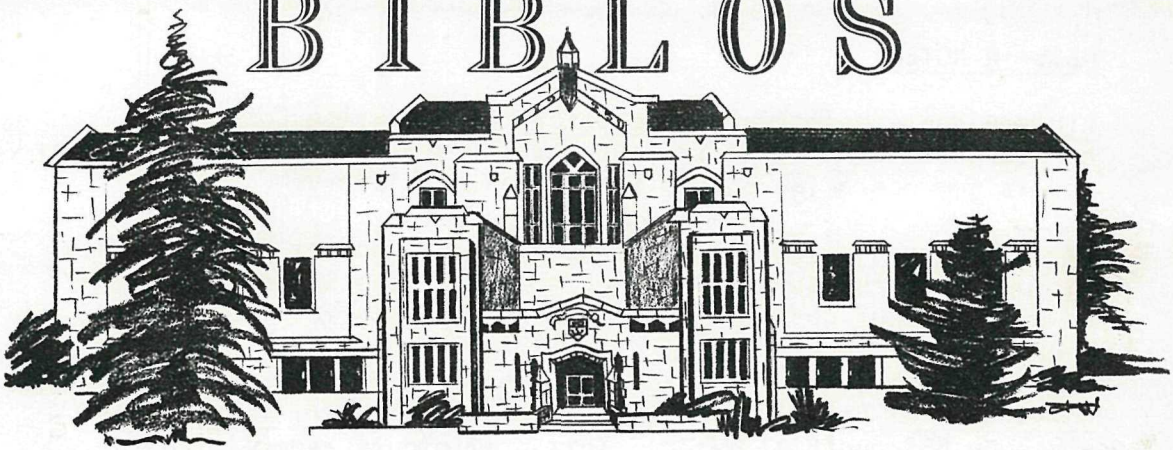
BIBLOS



V 3, No 1 of the U. B. C. NEWSLETTER OCTOBER 1966

DONNER FOUNDATION GIVES U B C LIBRARY $75,000

The Library and the School of Librarianship have received a grant of $75,000 from the Donner Canadian Foundation to make the first thorough study of library use patterns in a large academic community and to use for the first time, extensive data collected by a computer-based circulation system in the planning and management of library operations Basic to this work will be the conversion of the shelf-list to machine readable form Once the Mathematics Library shelf-list has been effectively completed, we can look forward to the production of book-cards for the total shelf-list This in turn will open a whole new sphere of possible projects One such one, the union catalogue of the three British Columbia university libraries will be the subject of discussion at the coming seminar November 8th and 9th

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FEATURING THIS MONTH

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Once more we would like to thank all those who have contributed to Biblos.

NEWS 'N NOTES

Library Representative on the Safety and Security Committee: he has changed his name from Graham Elliston to Georgina Detwiller and is now operating out of the Sedgewick Library.

Changes of scene: Our happy friar, Hans Burndorfer has gone into seclusion in the carrell at the far end of the Serials Division. However, rumour has it that he has been seen strolling in his old haunting grounds - only upon occasion, of course!

University of British Columbia Library: a plan for future services by BSS and Bill Watson: This preliminary report gives a general survey of the building requirements of the library up to 1974-75 and is intended to serve as a guide in future planning. This has not been put into general circulation but anyone interested may consult a division head's copy.

Departmental Reading Rooms have been successfully avoided for some time as so little was known about them. In the past year, Tom Shorthouse and Doug McInnes have excavated the campus and have unearthed some 30 reading rooms which are officially recorded in A report on departmental reading rooms at the University of British Columbia, September, 1966. By revealing the location, approximate size of the individual collections, processes and procedures presently effective, and the users thereof, this report serves as a basis for the present discussions which are now under way to decide the future of this "no-man's land" !

Books going directly into Backlog: Books falling into certain categories are placed directly into backlog without searching. These shall be recorded in the Backlog listing and yellow temporary cards shall appear in the main catalogue. Included are materials for Stacks, Sedgewick Library, Fine Arts, and Special Collections which fulfill the following criteria: publication date prior to 1953, cost of less than $50.00, and good physical condition.

Change in location: The hive of the library's printing activity has been moved from the Typing Room in the Cataloguing Division to the little room (formerly a faculty reading room) in the north-east corner of Stack Level 3, temporarily. All masters should be taken to the Front Office to be forwarded for duplicating.

