# a tentative report <br> PREPARED FOR CONSULTANTS MEETING, IOWA STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY HELD AT IOWA CITY PLBLIC LIBRARY, MARCH 6, 1969 <br> REFERENCE/INFORMATION SERVICES IN IOWA LIBRARIES 

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## LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

Table
1 Population Increase States, 1960. 1950-1965

Family income, 1960 over, 1960 1950-1966 cooperative area, 1960 size group population size group region in public libraries by region

2 Age distribution of the population, Iowa and the United

Iowa population, proportion urban and rural, 1900-1960
4 Estimated population, Iowa library cooperative areas.
5 Employment in Iowa by industry, 1950-1965
Persons employed in Iowa by type of Industrial group, 1960..
Percent of total employment in each industrial group by Iowa library cooperative area, 1960

Distribution of personal income by major source, Iowa,

Distribution of family income in Iowa, 1950, 1960
Family income by library cooperative area, 1960
Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and

Educational level of persons 25 years and older, 1960
Iowa public elementary and secondary school enrollment,

Educational level of persons 25 years and older by library
Basic public library data by population served
Basic public library data by region.
Basic public library data by cooperative membership
Total books added to public libraries in 1966 by region.
Total books added to public libraries in 1966 by population

Non-resident fees for individuals in public libraries by

Non-resident fees for individuals in public libraries by

Number of telephone reference questions reported last year tn public libraries by population size group
Number of telephone reference questions reported last year

Number of telephone reference questions reported last year in public libraries by cooperative axea

Policy in public libraries on unanswered requests for information when no further material is available in the library.
Use of the telephone by public libraries in getting outside help on reference inquiries 64 publichorarles
Items borrowednon interlibrary loan by population size group.
Items borrowed by public libraries on interlibrary loan by region.
Items borrowed by public ifbraries on interlibrary loan by cooperative membership.
Items loaned by public libraries on interlibrary loan by population size group.
Items loaned by public libraries on interlibrary loan by region.
Groups requesting interlibrary loan service in public libraries

Types of materials requested by public libraries on interlibrary loan.
Public library service $\wedge^{\text {and teachers. }}$
Cooperative service among public libraries.
Total periodicals received on a regular basis in public libraries by population size group.

Number and percent pf public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 64 selected reference titles.
Public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of 64 selected reference books by population size group
Number and percent of public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 64 selected reference titles by population size group
Public libraries reporting ownership of at least one cepy of 64 selected reference books by region
Number and percent of public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 48 selected bibliographical titles.
Number and percent of public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 48 selected bibliographical titles by population size group.
Public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of 48 selected bibliographical titles by population size group.

Public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of 48 selected bibliographical titles by region.
Advertising of public library services
Total bookstock in college and university libraries in 1966 by region.
Total books added to college and university libraries in 1966 by region.
Number and percent of college and university libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 64 selected reference books
Number and percent of college and university libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of 48 selected bibliographical titles.
College and university libraries reporting ownership of 64 selected reference titles by region.

College and university libraries reporting ownership of 48 selected bibliographical titles by region.
Total periodical titles received by college and university libraries by region.
Cooperative service among academic libraries
Directory of special libraries returning questionnaires.

LIST OF MAPS

Map

Page
Geographic regions and area cooperatives
Public libraries in Iowa
Locations of academic libraries.
Locations of special libraries.

Estimated Population: Iowa Library Cooperative Areas

| Library Cooperative | U.S. Census | Projections ** |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |

为安
"The cooperative region population projections are not additive to the projected totals.
*Source: Doerflinger, Jon and Ron Klimek, Iowa's Population: Recent Trends, Future Prospects, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, 1966.

