2	1	0.
29. Hawkins, R.R. Scientific, Medical and Technical Books, 1958.	3	16.7	0	0.0	o.	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0 .	0.
30. Writings on American History, 1902 -date	- 1	5.6	0	0.0	2	4.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	1.
<ul><li>31. International Bibliography of Political Science, 1953 - date.</li><li>32. International Bibliography of</li></ul>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.
Sociology, 1951 - date.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	O.
33. Handbook of Latin American Studies, 1935 - date.	1	5.6	O	0.0	o	0.0	0	0.0	- 0	0.0	1	0.
UNION LISTS AND CATALOGS OF LIBRARIES  34. U.S. Library of Congress. A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards Issued to July 31, 1942			And the design of the second s			COLUMN SON						
(16/ vols.).	1	5.6	0	0.0	1	· 2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0,
35 Supplement, 1941 - 1947 (42 vols.).		11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.
36 The Library of Congress Author Catalog, 1948 - 1952 (24 vols.).	1 .	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	ó.0	0	0.
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	1952 - 1955 Imprints (30 vols.).	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
<b>39.</b>	. The Library of Congress  Catalog - Books: Subjects 1950 - 1954 (20 vols.).	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	o	0.0	0			
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	(22 vols.).	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
<u> </u>	British Museum. General Catalog of Printed Books, 1931 - 1954, 1959 -	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
42.	Catalog of Printed Books, 1881 - 1900, and Supplements, 1900 -190	5. 0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	. 0	0.0	0	0.0	0	
43.	Paris. Bibliotheque Nationale. Catalogu des Livres Imprimes, 1900 -	9	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
44.	Metropolitan Museum of Art. Library Catalog, 1960.	0	0.0	0	0.0	. 0	0.0	1	1.8	·. 0	0.0	0	
•	Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, 3rd ed., 1965.	5	27.8	0	0.0	.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 <b>.0</b>		0
46.	New Scrial Titles: 1950 -1960, 2 vols., 1961.	4	22.2	1	9.1	0	0.0		0.0	0	0.0	0	0
. 47.	American Newspspers, 1821 - 1936: A Union List, 1937.	0	:0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	o
48.	U.S. National Historical Publications	2	11,	<u> </u>	. 161						D		

editions of titles already held. Lack of bibliographical tools is a serious weakness in all Iowa public libraries large and small. It is a weakness which hampers the libraries in their own book selection and in the effective use of interlibrary loan for items and information not included in local collections, and it is a weakness which must be overcome before effective reference systems can be established in the state.

### PUBLICITY IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

One more topic needs to be examined before we conclude this chapter and move on to an examination of the role played by academic libraries in reference service in Iowa and that is publicity and special services. Publicity is frequently a neglected or completely overlooked area in public libraries. Too many librarians still work under the assumption that their job is to provide materials and services and the public's job is to discover and make use of them. This attitude is carried to the extreme in some communities where not only does the library seek little or no publicity, but the library building itself is in no way marked to let the potential user, the newcomer or visitor, know that it is in fact a public library.

Publicity of reference services is particularly important in most communities since, as we have discussed earlier, the majority of the people don't know what reference service is and have no idea in how many ways the library not only can but is eager to help them. The best reference collection in the world will be of no use whatever if the people don't know it is there and that librarians will help them use it. The

majority of the librarians participating in this survey felt that most of the poeple in their communities knew what reference services were available to them; we would be less optimistic.

Table 47 shows that by far the majority of Iowa public libraries participate in some kind of advertising of library services, and a number of libraries, particularly larger ones, are doing a very good job in this area. What we would like to see, however, is a more intensive and dynamic approach in the less active libraries that will reach out to those people who could make use of the library but don't. A regular listing of new titles received in the local newspaper is fine, but it doesn't tell the community that the library is an information center which can and will supply the answer to any question that they can come up with as well as such special services as the preparation of special bibliographies and book lists for individuals (done by 36.1 per cent of Iowa public libraries) and many others.

To some librarians in smaller libraries the idea of the library as an information center that can supply the answer to any question—well, almost any question—may seem far flung indeed, and so it may be for them. But it need not be. While it would be foolish for them to advertise a service that they could not in reality supply, they can begin with those areas in which they feel most confident. As their collection and skills grow so can their advertising. Obviously the small library by itself will never be able to supply first hand the full range of information needed by its customers, but this should not stop them from actively advertising the full spectrum of information services for, through

cooperation with other libraries, through the regional cooperative systems and through the use of the telephone, photocopy service and interlibrary loan, even the very small library can be an active and important information center of its community. The library must actively promote this development, however. The public will not just stumble upon the library. The library, like any other business or service, must seek out customers and not just wait for them to come in on their own.