New additions to the library: As U.B.C. is considered to have the best Slavic Department and Slavic Collection in Canada, the Polish Embassy in Ottawa has presented the U.B.C. Library with a collection of some 150 volumes containing recently published Polish literary works, histories and criticisms on Polish literature in general, books on Polish culture, and works dealing with German-Polish relations since 1939. The majority of these are in Polish; however, the occasional one appears in English and/or French. As Poland is celebrating its millenium, a display shall appear shortly to honour this occasion using materials from this collection.

* * * * * * * * *

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY LITERATURE RESOURCES IN CANADA

Report of a survey by George S. Bonn

The Bonn report describes and assesses library resources in science and technology, excluding medicine, and makes recommendations for improvements in facilities and services at the national and local level. Limited to major collections at 33 universities, 8 public libraries, 5 provincial research councils, the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission on Ontario, Professor Bonn investigated the utility and availability of collections to the whole scientific community. Although Professor Bonn found common deficiencies in Canadian libraries in general, it is interesting to note the surprising strength of the U.B.C. collection when one considers its age and size. The results were as follows:

Reference literature

Subject literature guides, organization directories, periodicals lists. Only U.B.C. had all 17 on the list, out of the 48 libraries listed.

Biographical directories. Only U.B.C., Toronto and Windsor had all 5 on the list.

Encyclopedic works. Only Toronto had all 11, U.B.C. lacked one.

Dictionaries and handbooks. U.B.C. and Alberta tied for first place among the universities with 83.7% of the 43 on the list. Vancouver Public Library had the highest in Canada with 86%.

Treatises and compilations. U.B.C. was first with 90%, followed by Alberta with 88.7% and Toronto with 83%. There were 89 titles on the list.

Indexes and Abstracting Services

Out of a list of 79, Toronto had 73.4% followed by Alberta and U.B.C., each with 71%.

The various services had a combined age of 2782 years. In this respect, U.B.C. ranked first, its 56 services having the combined age of 1570 years, while Toronto's 53 services had a combined age of 1442 years.

Journals

To measure journal collections, Professor Bonn used a selected list of 250 critical titles. Of these U.B.C. and McGill had 88 titles each in complete files, followed by Toronto with 81 complete files. As for current subscriptions, Toronto led with 138, followed by U.B.C. and McGill with 135 each.

In terms of specific subject areas, U.B.C. proved to have Canada's strongest collection in mathematics and second strongest collections in physics, bacteriology, mechanical engineering and plant culture.

In terms of general subject areas, the record was as follows:

General Science - 4th
Physical Sciences - 3rd
Agriculture - 2nd
Biological Sciences - 3rd
Technology - 5th

* * * * * * * *

"Ten Years of Painting by Gordon Smith"

Exhibit - Fine Arts Gallery
Oct.27th - Nov. 12th, 1966

Some 31 paintings and 14 serigraphs serve to illustrate the development of this outstanding British Columbia artist. A member of the "West Coast School" (a group noted for its abstract handling of nature), Mr. Smith's inclination towards richness of colour and elegance of form can be noted upon examination of his work as can the gradual development towards harder-edged form and the retinal use of colour. British by birth but Canadian as of his arrival in 1934, he has had exhibitions in all the major galleries in Canada, the U.S., Mexico City, Warsaw, and Australia and has represented Canada at the Sao Paulo Biennial in 1961 and the Guggenheim International Exhibition in 1957. Presently on the faculty in the Department of Education at U.B.C., he will conduct a guided tour of his exhibit on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th at 12:30 p.m.

U.B.C. WELCOMES LAVAL TO TELEX NETWORK

BIBU LAVAL QBC
NOUS VOUS FAISONS PART DE NOTRE NUMERO DE TELEPHONE : 011-3560

LAVAL
WELCOME TO THE TELEX NETWORK FROM THE SEPARATIST PROVINCE WHICH SPEAKS ENGLISH

BIBU LAVAL QBC
PACIFIQUE AMIS
LA NOUVELLE FRANCE VOUS SALUE

* * * * * * *

COMINGS AND GOINGS

WELCOMING:

Carol Bregaint	Library Assistant	Government Publications
Janet Cordes	Clerk I	Law Library
Irene Minick	Library Assistant	Serials
Ann Nelson	Ref. Librarian	Science
Marilyn Potts	Clerk I	Circulation
Jane Roper	Clerk I	Acquisitions
Lorraine Tomlinson	Clerk I	Cataloguing
Frances Woodward	Ref. Librarian	Special Collections

PROMOTIONS:
Kathy Becker, from Clerk I to Clerk II, Circulation
Joanne Brown from Library Assistant to Senior Lib. Asst, Law
Mrs. M. Buckingham, from Clerk I to Library Assistant, Law
Nora Williams, from Clerk I to Clerk II, Acquisitions

RESIGNATIONS:*

Jill Buttery	Ref. Librarian	Science
Hilary Horton	Clerk II	Circulation
Lorraine Image	Clerk I	Law Library
Joan Millar	Library Assistant	Serials
Ann Morris	Clerk I	Woodward
Gabrielle Shrank	Clerk I	Cataloguing

* None since October 1st !!