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

| population size GROUP | IIBRARIES REPORTING | NUMBER Of LIBRARIES CHARGING THE INDICATED AMOUNTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \angle 5,000-\text { up } \end{gathered}$ | 15 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 0.25-3.00 \\ 3.01-5.00 \\ 5.01-10.00 \\ 10.01-15.00 \end{gathered}$ <br> No response, but do charge non-resident fee |
| $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 10,000-24,999 \end{gathered}$ | 9 | 4 $\$ 0.25-3.00$ <br> 5 $3.01-5.00$ <br> 0 $5.01-10.00$ <br> 1 $10.01-15.00$ <br> 2 No response, but do charge non-resident fee |
| 3 $4,000-9,999$ | 44 | 33 $\$ 0.25-3.00$ <br> 7 $3.01-5.00$ <br> 4 $5.01-10.00$ <br> 0 $10.01-15.00$ <br> 2 No response, but do charge non-resident fee |
| 4 $2,000-3,999$ | 35 | 31 $\$ 0.25-3.00$ <br> 4 $3.01-5.00$ <br> 0 $5.01-10.00$ <br> 0 $10.01-15.00$ <br> 4 No response, but do charge non-resident fee |
| 5 $1,000-1,999$ | 38 | 37 $\$ 0.25-3.00$ <br> 1 $3.01-5.00$ <br> 0 $5.01-10.00$ <br> 0 $10.01-15.00$ <br> 14 No response, but do charge non-resident fee |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 0-999 \end{gathered}$ | 35 | 35 $\$ 0.25-3.00$ <br> 0 $3.01-5.00$ <br> 0 $5.01-10.00$ <br> 0 $10.01-15.00$ <br> 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 | 15 | 149,437 | 9962 |
| 2 | 9 | 11,445 | 1271 |
| 10,000-24,999 |  |  |  |
| 4, 3 - 9009 |  |  |  |
| 4,000-9,999 | 39 | 11,904 | 305 |
| 4 |  |  |  |
| 2,000-3,999 | 41 | 5,445 | 132 |
| 5 |  |  |  |
| 1,000-1,999 | 37 | 831 | 22 |
| - 6 999 |  |  |  |
| 0 - 999 | 49 | 1,440 | 29 |
| Totals | 190 | 180,502 | 950 |

## TABLE 24

## Number of telephone reference questions reported <br> 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 | 135 |
| 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 reporting they have phones


## 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 lowa 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 comunity 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


## 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 |  |  |  |
| 10,000-24,999 | 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 | 1.1 |
| Totals | 6621 | 75 | 88 |

## 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 ..... 31.4 education
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


#### Abstract

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 deinand 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 1ibraries) 4 highest/1 lowest
population group 3 (46 libraries) 4 highest/2 lowest
population group 4 (58 11braries) 6 highest/5 lowest
population group 5 (97 libraries) }13\mathrm{ 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 highest/2 lowest population group $3 \quad 1$ highest /21 lowest population group $4 \quad 0$ highest /27 lowest population group 500 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-mamely 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
.


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

389 libraries reporting


TABLE 37
Total periodicals received on a regular basis in public libraries, by population size group

| Population size group | Total titles received | Libraries reporting | Mean/Library |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| 25,000 - up | 4688 | 18 | 260 |
| 2 |  |  |  |
| 10,000-24,999 | 1216 | 11 | 110 |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| $4,000-9,999$ | 3653 | 46 | 79 |
| 4 |  |  |  |
| 2,000-3,999 | 2741 | 58 | 47 |
| 5 |  |  |  |
| 1,000 - 1,999 | 2179 | 97 | 2.2 |
| 6 |  |  |  |
| $0-999$ | 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

|  | ected reference book $\quad \mathrm{Nu}$ | Number of libraries owning one copy | \% of libraries owning one copy | Rank in order of frequency owned |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | American Council on Education. American Colleges and Universities. 9th ed., 1964 | 34 | 8.7 | 37 |
|  | American Men of Science. 1lth ed., 1965. Supp. 2 Fall 1966. Supp. 3 Spring 1967 | 19 | 4.9 | 48 |
|  | Benet, W.R., ed. The Reader's Encyclopedia. 2nd ed., 1965. | 163 | 41.9 | 11 |
|  | Book of the States (current volume). | 51 | 13.1 | 32 |
|  | Book Review Digest | 106 | 27.2 | 20 |
|  | Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin. | 238 | 61.2 | 3 |
|  | Brady, G.S. Materials <br> Handbook. 9th ed., 1963. | 12 | 3.1 | 52 |
|  | Cambridge History of English Literature. | 134 | 34.4 | 16 |
|  | 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 Days | s 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 ed. 1965 | $\text { d., } 95$ | 24.4 | 21 |

