

SABBATICAL REPORT - SPRING SEMESTER, 1971

FEBRUARY TO JUNE

The purpose of this sabbatical was to travel in Europe and to visit libraries to discover any innovations which we might incorporate at the Mt. San Antonio College Educational Resources Library Center. This report will be divided into two parts: Part I will cover the libraries visited, and anything which struck me as being something unique to that library will be recorded. Part II will be a general description of our itinerary, with a brief mention of one or two of the most outstanding landmarks in a specific area.

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PART I - LIBRARIES

PORTUGAL...

In Oporto I visited the Technical Institute which was officially closed for Carnival. However, we did visit the library, and a sweet Portuguese girl named Cecaria Henrica de Silva Tomes tried to communicate with us. This was a very small operation with only 3000 books. Even though these libraries had nothing to offer in the way of techniques, I would like to say a word or two about them. After a visit to the office of the Minister of Education in Lisbon, I was directed to Fernando Bandira Ferreira, the Inspector of Archives and Libraries. He conversed in beautiful English and said that he thought the Biblioteca National would be the only library of interest for me. Maria Dulcinea, one of the assistant librarians, was the epitome of charm while showing us around this very modern building which was completed in 1969. There are one million volumes filed by size and accession number. I was very surprised to learn that there are only about thirty or forty trained librarians in all of Portugal. I cannot forget to mention that the reading room which seated two hundred thirty-three people was monitored by two sentinels. They stood in the Mezzanine like soldiers on duty, supposedly watching for anyone who might be mutilating any of the material which was being used. Neither of them had a telescope, however.

SPAIN...

The University Library at Salamanca was replete with all the stereotype atmosphere of a funereal operation. A uniformed porter sat at the Information Desk near the Card Catalog, which contained cards written in precise script. Wooden floors and long wooden tables complete with uncomfortable looking chairs prevented any interrogation.

In Barcelona we trudged to the third floor of the University to be greeted by dark reading rooms, with green lamp shades, but very warm people. Maria Pilar Mainer and Roscio Caracuel told us about the library. They use the International System of Classification and have closed stacks. I could not ascertain the exact position of librarians in their university organization chart. However, this holds true for all of the Southern European countries.

ITALY...

Siena - Although this is not a library in an institution of higher learning, one should mention the Piccolomini Library in the Cathedral of this town, with its superb illuminated manuscripts. On the walls one finds the story of the Pope Piccolomini. The University Library is fragmented all over the city, as is the University. Maria Favi is the cataloger; they use the Vatican system of Cataloging. Their methods seemed rather archaic. Alida D'Alia, a bright young student, acted as our interpreter. It seems that

the students do not pay a tuition here, but one of their interesting fees consist in paying a small amount every time they take a test. She expressed a great dissatisfaction with the government in power. Her father had been the Chief of Police in Siena. We also visited the public library which has closed stacks, but a very efficient reference library staff, in spite of our inability to communicate in the same language.

GREECE...

Thessaloniki (Salonika)- An Indian girl by the name of Harinder Heyer was a very proficient interpreter for the university librarian, Galanopoulos Constantinas, who could speak no English. Only graduate students and professors are allowed to use the library's collection of 800,000 books and 2500 periodicals. The stacks are closed and the books are filed by accession number. The Assistant Librarian of Congress had recently visited this library to give the administrators assistance in planning their new building which will be ready in one year. Narinder also showed us through the student union building which has a barber shop and a lovely cafeteria. We met the Director of Student Personnel, whose name is Constantinos Bellos. We were interested to find out that music per se was not taught on campus. However, we were able to contact a gentleman who was conducting a glee club of mixed voices. We recorded some of their program. It was most evident that recreation holds a very small place in the life of this campus. It is the second largest university in Greece,

with an enrollment of about 40,000 students. We stopped in to see the USIS Library, which was quite small, but active. Mrs. Vicki Georgiadou told us that she had 1000 patrons and no help.

AUSTRIA...