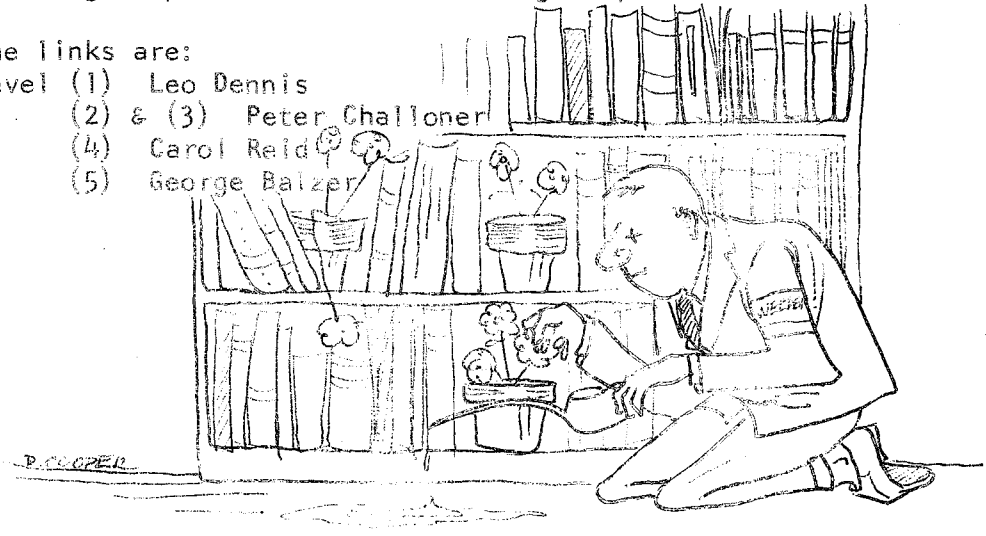
A NEW LINK* IN THE CHAIN

Within the dark (?) confines of the STACKS, sandwiched between the rows of carrells, sits a new breed of bureaucrat - the Stack Level Attendants. Their job is to shelf-read, tidy shelves and reshelve books left on shelf-ends after a "quick glance". The Attendant also directs and checks on the operation of student-assistants while they are shelving or helping to shelf-read on his level. While shelf-reading, they pick up books in need of rebinding or relettering.

As well, Stack Level Attendants give answers to directional questions, or to general questions on carrell regulations, loan periods, etc. "Subject-matter" questions are referred to the Information Desk. However, there is a limit to the kind of "general information" questions they can answer. This was brought home to one of the Stack Level Attendants last week, when a puzzled-looking young man stopped at the desk.

"Can I help you?" the Stack Level Attendant inquired pleasantly. "No", he answered, straight-faced, "I'm looking for myself." "Oh", the Stack Level Attendant replied quietly, "I can't help you."
Two ships in the night...
These positions have been made available by converting some of Circulation's student time to seven $36\frac{1}{2}$ hour positions, thereby attracting responsible students taking only one or two courses.

* The links are:
Level (1) Leo Dennis
(2) & (3) Peter Challoner
(4) Carol Reid
(5) George Balzer



NON-PROFESSIONAL TURNOVER - PART II

Non-professional turnover - what a challenging subject. One tends to wonder : should the analysis be based on past experience or on present circumstances?

I am one of the optimists who feel that many constructive steps have already been set in motion that will eventually cut down the large turnover and as I understand it a decrease is already beginning to emerge as a pattern.

It is also a fact that we are not alone in the problem of staff turnover. Most employers are experiencing the same trouble. A psychologist would probably proclaim this to be one of the hazards peculiar to this age particularly within the younger group. Nevertheless ours is one of the areas where high turnover can be extremely damaging and disorganizing especially when one realizes that in most departments it takes at least 6 months before the new employee can be trained to any degree of usefulness. A training period which takes time and ability on the part of the trainer and can waste endless hours - and MONEY, if the process has to be repeated too often. So the question remains, what can be done?