Table 39---continued

| Se1e | $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Numb } \\ & \text { rar } \\ \text { one }\end{array}$ | ber <br> ies copy | \% of libraries owning one copy | Rank in order of frequency owned |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $14 .$ | Columbia Lippincott <br> 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 <br> Biography (with Supplements). | 24 | 6.2 | 44 |
| 19. | Dictionary of American History | 165 | 42.2 | 10 |
| $20 .$ | Drake's Cyclopedia of Radio and Electronics. 14th ed., 1955 | 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 |
|  | 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. | 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. | 11 | 2.8 | 53 |

Table 39--continued
Selected reference bookNumber of lib- \% of librariesraries owning owning oneone copycopy

Rank in order of frequency owned
31. Hopkins, A.A. The Standard Amer- ican Encyclopedia of Formulas. 1953.102.654
32. Interpreter's Bible. 1951-57 ..... 112
28.8 ..... 18
33. Jane's All the World's Aircraft ..... 14
3.6 ..... 51
(1966 or later).
34. Julian, John. Dictionary of ..... 25 Hymnology. 2nd rev. ed.
35. Kane, J.N. Famous First Facts. ..... 144
3rd ed., 1964.
36. Kent's Mechanical Engineer's ..... 10
Handbook. 12th ed., 1950.
37. McSpadden, J.W. Operas and ..... 23 Musical Comedies. 1954.
38. Menke, F.G. Encyclopedia of ..... 138
Sprots, 3rd rev. ed., 1963
39. Moody's Manual of Investments ..... 22 (current subscription).
40. Municipal Yearbook (current volume). 41 ..... 41
41. New Century Cyclopedia of Names. ..... 73
42. Official Congressional Directory ..... 83 (current volume).
43. Radio Engineering Handbook. ..... 21
5th ed., 1959.
44. Ramsey, C.G. and H.R. Sleeper, ..... 7
Architectural Graphic Standards. 5th ed., 1956.
45. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas. ..... 132
46. Shepherd's Historical Atlas. ..... 36 9th ed., 1964.
47. Spiller, R.E. Literary History ..... 36 of the United States.
48. Statesman's Yearbook(current volume). 7933.917
9.3 ..... 35
9.3 ..... 3520.325

Table 39--continued
Selected reference book
Number of lib- \% of libraries owning one copy
Rank in order of frequency owned
49. Strong, James. Exhaustive ..... 30
7.7 ..... 39Concordance of the Bible.
50. Times Atlas of the World, ..... 26
6.7 ..... 42
51. Thomas' Register of American ..... 35
9.0 ..... 36
Manufacturers.
52. Twentieth Century Authors ..... 233
(with Supplement).
53. Ulrich's International Periodicals 16 ..... 16
Directory. 11th ed., 1965.
54. U.S. Bureau of the Census. ..... 88
Statistical Abstract of the United States.
55. U.S. Government Organization ..... 78
20.1 ..... 26
Manual (current volume).
56. U.S. Library of Congress. A Guide 18 ..... 4.6 ..... 49
to the study of the United States of America.
57. Universal Jewish Encyclopedia. ..... 2.654
58. Van Nostrand's Scientific 28.319
Encyclopedia. 3rd ed., 1958.
59. Webster's Third New International ..... 254 Dictionary.
60. Who's Who. ..... 89
61. Who's Who in America. ..... 180
62. World Book Encyclopedia ..... 277
(1964 or later).
63. Wright, G.E. Westminster Histori- ..... 41 cal Atlas to the Bible.
64. Yearbook of the United Nations ..... 25 (1966 or later).

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 | 47 |
| 2 |  |  |  |
| 10,000-24,999 | 411 | 11 | 37 |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 4,000-9,999 | 1126 | 46 | 24 |
| 4 | ¢ |  |  |
| $2,000-3,999$ | 955 | 58 | 16 |
| 5 |  |  |  |
| 1,000 - 1,999 | 850 | 97 | 8 |
| 6 |  |  |  |
| $0-999$ | 963 | 158 | 6 |

TABLE 41
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.