# CONCLUSION

In this chapter we have examined reference and information services in Iowa public libraries as well as those other services which seem to us significantly related to reference and information service. We have presented a substantial body of statistical and factual information obtained from our questionnaires and interviews. Our conclusions and recommendations based on these findings will be found in the final chapter of this report.

TABLE 50

Number and per cent of college and university libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 64 selected reference books

52 academic libraries reporting

1				
Se.	ected reference book	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
1.	American Council on Education. American Colleges and Universities. 9th ed., 1964.	40	76.9	8
2.	American Men of Science. 11th ed., 1 65. Supp. 2 - Fall 1966. Supp. 3 - Spring 1967.	S 32	61.5	15
3.	Benet, W.R., ed. The Reader's Encyclopedia. 2nd ed., 1965.	39	75.0	9
4.	Book of the States (current volume).	38	73.1	10
5.	Book Review Digest.	37	71.2	11
6.	Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin.	40 ·	76.9	8
7.	Brady, G.S. Materials Handbook. 9th ed., 1963.	9	17.3	27
8.	Cambridge History of English Literature.	41	78.8	7
9.	Catholic Encyclopedia (1959 or 1967)	32	61.5	15
10.	Chamberlin, Mary. Guide to Art Reference Books.	20	38.5	23
11.	Chambers, Robert. Book of Days.	25	48.1	21
12.	Clark, R.L. and R.W. Cumley, eds. The Book of Health. 2nd ed., 1962.	13	25.0	24
13.	Collier's Encyclopedia. 2nd ed., 1965.	38	73.1	10
14.	Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World. 1952.	31	59.6	16
15.	Commager, H.S. Documents of American History. 7th ed., 1962.	42	80.8	6
16.	Current Biography.	45	86.5	3
17.	Dictionary of American Biography (with Supplements).	44	84.6	4

Table 50--continued

Se1	ected reference book	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
18.	Dictionary of National Biography (with Supplements).	33	63.5	14
19.	Dictionary of American History.	44	84.6	4
20.	Drake's Cyclopedia of Radio and Electronics. 14th ed., 1955.	11	21.2	26
21.	Encyclopedia Americana (1964 or later)	50	96.2	1
22.	Encyclopedia Britannica (1964 or later)	49	94.2	. 2
23.	Encyclopedia of Associations. 4th ed., 19	64. 34	65.4	13
24.	Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.	41	78.8	7
25.	Facts on File.	29	55.8	17
26.	Gardner, Helen. Art Through the Ages. 4th ed., 1959.	39	75.0	9
27.	Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians 5th ed., 1954.	. 45	86.5	3
28.	Guide to Historical Literature. 1961	33	63.5	14
29.	Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. 48th ed	44	84.6	4
30.	Harris, C.W. Encyclopedia of Educational Research. 3rd ed., 1960	36	69.2	12
31.	Hopkins, A.A. The Standard American Encycl of Formulas. 1953	opedia 2	3.8	31
32.	Interpreter's Bible. 1951-57	29	55.8	17
33.	Jane's All the World's Aircraft (1966 or 1	ater) 9	17.3	27
34.	Julian, John. Dictionary of Hymnology. 2nd rev. ed.	28	53.8	18
35.	Kane, J.N. Famous First Facts. 3rd ed. 19	64 40	76.9	8
36.	Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Handbook. 12 ed., 1950	th 3	5.8	30
37.	McSpadden, J.W. Operas and Musical Comedie 1954	s 7	13.5	29

Table 50--continued

Se.	lected reference book	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
38.	Menke, F.G. Encyclopedia of Sports. 3rd rev. ed., 1963	38	73.1	10
39.	Moody's Manual of Investments (current subscription)	13	25.0	24
40.	Municipal Yearbook (current volume)	31	59.6	16
41.	New Century Cyclopedia of Names	41	78.8	7
42.	Official Congressional Directory (current volume)	38	73,1	10
43.	Radio Engineering Handbook. 5th ed. 1959	8	15.4	28
44.	Ramsey, C.G. and H.R. Sleeper. Architect Graphic Standards. 5th ed., 1956	cural 11	21.2	26
45.	Rand McNally Commercial Atlas	28	53.8	18
46.	Shepherd's Historical Atlas. 9th ed., 196	4 40	76.9	8
47.	Spiller, R.E. Literary History of the U.S.	39	75.0	9
48.	Statesman's Yearbook (current volume)	42	80.8	6
49.	Strong, James. Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible	27	51.9	19
50.	Times Atlas of the World, 1955-59, 5 vol.	26	50.0	20
51.	Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers	24	46.2	22
52.	Twentieth Century Authors (with Supplement	) 44	84.6	4
53.	Ulrich's International Periodicals Directo 11th ed., 1965	ry 38	73.1	10
54.	U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States	43	82.7	. 5
55.	U.S. Government Organization Manual (current volume)	38	73.1	10
56.	U.S. Library of Congress. A Guide to the United States of America	29	55.8	17
57.	Universal Jewish Encyclopedia	1,2	23.1	25