My own feeling is that this problem will exist until it is fully realized by the "powers that hold the purse strings" that this is an age of specialization. In the complexities of the library field as it exists today and at the non-professional level it is no longer feasible to hire on the basis of minimum requirements but rather on the basis of selectivity. As a Doctor would not hire inexperienced clerical staff neither should a library be expected to.

Therefore to attract and hold the kind of applicants needed, it is not only necessary to offer competitive wages but also to be able to offer a challenging career with definite promotional and monetary advances.

Many leaders in the field of librarianship deplore the fact that owing to the shortage of trained non-professional staff many Librarians have been forced into the position of acting as highly paid clerks, looking after the mechanics of the library instead of concentrating on the academic aspects of the profession for which they have been trained.

Now is the time to change and it is with this in mind that our own "Front Office" and other far sighted librarians elsewhere are seeking a revision in the status of the Non-professional and a complete re-organization to accommodate his or her potential ability, thereby lowering the wastage and cost of unnecessary turnover in staff.

This will eventually bring up the problem of what happens when the top positions are filled with career workers and promotion is less rapid. At that time it will be necessary to make interim raises very attractive, especially in the steps of seniority. Then, as now, policy should most definitely be clarified. It is an unfortunate fact that "management" so often concentrates on the larger issues only to forget the minor irritations that cause the most friction - and some resignations.

There will always be a certain amount of turnover in the library; there has to be by the very nature and location of the job.

One major cause will continue to be due to the requirements of our own Library School. It is desirable that an applicant to the Faculty of Librarianship has experience in library work. This then, becomes a moral obligation on the part of the University that a potential student be permitted to work in the Library. (Last year 14 out of 70 library assistants resigned to attend Library School.) Ultimately of course, this works to the advantage of the library as many graduates do return as Librarians.

Then again though many Library Assistants with their B.A.'s do make a career of library work, there are others who will find that their interests lie elsewhere and will resign to continue their education in other fields - this is inevitable.

There are many other reasons for resignations but I really feel that the only answer to large staff turnover is to give the non-professional a career and a status. A career as it has been suggested furthered with vocational training for Library Technicians (there are 26 schools in the U.S. offering such courses)

In the final analysis however, when a person respects his job and its opportunity, and feels he is being respected as an individual, he stays. This is the secret of Turnover.

Pat LaVac

HEADS OF THE REFERENCE DIVISIONS

MISS LO S CARRIER

Smitten by the siren voices of U.B.C., the coastal climate, and Vancouver scenery, this prairie product joined the ranks of westerners gone west! Apart from two widely separated years in Toronto (B.L.S. and almost M.L.S.) the progress has been steadily toward the sea.

Her career was launched (the nautical atmosphere has affected her already!) at the Saskatoon Public Library, followed by several years in reference at the University of Alberta in Edmorton. This was relinquished in order to spend two years setting up a library of arctic materials at the same institution. Calgary at least being within sight of the mountains, and favoured by chinooks, there she served a three-year stint running (the understatement of the year) Reference and Circulation at the university.

A.C.L.A. occasional paper and an article now in press are products of spare time otherwise devoted to bridge, or travel, or tennis, or...

Now ensconced in the Social Sciences Division, her concern is chiefly with reference in all aspects of its service and collection building, and if she is by chance found rattling around in her vast office, she may even be tackling some administering.

Not being a "joiner" by nature, she nevertheless somehow belongs to C.L.A., A.L.A., A.B.C.L., and I.P.L.O.