1. American Council on Education. American Colleges and Universities. 9th ed., 1964.
2. American Men of Science. 11th ed.; 1965. Supp. 2 - Fall 1966. Supp. 3 - Spring 196
3. Benet, W.R., ed. The Reader's Encyclopedif 2nd ed., 1965.
4. Book of the States (current volume).

N5 Book Review Digest.
6. Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin.
7. Brady, G.S. Materials Handbook. 9th ed., 1963.
8. Cambridge History of English Literature.
9. Catholic Encyclopedia (1959 or 1967).
10. Chamberlin, Mary. Guide to Art Reference Books. 1959.
11. Chambers, Robert. Book of Days.
12. Clark, R.L. and R.W. Cumley, eds. The Bool of Health. 2nd ed., 1962:
13. Collier's Encyclopedia. 2nd ed., 1965.
14. Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World 1952.
15. Commager, H.S. Documents of American Histoty

28 11b. rop. 3.1 ג.r.
$1 / 2$
50.0
83.3
88.9
88.9
94.4
50.0
88.9
77.8
44.4
77.8
83.3
94.4
94.4 7th ed. 1962

16. Current Bfography.
17. Dictionary of American Biography (with Supplements).
18. Dictionary of National Biography (with Supplements).
19. Dictionary of American History.
20. Drake's Cyclopedia of Radio and Electronics $\underset{r}{n}$
21. Encyclopedia Americana (1964 or later).
22. Encyclopedia Britannica (1964 or later).
23. Encyclopedia of Associations. 4th ed., 1964.
24. Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.
25. Facts on File.
26. Gardner, Helen. Art Through the Ages. 4th ed., 1959.
27. Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. 5th ed., 1954.
28. Guide to Historical Literature. 1961.
29. Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. 48th ed., 1967.
30. Harris, C.W. Encyclopedia of Educational Research. 3rd ed., 1960.
18116. rep. 11 l.r.
31. Hopkins, A.A. The Standard American Encyclopedia of Formulas. 1953.
32. Interpreter's Bible. 1951-1957.
33. Jane's All the World's Aircraft (1966 or later).
34. Julian, John. Dictionary of Hymnology. and rev, ed.
35. Kane, J.N. Famous First Facts. 3rd ed., $\frac{0}{-\pi}$
36. Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Handbook. 12 th ed., 1950.
37. McSpadden, J.W. Operas and Musical Comedies. 1954.
38. Menke, F.G. Encyclopedia of Sports. 3rd rev. ed., 1963.
39. Moody's Me dual of Investments (current subscription).
40. Municipal Yearbook (current volume).
41. New Century Cyclopedia of Names.
42. Official Congressional Directory (current volume).
43. Radio Engineering Handbook. 5th ed., 1959
44. Ramsey, C.G. and H.R. Sleeper. Architectural Graphic Standards. Eth ed., 1956.

18 lib. rep. 11 1.r.
SELECTED REFERENCE BOOK


18 1ib. rep. 11 1.r.

$$
97 \text { 1.r. }
$$

45. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas.
46. Shepherd's Historical Atlas. 9th ed., 195910
47. Spiller, R.E. Literary History of the United States.
48. Statesman's Yearbook (current volume).
49. Strong, Jemes. Exaustive Concordance of the Bible.
50. Times Atlas of the World, 1955-59, 5 vol.
51. Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers
52. Twentieth Century Authors (with Supplement
53. Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory. 11th ed., 1965.
54. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States.
55. U.S. Government Organization Manual (current volume).
56. U.S. Library of Congress. A Guide to the United States of America.
57. Universal Jemish Encyclopedia.
58. Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia. 3rd ed., 1958.
59. Webster's Third New International Dictionary.


$$
4 \epsilon 1 . r \quad 581 . r
$$

POP. 3
$4.000-9,9=9$
$\#$
POP: 4
$2.000-3.59$

28 lib, rep. 11 l.r.

## SELECTED REFERENCE BOOK

60. Who's Who.
61. Who's tho in America.
62. World Book Encyclopedia (1964 or later)
63. Wright, G.E. Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible.
64. Yearbook of the Unfted Nations (1966 or later).
$+$


TABLE 43
Number and per cent of public libraries reporting ownership of at least one copy of each of 48 selected bibliographical titles.