In Vienna we went to the library at the Ministry of Education. The Librarian, Zeplichal Vogel, explained that this was just a depository library. In the Bibliothek der Technischen Hochschule there are 300,000 volumes; the full-fledged librarians are called doctors. There were six assistants and two secretaries. Their classification system is the Prussian System. Dr. Lisellotte Hess, whose subject field was Biology, was a very charming guide. Mr. Victor Bruckbauer was in charge of the "Documentation Room" which indexes many periodicals and other materials for which there are no published indexes.

University of Vienna - Dr. Baumgardner, the Library Director, introduced me to Jack Koci, a very charming man, who was in charge of the subject catalog. He told me that 26,000 books were cataloged last year. 100,000 books were lost in World War II. They were sent out to surrounding castles and were very badly treated by the Russians. The Prussian Classification System has been used since 1926. There are two catalogs: One from 1500 to 1931, and the other from 1931 to date. Books are checked out three times a day: 8:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. There are 18,000 students on this campus.

Salzburg - In 1964 the city and university libraries were combined. Even though it is a relatively new university library, it has the advantage of a large collection -- 300,000 books. There are six floors, seven librarians, seven clerks, six shelves, two bookbinders. It is necessary to fill out two kinds of slips for books: One to be used in the reading room only, and the other to take home. In this library I was able to get a Xerox copy of a very interesting article from LIBRI - Int'l Library Review, Vol. 20, 1970 No. 1 & 2. "Impressions of West German Libraries" by A. D. Burnett.

GERMANY...

Freiburg - We visited the Universtatsbibilothek. None of the staff seemed to be able to speak English. Each person had to leave coats and packages, as well as briefcases in the garderum. There is a man on duty who checks everyone as they go in and out. Our guide here was a boy from Iraq whose name is Sadik Al-Saraf. He is getting his doctorate in forestry. He was most kind and took us to the Deutsches Volksliedarchiv. Here are 28,000 volumes of books just on the folk music of Germany. Ruth Muller was the librarian of this special collection.

Bochum - The Ruhr University Library at Bochum is the leader in automation because it is one of the only three libraries in the world to have its own computer. As one observer said, the issue system at present would appear rather expensive for the volume of work handled, but one must look to the huge increase in traffic

which is anticipated when the university is fully established. Full advantage has been taken in cataloging of the possibilities which the computer offers for the multiple arrangement of entries in different sequences. There is an author catalog and a small battery of other catalogs, such as those for corporate authors, collected works, journals and subject-titles and a catch-word subject catalog for law, economics and social sciences. They are oblong in format and the use of thin carbon copies do not make them particularly easy or attractive to handle, and the number of entries on each page does not facilitate scanning as much as one might reasonably expect with the book form catalog. However, updating and cumulation are good and several copies are provided. Fewer fields have been adopted than elsewhere, but it is pointed out that although this reduces the number of fields possible, sufficient are provided and the simplicity does make punching and correction easier; in other words, possible advantages to readers are surrendered for economies in staff time and effort. The production of entries is by two teams, consisting of one cataloger and two punch operators. The cataloger marks up the title pages of new books and proof reads the clear text copies produced by the punch operators. The volume of work produced is impressive--some 40,000 items annually by each team, but one cannot assess its accuracy and no very detailed subject classification has been attempted so far. It is clear, however, that the computer, by eliminating many of the reproductive and filing processes of traditional

cataloging methods, has effected a considerable reduction in cataloging and ancillary staff, as well as in providing a much wider range of catalogs. The much smaller proportion of qualified library staff is also significant. Dr. Richter was our host here and again we were fortunate to have a girl from India act as our interpreter.

STADT-UND UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK - Frankfurt

This was one of the most outstanding libraries which we visited. It is supported by the city of Frankfurt, but it is now trying to work a little closer with the university professors. They serve 20,000 students, as well as the local citizens of Frankfurt. Twenty-five hundred requests are received each day for information. Naturally they are not all processed at once. The building was most utilitarian, done in battleship grey. There are copy machines in the lobby which make up to 2000 copies a day. All bags and coats are checked before going into the main rooms.