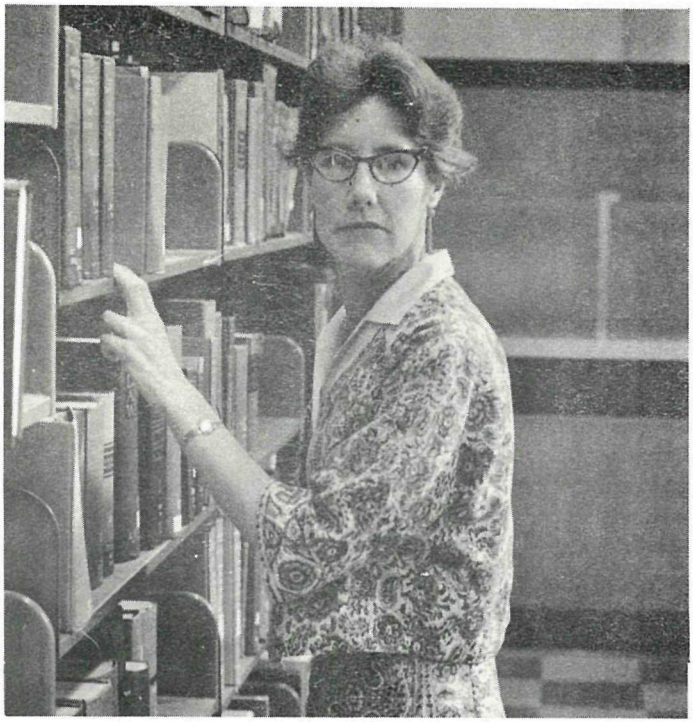
MISS ANNA LEITH

In 1958, after over twelve years as a medical laboratory technologist, chiefly bacteriological, Anna attended the University of Washington School of Librarianship. Her lab experience included local stints at Shaughnessy and Riverview Hospitals as well as three years in San Francisco. Among bits of wisdom acquired (unshaken by U. B. C. years since '59 in the former Reference Division, Biomedical Library, or in her present position as Head of the Science Division) is the absolute evidence that scientific workers expect to find information even before it is recorded.

Her irregular profile may be partially attributed to the result of pressing her face to the Public Library Commission windows in Prince George when, even as a native daughter, she was not entitled to library service, and no other was available. Understanding dawned years later at library school where, by the way, she reports an absolute "swinging" year unaware of any contrary tradition.

From time to time, she attempts to "throw" a pot over eight inches in diameter, or to improve her golf game. More usually, she wastes time reading recipes without mastering the art of effortless dinner preparation, but she has concluded that organization is greater if the cook resists sampling the aperitif !

MRS. JOAN SELBY



She was born in Vancouver some little time after the turn of the century, and sojourned in a number of boarding schools throughout B.C. (you name it: she's been there!) and England (you couldn't name that one: "Felixstowe College for young ladies and the daughters of indigent clergymen*"). She received a B.A. from U.B.C., decided on journalism, and stood up to be counted at a convocation at Columbia University (1945?). Some time between conception and now, she was delivered of a daughter and in search of a haven for herself and her fatherless babe, she wandered into libraries, liked them and stayed. She worked as a clerical for approximately seven years in university, special and public libraries in St. Louis, New York, and Vancouver. The institution in New York had the kind of name Paul Revere would have ridden to save "The Citizens' Commission for the Improvement of Public Schools in the United States of America". She can't remember what year she received her library degree from the University of Washington but it was two years before Anna Leith - who of course does remember** (see this issue of Biblos). She worked as a librarian for three years at the Vancouver Public Library, came to the University Library the same time as Anna Leith*** (once more, see this issue of Biblos) and stayed.

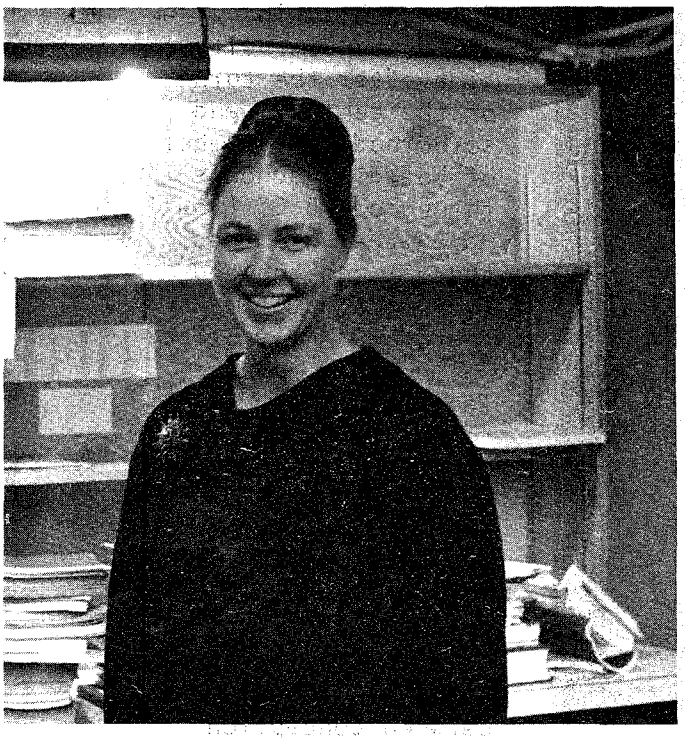
A succulent description of her job: chief stirrer of the stew that is the Humanities Division.