389 1ibraries reporting

| Number of lib- | \% of libraries | Rank in order |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| raries owning | owning one | of frequency |
| one copy | copy | owned |

NATIONAL AND TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. United States Catalog, 4th ed., 1928.17 ..... 17
4.4 ..... 10
10.3 ..... 5
2. Cumulative Book Index, 1928 - date. ..... 40
3. Books in Print (current volume). ..... 87
22.4 ..... 3
4. Subject Guide to Books in Print ..... 67 (current volume).
5. Paperbound Books in Print ..... 27
(current subscription).
6. Reference Catalog of Current Literature, 1961 ..... 13
7. U.S. Superintendent of Documents. Monthly Catalog of U.S. Govt. Publications, 1895-date 256.47
8. British National Bibliography, 1950-date ..... 0
0.0 ..... 22
GENERAL AND SUBJECT INDEXES
9. Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, ..... 177 1900 - date (unabridged).45.61
10. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, ..... 19 1802-1902. Vols. 1-6 and Supplements.
11. International Index (now titled Social Science 5 ..... 1.3 and Humanities Index), 1907 - date.
12. New York Times Index, 1913 - date. ..... 1213. American Theological Library Association.0
3.10.0Index to Religious Periodical Literature,1949 - date
13. Art Index, 1929-date ..... 9
2.313
14. The Music Index, 1949 - date. ..... 30.819
15. Applied Science and Technology Index, ..... 9
2.3 ..... 13 1958 - date.
16. Engineering Index, 1884 - date. 0 ..... 0.0 ..... 22

Table 43--continued
Selected bibliographical title

Number of libraries owning one copy
\% of libraries owning one copy
18. Agricultural Index (now titled Biological7\& Agricultural Index), 1916 - date.
19. Public Affairs Information Service
Bulletin, 1915 - date.
20. Business Periodicals Index, 1958 - date 9
21. Education Index, 1929 - date. ..... 8
22. Bibliographic Index, 1938 ~ date. ..... 6
23. Besterman, T., World Bibliography of ..... 0
Bibliographies, 4th ed., 1965.
SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES
24. Cambridge Bibliography of English ..... 20 Literature.
25. Blanck, J., Bibliography of American926. English Association. The Year's Work1in English Studies, 1921 - date.
27. U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures. 4 vols, 1951 - 1960.4
28. Granger's Index to Poetry, 5th ed., 1962. ..... 92
29. Hawkins, R.R. Scientific, Medical and 3 Technical Books, 1958.
30. Writings on American History, 1902 - date. ..... 6
31. International Bibliography of Political ..... 0 Science, 1953 - date.
32. International Bibliography of Sociology, ..... 1 1951 - date
33. Handbook of Latin American Studies, ..... 2 1935 - date.
UNION LISTS AND CATALOGS OF LIBRARIES
34. U.S. Library of Congress. A Catalog of Books 1 ..... 0.3 ..... 21 Cards Issued to July 31, 1942 (167 vols.).

Rank in order of frequency owned

## Selected bibliographical title

Number of Iibraries owning one copy
\% of libraries owning one copy

Rank in order of frequency owned
35.
36.
$\qquad$ - Supplement, 1941-1947 (42 vols.). 2

1 - The Library of Congress Author Catalog, 1948-1952 (24 vols.).
37. $\qquad$ - The National Union Catalog, a

2
Cumulative Author list, 1953-1957 (28 vols.).
38. 1952-1955 ${ }^{\circ}$ Imprints ( 30 vols.).
39. $\qquad$ - The Library of Congress Catalog - 1 Books: Subjects 1950-1954 (20 vols.).
40.