Dr. Werner Wenzel was most gracious in showing us the tremendous collection of theater of music material which had been donated by a wine merchant by the name of Mr. Maizkopf. Anyone interested in doing in depth research in these fields should, by all means, see this library. It contains 9,000 hand printed music manuscripts from the parish churches; 30,000 letters from composers; thousands of librettos, complete opera programs from 1882, 30,000 books and

a piano which was owned by Mendelssohn.

Dr. H. G. Halbe, the Director of the Library School, explained some of the library education system to me. They have thirty openings a year for graduates of the gymnasium to train for the lower degree in librarianship. There are six library schools in Germany, all supported by the state for university and research libraries. Those with the doctorate train for two years. There are two library schools for public libraries. There is no audio-visual per se at this time. The library will be working with a regional computer system to apply as many techniques as possible soon. The main collection is closed stacks. They are starting to have a browsing room for the new books. They have 5,000 periodicals.

Dr. Silvia Skorge was a delightful person who spent a great deal of time with me showing me the accession, catalog and processing areas. A new system is being inaugurated using the Vericoder Verwork, manufactured by the Olympia Typewriter Company. There are no cards, book pockets or slips in the books. Only the accession number and the student's ID number are punched on the paper tape... eight figures twice. The accession number is on the lower right hand corner on the back inside cover. The date due is stamped on the inside of the back cover. A weekly report is compiled by the computer. They hope to convert the whole library to this method soon. They make their own catalog cards with an A. B. Dick offset

machine and they are purchasing a new Gestettner #21. There are nine full time catalogers on the staff.

NETHERLANDS...

Delft - Here we visited the Technical University at Delft. The Geoscience librarian took us through this very active and interesting library and demonstrated the technique of securing a book through the DIAL A BOOK System. I noticed that Dr. Bottisga was consulting his watch a great deal, and then realized the reason when he handed the document to me. It took about four minutes to retrieve a book on lasers. In brief, the overall system consists of the following: In the library hall the public can search the author, title and subject catalogs. At convenient points within the catalog area are five Ericsson telephones, connected with a switching center. The call number of a desired book is dialed on one of these telephones and switched by the central to the floor on which the requested book is housed. In the stacks a bell rings to warn the page that a request has been made. The bell signal is repeated after one minute and again after 40 seconds; it is repeated every 20 seconds until the request has been processed by the page. Large signal lamps light to indicate which corridor the page is to enter. At the end of every corridor the page can see three digits, which tell him which book he is to get out of the indicated stack. The correct stack and shelf are identified by the lights, and the book location on the shelf is displayed near the stack on digit indicator tubes. After

looking for the requested book, the attendant must report back to the switching center by pushing the "in" or the "out" button. The page takes the book from the shelf and lays it in the spiral chute and presses the upper button. If the book is not on the shelf, the page presses the lower button in which case the book number is automatically typed on the typewriter next to the loan desk. In the first case the book, by its own weight, descends gracefully down the spiral chute and is picked up by a conveyor belt. This conveyor brings it to the main building and drops it into another spiral chute which ends on a second conveyor belt. This belt deposits the book on the loan desk. In both cases, the paper-tape punch records the call number of the requested book, followed by a plus sign if the book was in and by a minus sign if the book was out. The assistant at the loan desk receives either the requested book or the not-on-shelf message. She announces the call number so the requestor can be provided with the book or be informed that the book was out.

The switching process and the overall system status can be followed. A light beacon which alternatively shows free or engaged, according to the state of the system memory and circuitry, is located in the catalog area. It shows busy if someone is dialing or if all memories are filled; otherwise it shows free and library users may dial requests. In the switching center there are 3 parts. The Input is in a certain sense passive, since it receives the digits as slow or

fast as the requester chooses to dial. As the digits are dialed, they are stored in one of the memories and the number is analyzed so that its destination (i.e., floor number) can be added to the memory. When all eight digits have been dialed, the error detector checks the whole number and if it is dialed correctly, a sweet feminine voice informs the patron that his request will be processed. The memory is then closed. If any error is made, however, the memory is cleared and a harsh masculine voice informs the patron that his dialing was in error and advises him to try again. The Processing is fully automatic and becomes active as soon as there is a match between a waiting memory and a free floor. It decodes the information from the memory and sets the registers for the floor concerned. The register is a complicated switch which lights the proper lamps and gives the appropriate signals. The Output starts only after the page pushes one of the buttons. This part resets the floor register and translates the book number into the five channel teletype code so that it can be punched in the paper tape -- here the automatic typewriter records both in and out books. Only after all this is finished is the floor free to receive the next request.