** Yes, Anna is younger.

*** The Memory Girl!

* Protestant, that is!

Mrs. E. D. DODSON



A second-generation North-Vancouverite, Suzanne's immediate family consists of one husband - large red-bearded geologist and one cat - large black and white furred idler (the latter named in a fit of inspiration "Kitty").

Her library title is 'Head, Government Publications Division'. She was magically transmogrified into this official position two years ago as the culmination of a varied career which included a bachelor's degree from U.B.C. with a zoology major, several stints as a camp cook for prospecting parties, a B.L.S. in 1963 from U.B.C. and a year as a librarian in the Circulation Division. She is responsible for the acquisition and record keeping for all government publications in the library system. The collection, which grows at a rate of about 6,500 items each month includes publications from all governments in the world plus the United Nations, international organizations and municipalities. She is aided and abetted in her work by her able staff of seven - who are frankly terrified of her! In addition to the government publications, which she considers one of the two most fascinating fields of library work, her division houses the library's microform collection, the other most fascinating field.

Were it not for her beloved government publications, she would divide her time equally between painting water colours of wild flowers and sewing Vogue Paris Original patterns.

THE MICROFORM COLLECTION

The library's microform collection is located on Stack Level Six at the south end of the Government Publications Division. In August, 1966, there were over 8,000 rolls of microfilm, 15,000 cards of microfiche, 19,000 cards of microcard and 250,000 sheets of microprint. Since August the collection has increased considerably. Yesterday, for example (October 19th), it increased by approximately 100 rolls of microfilm and 7,000 cards of microcard ! These figures do not, of course, include the many additional microforms waiting to be catalogued.

Essentially microform serves two needs: first, it provides compact and economical storage for printed material which would pose physical problems for both the library and its users; second, it makes available large collections of old and scarce materials, which could never be acquired in original form at any price.

The two basic types of microform are 'transparent' and 'opaque' and these two types come in a variety of sizes and shapes. The standard forms in the library are:

MICROFILM - transparent photographic film; 35 mm. or 16 mm.
MICROFILM APERTURE CARDS - file card with one or more frames of microfilm mounted along one side or in a window.
MICROFICHE - transparent sheet of film; 3" x 5" to 5" x 8".
MICROCARD - opaque 3" x 5" card.
MICROPRINT - opaque 9" x 6" card.

The library has 17 microform readers for these materials but of course each form needs a special type of reader. There are 10 different models of reader represented in the total 17.

The most impressive of all the 17 readers is the 3M Filmac 400 Reader-Printer. It's a sad fact but you can impress people more by pressing the print button on this machine than you can by compiling a ten page bibliography. This wonder-machine can print paper copies from any transparent microform. It has a variety of lens magnifications which makes it very versatile. The charge for printing a page is 10 cents.

The microform collection includes many priceless items indespensable in a research institution. Among these are such sets as the books listed in large bibliographies like Pollard and Redgrave's A short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in English or in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, 1475-1640. Also in the microform collection are the British Sessional Papers from 1731 to 1900, the United States Serial Set from 1789 to 1885, technical reports of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission from 1957, the Human Relations Area Files and all publications listed in the Monthly Catalogue of the U. S. Government Publications from 1953 (non-depository) and 1956 (depository) to date.

For further information on the microform collection, consult Stuart-Stubbs, B. and S. Dodson, A brief Guide to Library Resources on Microform. 1966. This scholarly and definitive work should tell you more about microforms than you can possibly want to know.