Books: Subjects 1955-1959 (22 vols.).
41. British Museum. General Catalog of Printed Books, 1931-1954, 1959 - 0
$0 \quad 0.0$
$0 \quad 0.0$ 1900, and Supplements, 1900-1905.
43. Paris. Bibliotheque Nationale Catalogue
General des Livres Tmprimes, 1900 -

General des Livres Imprimes, 1900 -
44. Metropolitan Museum of Art. Library

1 Catalog, 1960.
45. Union List of Serials in Libraries of the 5 United States and Canada, 3rd ed., 1965.
46. New Serial Titles: 1950-1960, 2 vols., 1961. 5
47. American Newspapers, 1821-1936: A Union 1 List, 1937.
48. U.S. National Historical Publications
Committee. A Guide to Archives and

Manuscripts in the U.S., 1961.
0.520
0.3

21
0.5

20
0.02221
0.3
0.0

Number and percent of libraries reporting ownership of population size group
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHTCAL TITLE

1. United States Catalog, $4 t h$ ed. 1928.
2. Cumulative Book Index, 1928 - date.
3. Books in Print (current volume).
4. Subject Guide to Books in Print (current volume).
5. Paperbound Books in Print (current

T subscripeion).
6. Reference Catalog of Current Literature, 1961.
7. U.S. Superintendent of Documents.

Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, 1895 - date.
8. British National Bibliography, 1950 date.

GERPRAL AND SUBJECT INDEXES
9. Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900 - date (unabridged).
10. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802-1902. Vols. 1-6 and Supplements
11. International Index (now ticled Social Science and Humanities Index), 1907 date.
12. New York T1ras Index, 1913 - date.

28 1ib. rep. 11 1.r.
13. American Theological Library Association Index to Religious Periodical Literature 1949 - date.
14. Art Index, 1929 - date.
15. The Music Index, 1949 - date.
16. Applied Science and Technology Index, 1958 - date.
17. Engineering Index, 1884 - date.
18. Agricultural Index (now titled Blologica \& Agricultural Index), 1916 - date.
19. Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, 1915 - date.
20. Business Periodicals Index, 1958 - date.
21. Education Index, 1929 - date.
22. Bibllographic Index, 1938 - date.
23. Besterman, T., World Bibliography of Bibliographies, 4 th ed., 1965.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

24. Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.
25. Blanck, J., Biblicgraphy of Amertcan Licerature, 1955 -

26. English Association. The Year's Work in English Studies, 1921 - date.
27. U.S. Copyright Office. Motion Pictures. 4 vols, 1951 - 1960.
28. Granger's Index to Poetry. Sth ed., 1962
29. Hawkins, R.R. Scientific, Medical and Hechnical Books, 1958.
30. Writings on American History, 1902 -date
31. International Bibliography of Political Science, 1953 - date.
32. International Bibliography of Sociology, 1951-date:
33. Handbook of Latin American Studies, 1935 - date.

UMION 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 (167 vols.).
35. $\qquad$ - Supplement, 1941-1947 (42
vols.).
36. $\qquad$ - The Library of Congress Author $\overline{\text { Catalog, }} 1948$ - 1952 (24 vols.).
971.2. 35 25) 2,3 $122,000-$ up $110,000-24, \mathrm{~cm}$
$\qquad$ $1: 5$
$\qquad$ - The National Union Catalog, a Cumulative Author List, 1953-1957 ( 28 vols.) .
38. $\qquad$ The National Union Catalog, 1952 - 1955 Imprints ( 30 vols.).
39. $\qquad$ - The Library of Congress Catalog-Books: Subjects 1950-1954 (20 vols.).
40. $\qquad$ - The Library of Congress Catalog-Books: Bubjects 1955-1959 n (22 vols.).
41. British Museum. General Catalog of Printed Books, 1931 - 1954, 1959-
42. $\qquad$ - Catalog of Printed Books, 1881-1900, and Supplements, $1900-1900^{5}$
43. Paris. Bibliotheque Nationale. Catalogue des Livres Imprimes, 1900 -
44. Metropolitan Museun of Art. Library Catalog, 1960.
45. Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, 3rd ed., 1965.
46. New Scrial Titles: $1950-1960,2$ vols., 1961.
. 47. American Newspspers, 1821-1936: A Union. List, 1937.
48. U.S. National Historical Publications



#### Abstract

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 lowa 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


#### Abstract

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 Iibrary, 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.