Table 50--continued

Sele	ected reference book r	umber of lib- aries owning ne copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in orde: of frequency owned
* *				
58.	Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia 3rd ed., 1958	40	76.9	8
59.	Webster's Third New International Dictionary	49	94.2	2
60.	Who's Who	40	76.9	8
61.	Who's Who in America	50	96.2	1
62.	World Book Encyclopedia (1964 or later)	28	53.8	18
63.	Wright, G.E. Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible	34	65.4	13
64.	Yearbook of the United Nations (1966 or lat	er) 31	59.6	16

TABLE 51

Number and per cent of college and university libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of 48 selected bibliographical titles. 52 academic libraries reporting

Se	lected bibliographical titles	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in orde of frequency owned
	NATIONAL AND TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHIES			
1.	United States Catalog, 4th ed., 1928	28	53.8	10
2.	Cumulative Book Index, 1928 - date	40	76.9	5
3.	Books in Print (current volume).	47	90.4	2
4.	Subject Guide to Books in Print (current volume)	43	82.7	3
5.	Paperbound Books in Print (current subscription)	36	69.2	6
6.	Reference Catalog of Current Literature, 19	961 11	21.2	24
7.	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications,			
. •	1895 - date.	32	61.5	8
8.	British National Bibliography, 1950-date	. 4	7.7	30
	GENERAL AND SUBJECT INDEXES			
9.	Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900-date (unabridged).	49	94.2	1
10.	Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1902-1902. Vols. 1-6 and Supplements	20	38.5	16
11.	International Index (now titled Social Scienard Humanities Index), 1907-date.	ence 36	69.2	6
12.	New York Times Index, 1913-date	28	53.8	10
13.	American Theological Library Assn. Index to Religious Periodical Literature, 1949-date.		15.4	26
14.	Art Index, 1929 - date	15	28.8	21
15.	The Music Index, 1949 - date	11	21.2	24
16.	Applied Science and Technology Index, 1958-	date 16	30.8	20
17.	Engineering Index, 1884 - date	2	3.8	31
18.	Agricultural Index (now titled Biological & Agricultural Index), 1916 - date	12	23.1	23

Table 51--continued

Se	lected Bibliographical Titles	Number of lib- raries owning one copy	% of libraries owning one copy	Rank in order of frequency owned
19.	Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, 1915 - date	22	42.3	14
20.	Business Periodicals Index, 1958 - date	20	38.5	16
21.	Education Index, 1929 - date	33	63.5	7
22.	Bibliographic Index, 1938 - date	20	38.5	16
23.	Besterman, T., World Bibliography of Bibliographies, 4th ed., 1965	o- 15	28.8	21
	SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES			
24.	Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature	e 31	59.6	9
25.	Blanck, J., Bibliography of American Literature, 1955	26	50.0	11
26.	English Association. The Year's Work in English Studies, 1921 - date	20	38.5	16
27.	U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures. 4 vols. 1951 - 1960.		9.6	29
28.	Granger's Index to Poetry, 5th ed., 1962	42	80.8	4
29.	Hawkins, R.R. Scientific, Medical and Technical Books, 1958	12	23.1	23
30.	Writings on American History, 1902-date	19	36.5	17
31.	International Bibliography of Political Science, 1953 - date	12	23.1	23
32.	International Bibliography of Sociology, 1951 - date	12	23.1	23
33.	Handbook of Latin American Studies, 1935-da	te 16	30.8	20
	UNION LISTS AND CATALOGS OF LIBRARIES			
34.	U.S. Library of Congress. A Catalog of Boo Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards Issued to July 31, 1942 (167 vols.)	ks 21	40.4	15

Table 51--continued

Sele	ected Bibliographical Titles	Number of lib- raries owning one copy		Rank in order of frequency owned
35.	Supplement, 1941-1947 (42 vols.	) 19	36.5	17
36.	. The Library of Congress Author Catalog, 1948-1952 (24 Vols.)	21 .	40.4	15
37.	. The National Union Catalog, a cumulative Author list, 1953-1957 (28 vols.	) 24	46.2	13
38.	. The National Union Catalog, 195 1955 Imprints (30 vols.)	2 <del>-</del>	25.0	22
39.	Books: Subjects 1950-1954 (20 vols.)	11	21.2	24
40.	Books: Subjects 1955-1959 (22 vols.)	12	23.1	23
41.	British Museum. General Catalog of Printed Books, 1931-1954, 1959	9	17.3	25
42.	and Supplements, 1900-1905.	900, 6	11.5	28
43.	Paris. Bibliotheque Nationale. Catalogue General des Livres Imprimes, 1900 -	2	3.8	31
44.	Metropolitan Museum of Art. Library Catalog 1960	3, 2	3.8	31
45.	Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, 3rd ed., 1965	25	48.1	12
46.	New Serial Titles: 1950-1960, 2 vols., 1961	L 17	32.7	19
47.	American Newspapers, 1821-1936: A Union List, 1937	7	13.5	27
48.	U.S. National Historical Publications Committee. A Guide to Archives and Manu- scripts in the U.S., 1961	18	34.6	18