SCD

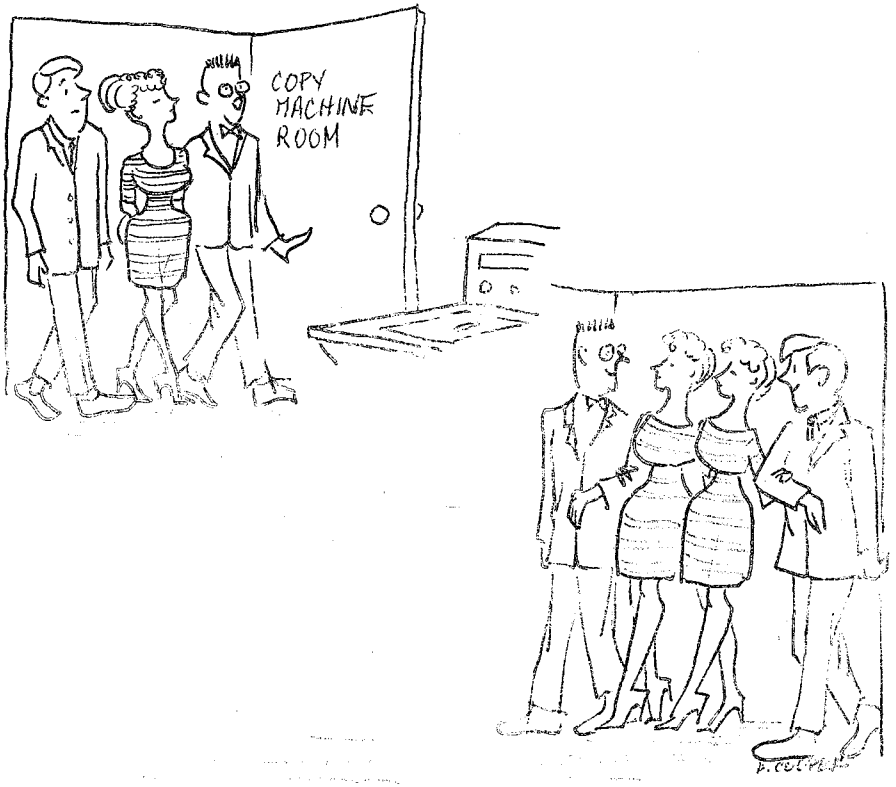
(NEW YORKER)

MORE "PHOTOCOPIERS"

If you people are wondering about the blue upright thing next to the Xerox machine down in the Xerox Room, it is the much talked about Dennison. It is here only temporarily, as we would also like to have the Bruning 2100 tested before deciding which of the two to buy.

Both of them work on the same principles as the Xerox and are just as simple to operate. One special feature about the Bruning is that the specially designed sensitized paper can be used as masters for reproducing up to approximately 30 copies. It also reproduces better pictures than the Xerox. The paper for the Bruning is 3 inches longer than the Xerox paper. The charge for students remains 10¢ per exposure.

A blow to the sentimentalists ! Our out-moded Xerox 914 will soon be discarded to make room for the new Xerox 720.



COMPUTER LISTING OF THE UBC SERIALS TITLES

In 1964, the members of the Science Division, wishing to have a listing of the serials in their particular sphere of interest, decided to compile one themselves. The result of their work is a computer produced publication titled, Serials in the University of British Columbia Library. Section I: Check-list of currently received scientific and technical Serials. The success of this book can be judged by the fact that even now we are receiving requests from libraries all over Canada not only for it but also for Sections 2 and 3 which have never been compiled.

This initial success by the Science Division aroused desires for similar fulfillment in other parts of the library system notably the Humanities and Social Sciences Divisions and the Woodward Library. People started collecting masses of information, card files began to grow, problems appeared, solutions were formulated, a style manual was born, several worksheet formats were tested on every colour of paper available and finally we began to grope towards the goal of listing all the serials titles in the UBC Library system. Many months (at least 18 or 20 this year, I swear) have passed since Doreen White first started compiling information which was to be keypunched for the great "Master List". Many people have been involved in a program of seemingly endless work, displaying a degree of perseverance and endurance for which I have only the highest praise. And now finally we have a room-full of punched cards (60,000 of them) which we are currently tidying up for the running of a preliminary listing by the end of October.

What will this listing signify? For us in the Serials Division, it is a mere first step toward the realization of a far more dynamic goal - the automatic processing and updating of all serials records in the library. The list (ten copies) which you will see in early November (with any luck) will really be a by-product of our work - it will not be complete, will not be the ultimate authority, will not be perfect - but we hope you will find it useful while we carry on with the next phase of the job, which is to result in the publication of a much better list.

A special expression of thanks to all those who have participated or are currently participating in this project: Doreen White, Carol Freeman, Joan Mitchell, Robin Williams, Joan Millar, Marilyn Meister, Gail McKechnie, Rosina Wan, Irene Minich, Ian Lee, and the key-punching crew under the cheerful direction of Gwendolyn Brown.

G. E.

* * * * * * * * *

Another address to confuse the issue -

Phi
University of British Colombia
Library
Serialsdrioision
Vancouver 8 Canada.