## 39

TABLE 50

## Number and per cent of college and university libraries reporting ownership

 of at least one copy of each of 64 selected reference books52 academic libraries reporting


Table 50--continued

Selected reference book

Number of libraries owning one copy
\% of libraries owning one copy

Rank in order of frequency owned
18. Dictionary of National Biograpగ̄y (with Supplements).
19. Dictionary of American History. ..... 44
20. Drake's Cyclopedia of Radio and ..... 11
Electronics. 14th ed., 1955.
21. Encyclopedia Americana (1964 or later) ..... 50
22. Encyclopedia Britannica (1964 or later) ..... 49
23. Encyclopedia of Associations. 4th ed., 1964. ..... 34
24. Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. ..... 41
25. Facts on File. ..... 29
26. Gardner, Helen. Art Through the Ages. ..... 39
4th ed., 1959.
27. Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. ..... 45
5th ed., 1954.
28. Guide to Historical Literature. 1961 ..... 33
29. Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. 48th ed., 1967 ..... 44
30. Harris, C.W. Encyclopedia of Educational Research. 3rd ed., 1960 ..... 36
31. Hopkins, A.A. The Standard American Encyclopediaof Formulas. 19532
32. Interpreter's Bible. 1951-57 ..... 29
33. Jane's All the World's Aircraft (1966 or later) 9 ..... 9
34. Julian, John. Dictionary of Hymnology.2nd rev, ed.28
35. Kane, J.N. Famous First Facts. 3rd ed. 1964 ..... 40
36. Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Handbook. 12thed., 19503
37. McSpadden, J.W. Operas and Musical Comedies19547
63.514
84.64
21.226
96.2
94.265.478.855.817
75.0 ..... 9
86.5
63.514
84.64
69.21231
55.8 ..... 17
17.3 ..... 27
53.8 ..... 18
76.9 ..... 8305.8

$$
13.5
$$

Selected reference book
Number of lib- raries owning one copy\% of librariesowning onecopy
38. Menke, F,G. Encyclopedia of Sports. 3rd rev. ed., 1963 ..... 38
39. Moody's Manual of Investments (current subscription) ..... 13
40. Municipal Yearbook (current volume) ..... 31.
41. New Century Cyclopedia of Names ..... 41
42. Official Congressional Directory (current volume) ..... 38
43. Radio Engineering Handbook. 5th ed. 1959 ..... 8
44. Ramsey, C.G. and H.R. Sleeper. Architectural Graphic Standards. 5th ed., 1956 ..... 11
45. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas ..... 28
46. Shepherd's Historical Atlas. 9th ed., 1964 ..... 40
47. Spiller, R.E. Literary History of the U.S. ..... 39
48. Statesman's Yearbook (current volume) ..... 42
49. Strong, James. Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible ..... 27
50. Times Atlas of the World, 1955-59, 5 vol. ..... 26
51. Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers ..... 24
52. Twentieth Century Authors (with Supplement) ..... 44
53. Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory 11th ed., 1965 ..... 38
54. U.S. Bureau of the Census. StatisticalAbstract of the United States 4343
55. U.S. Government Organization Manual (current volume) ..... 38
56. U.S. Library of Congress. A Guide to theUnited States of America29
57. Universal Jewish Encyclopedia ..... 12
73.1

73.110

$$
25.0
$$24

$$
59.6
$$

59.6 ..... 16
78.8 ..... 7
73.1 ..... 10
15.4 ..... 28
21.2 ..... 26
53.8 ..... 18
76.9 ..... 8
75.0 ..... 9
80.8 ..... 6
51.9 ..... 19
50.0 ..... 20
46.2 ..... 22
84.6 ..... 4
73.1 ..... 10
82.7 ..... 5
73.1 ..... 10
55.8 ..... 17
23.1 ..... 25
Rank in order of frequency owned
Selected reference bookNumber of lib-varies owningone copy
\% of libraries owning one copy

Rank in order of frequency owned
58. Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia ard ed., 1958

40
76.9

8
59. Webster's Third New International Dictionary 49
94.2 2
60. Who's Who 40
76.9
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 later) 31 ..... 59.6 ..... 16

# 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 

| Number of lib- | \% of libraries Rank in orde |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| raries owning | owning one | of frequency |
| one copy | copy | owned |

Selected bibliographical titles
NATIONAL AND TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Number of lib- \% of libraries varies owning one copy
owning one copy