in our survey indicated that they kept only selected titles more than ten years, visits to various libraries indicate that college and university libraries keep more titles than do public libraries and have longer runs of the titles kept. These relatively rich collections should be kept in mind by public librarians who could request photocopies of periodical materials needed by their own customers and not held in their local collection. We would emphasize the use of photocopy equipment here because the great majority of the academic libraries indicated that they will not send out either single copies or bound volumes of periodicals on interlibrary loan.

### INTERLIBRARY LOAN

In addition to serving many non-college or university people locally academic libraries have also been serving citizens of the state not directly connected with their institutions through interlibrary loan of materials to public libraries. The three state universities were very frequently listed as a second or third choice by public libraries seeking material on interlibrary loan. In cases where the public library was close to the academic library they were sometimes listed as the first choice.

Most large academic libraries do considerably more loaning than borrowing, and most of the borrowing is done from other academic or research libraries while the loaning is done both to other academic and research libraries and public libraries as well. Public libraries who borrow from academic libraries often complain that the service is very

slow and sometimes far less than satisfactory, all of which merely points to the basic problem in the relationship between public and academic libraries.

Academic libraries naturally feel that their first job is to serve the academic community, and they gear their entire operation to this end. Public library requests for materials and services are thus put aside until the local needs are met. Academic libraries continue to serve public libraries—some grudgingly, some gladly—as a public service and not because the academic library has anything to gain or any direct responsibility to do so. The public library is placed in the position of a poor relation who has no ground for complaint when service is slow or unsatisfactory. The academic library, in turn, does not feel it necessary to consider the possible needs of the public libraries when planning their collections and programs. Thus the two types of institutions continue to exist side by side with very little communication and next to no coordination of their programs.

## INTERLIBRARY LOAN NEEDS FINANCIAL SUPPORT

It is obvious that the academic libraries cannot, without some form of adequate rewarderation, be expected to act as a backstop for the needs of the public libraries of the state and cannot under the present circumstances play a much more active role in a reference network than they are presently doing. At the same time public libraries should keep an open channel of communication with the academic community. They should keep the academic libraries informed about their activities and programs as well as their

needs. An increased awareness on both sides of what the two types of libraries are doing can not help but lead to a better and more useful relationship between them.

### LOAN RESTRICTIONS NEED REVISION

In addition to the above mentioned difficulties, interlibrary loan from academic libraries suffers from the same restrictions as it does in public libraries. Often the very materials which the requesting library needs are the ones which the potential lender has a policy against lending. For example, 92.9 per cent of the academic libraries indicated that they will not loan reference books. Single issues of periodicals are not loaned by 69 per cent of the academic libraries and bound volumes of periodicals by 73.8 per cent.

# CONCLUSION

Academic libraries are presently playing a limited but important role in meeting the reference and information needs of the citizens of the state. At present there is a movement toward more cooperation among academic libraries (see Table 55) to meet the needs of their respective students and faculties, but little or nothing is being done to increase cooperation with the public libraries except in isolated cases where an academic and public library located in the same community have established a particularly felicitous relationship. In those instances where cooperation does exist it is on a very informal basis with no contractual or financial obligations to establish clear lines of mutual responsibility.

Academic libraries could play a much more active role in serving the public than they are now doing. They, even more than the public libraries, neglect to advertise their services. More than 50 per cent report that they do not advertise at all, and most of the rest of them do so only on a limited basis. At the same time only a third of the academic libraries feel that the people in their communities know what reference services are available to them.

While realizing that their major responsibility is and will remain to their own students and faculties, academic libraries can perform a great public service by making their services more generally available to the public through active cooperation with public libraries, and by making this service more generally known through active publicity, which few of them have done. The back-stopping role presently played by the academic libraries, particularly in the three state universities, could be intensified, but in order to do this they need to be placed on a more formal basis with the lending libraries receiving adequate compensation for their services. Without formal arrangements academic libraries will continue to play a valuable but limited and in many ways unsatisfactory role in helping public libraries meet the information needs of the citizens of the state.