* * * * * * * * *

THE STUDENT-LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Student-Library Committee was formed during the summer of 1966 by the President of the Alma Mater Society, Peter Braund and the University Librarian, Basil Stuart-Stubbs. Although the Committee remained undefined, the founders anticipated that it would act as the official spokesman for the student body in respect to library matters, and that it would assist in interpreting the library to the students as well as expressing the needs of the students to the library administration.

Although the effectiveness of this committee can not be determined as yet, the first two meetings were used to discuss some of the obvious student-library problems. Apart from student-orientation, which is discussed later in this issue, some of the more important matters dealt with to date include student behaviour and discipline and seating capacity. With respect to the former, it was taken as inevitable that occasional breaches of peace and quiet would occur and that, consequently, some machinery for dealing with offenders would be required. It was suggested that the Student-Library Committee might act in this capacity if individual offenders could be identified. It has been the unwritten policy that behaviour was the concern of the students and the library does not interfere except in the most extreme incidents, in which case it might prove necessary to involve the R.C.M.P. or the Faculty Council.

Initially the Committee intended to issue a statement in the Ubyssey notifying students that working conditions in the library were ultimately a student responsibility. So far though, this has proven unnecessary.

A study-seating problem exists because of the present shortage of space. At the current rate of book acquisition, space for books will run out in 1968, unless public or staff areas are taken over for book collections. There will be no funds available for buildings other than those now planned or under construction until 1968. To the suggested solution of storing infrequently used materials, the Librarian said that this would inevitably come to pass when satisfactory storage space on campus was made available. He added that the data collection system used for lending books would enable the library to pinpoint little used material, and that a storage library was part of his recommendations for the future growth of the library system.

The library's seating capacity breaks down as follows:

Main library	1970
Branch libraries	995
Reading Rooms	839
	3804

The majority of the student body is prevented from using many of these seats as these are under departmental control or are open to faculty or graduate students. As an indication of the magnitude of the problem, Ture Erickson of the Sedgewick Library informed the Committee that, to accommodate the students served by his library last year, 1239 seats would have been needed where only 479 exist. In the meantime a student member of the Committee was in negotiation with the Dean of Science and the Heads of Departments regarding the possibility of opening science buildings in the evenings for study purposes. Such a move would make available some 4000 classroom seats.

Other matters mentioned included an account of computer use in the library and the new policy of stack access for first and second year students.

STUDENT ORIENTATION

In order to find a solution to the problem of teaching great numbers of students how to use the Library to the best advantage, a Working Group on Orientation has been formed. During registration week about two thousand students voluntarily took tours of the Library, but tours alone are only a partial solution to a major problem. So far no system used by any large library has been completely successful. Some universities give courses, others have slide showings, with or without a sound tape, but most systems break down under the pressure of numbers.

Before any major revision of U.B.C.'s orientation program is undertaken, a questionnaire will be circulated in order to sample student opinion on the effectiveness of the present orientation procedures. Such a questionnaire will be distributed in mid-November after the students have attempted to write a few term papers and do their assigned readings; this would follow the mid-October lunch-hour special seminars on Library use.

As an introduction to the Library, movies are too expensive and not easily adapted to frequent changes within the Library. Although videotape facilities and a television studio exist in the Faculty of Education, their potentialities are still being explored and the closed circuit system is not adequate for 6,000 students. Some American universities have large circuits including dormitories and coffee shops.

The general information bulletin and the individual leaflets for all divisions are useful for lower year students but more specialized instruction is needed in later years. It is hoped that a general handbook to the Library can be published in the future. Compulsory lectures and courses for credit have also been suggested. Most faculty members could give instruction, but where some already set library assignments for their classes, others do not know the Library well enough to teach on it.

* * * * * * * * *

The following poem was presented to us by a promising young Mexican poetess, Tequila Mockingbird, after she attended two of the highly successful Sedgewick tours. We were so impressed with her work that we asked Turtle Neck, Arts II if we could postpone his essay, "The Many Faces of Prince Hal" until the next issue of Biblos in order to include the poem with the article on orientation.

ORIENTATION: AFTERMATH*

Into Sedgewick, gaily tripping,
Pencils dropping, raincoats dripping,
Purses falling, tempers ripping,
Stolen notebooks tightly gripping,
Going down to talk a lot.
Smiling sweetly, loudly thundering,
Laughing, smoking, suavely blundering,
Here are all the hippies wondering
If their hair will grow or not.

*Title varies: could be AFTERFRENCH, AFTERENGLISH, etc., depending on the timetable