1. United States Catalog, 4th ed., 192828
2. Cumulative Book Index, 1928 - date 40
3. Books in Print (current volume). 47
4. Subject Guide to Books in Print (current volume)
43
5. Paperbound Books in Print (current subscription) 36
6. Reference Catalog of Current Literature, 196111
7. U.S. Superintendent of Documents, MonthlyCatalog of U.S. Government Publications,1895 - date.32
8. British National Bibliography, 1950-date ..... 4
GENERAL AND SUBJECT INDEXES
9. Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900-date (unabridged).49
20
10. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1902-1902. Vols. 1-6 and Supplements

20

$$
38.5
$$ ..... 16

$$
53.8
$$10

76.990.4
82.73
69.2 ..... 6
21.2 ..... 24
61.5 ..... 8
7.7 ..... 30
11. International Index (now titled Social Scienceand Humanities Index), 1907-date.36
69.26
12. New York Times Index, 1913-date ..... 28
53.810
13. American Theological Library Assn. Index to Religious Periodical Literature, 1949-date. ..... 8
15.4 ..... 26
14. Art Index, 1929 - date ..... 1528.821
15. The Music Index, 1949 - date ..... 11
21.2
16. Applied Science and Technology Index, 1958-date 1630.824
17. Engineering Index, 1884 - date ..... 2
3.8 ..... 3120
18. Agricultural Index (now titled Biological \&
Agricultural Index), 1916 - date ..... 1.2
23.1 ..... 23

Rank in orde owned

Selected Bibliographical Titles

Number of libvaries owning one copy
\% of libraries owning one copy

Rank in order of frequency owned
19. Public Affairs Information Service
Bulletins 1915 - date
20. Business Periodicals Index, 1958 - date 20
21. Education Index, 1929 date 33
22. Bibliographic Index, 1938 - date 20
23. Besterman, To, World Bibliography of Biblio-
graphics, th ed., 1965

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES
24. Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature 31
25. Blank, J., Bibliography of American Literature, 1955 --

26
26. English Association. The Year's Work in English Studies, 1921 - date

20
27. U.S. Copyright office. Motion Pictures.
4 vols. $1951-1960$.
28. Granger's Index to Poetry, 5th ed. 1962

42
29. Hawkins, R.R. Scientific, Medical and Technical Books, 1958

12
30. Writings on American History, 1902-date
31. International Bibliography of Political Science, 1953 - date 12
32. International Bibliography of Sociology,
1951 - date
33. Handbook af Latin American Studies, 1935-date 16 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 (167 vols.)

21
42.3
38.5
63.5
38.5
28.8
59.6
50.0
38.5
9.6
80.8
23.1
36.5
23.1
23.1
30.820

23
17

23

## 45

Table 51-m-concinued

Selected Bibliographical Titles

Number of libcaries owning one copy
\% of libraries owning one copy

Rank in order of frequency owned
35. $\qquad$ - Supplement, 1941-1947 (42 vols.) 19 36.517 - The Library of Congress Author Catalog, 1948-1952 (24 Vols.)

21
40.4 15
37. $\qquad$ - The National Union Catalog, a
cumulative Author list, 1953-1957 (28 vols.) 24
38. $\qquad$ - The National Union Catalog, 1952m

1955 Imprints ( 30 vols.)
13
25.0
21.2
40.

Books: Subjects 1950-1954 (20 vols.) 11
11

12
23.1

23
41. British Museum. General Catalog of Printed
Books, $1931-1954,1959-\quad 9$
42.
... Catalog of Printed Books 1881-1900, and Supplements, 1900-1905.

6
43. Paris. Bibliotheque Nationale. Catalogue General dee Lives Imprimes, 1900 2
44. Metropolitan Museum of Art. Library Catalog, 1960

2
45. Union list of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, 3rd ed., 1965 25
46. New Serial Titles: 1950-1960, 2 vols. 1961.17
47. American Newspapers, 1821-1936: A Union List, 1937 7
48. U.S. National Historical Publications Committee. A Guide to Archives and Manuf scripts in the U.S., 196118


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

## 47

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-nsome grudgingly, some gladly-mas 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 aide 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 requperation, 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 转e童


#### Abstract

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.

CONCLUSTON

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 comunities 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.