It is interesting to note that the spiral chutes and the conveyor belts avoid the batch forming which always occur in systems employing elevators or chain conveyors. The spiral chute is made of bent plastic sheet material, with borderlines of two circular helixes. The inner one is a natural boundary, in the sense that it is mathematically

impossible to extend the surface beyond that boundary. The outer helix is just a cut-off line, and was chosen sufficiently far away so that the book cannot topple over. The absence of a ridge is quite essential. At the inner boundary the books would get stuck against a ridge because of the center of gravity of a book on the chute tends to follow that line. Apart from that, the danger of damaging the books by hitting guiding ridges is eliminated. The correct slip was determined by calculation and experimentation. There is no noise to the spiral chute, and the absence of moving parts minimizes the maintenance cost.

Some interesting statistics about the bibliofoon follow: About 300 requests are submitted daily; 55% result in a loan, while 45% are for books that are not on the shelf. The dial time averages 23 seconds. The display time on the board averages 64 seconds. For 75% of the requests, the time is less than 60 seconds, and for 4%, more than 120 seconds. The paper tape which is punched as a byproduct is taken to the Delft Computer Center every week. The computer sorts it and updates the magnetic tape. In this magnetic tape the book numbers are filed in serial order and after each book number the dates of requests are recorded, followed by a plus or minus sign according to whether this book was or was not on the shelf.

It is also interesting to note that this library has an Ericsson automatic telephone equipped with a tape recorder to record messages. It subscribes to over 4,000 periodicals. There is a very impressive

information center for business people, as well as researchers in this library. A beautiful dome adds to the attractiveness of the building. This library of the Delft Technological University was certainly a distinct experience.

Amsterdam - This is a very congested city and the library took on the character of its environs. Students lounged all over the hall and the lower floor. One should mention that here, too, as in many other library buildings, one finds a coffee lounge, smoking areas and a cloakroom where all briefcases and coats are checked. On our left as we entered, a porter sat in a small room monitoring six television screens. But, he told us that these are kept on constantly in the evening only, when just one librarian is on duty. The staff does not like to feel that they are being scanned all day! Sjoerd Wartena, the manuscript and rare books librarian, was most gracious in spending quite a bit of time with me. There is a large catalog where students fill out cards for books. They place their request in a box at the Circulation Desk and then sit and wait for the book...sometimes ten minutes, and other times two hours! A loudspeaker calls the student's name when the book arrives. As most of the books are in closed stacks, this is one way of handling the situation. The reading rooms were small and light. However, there was no provision for air conditioning, and Amsterdam does have some pretty warm days. Dr. A. H. Symons, the map librarian, told me that they have over 70,000 maps which are kept in a unique file. Pohl-schroder & Co. of Dortmund, Germany, makes this equipment, and I hope

that we can find something of like nature to store exhibit material and maps at this library.

NORWAY...

The Norges Teknikse Hogskile Horedbiblioteket--the Norwegian Technological University Library--was another pleasant interlude. The assistant librarian, Randi Gjnsvik, guided me and explained everything in impeccable English. She is a very delightful woman and one of her assignments is to give ten orientation lectures to the engineering students. There are 5000 students here studying technical subjects only. The library uses the Universal Decimal System and has a staff of 50. They have a large collection of patents from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the U.S.A. They also have over 30,000 trade catalogs. I was most interested in the slanting shelves which they used for their periodicals. Dr. Knut Thalberg, the head librarian, was kind enough to give me a picture of these shelves. I hope that we will be able to construct a similar setup for our periodical reading rooms. He asked for a copy of our orientation program at the MSAC Library.

Dr. Thalberg told me that they also differentiate between the training of librarians for public and university libraries. Public librarians graduate from the gymnasium and then they take training at a special school. Degree or academic librarians go to library school for 2-1/2 years and then they work in a university. Speaking of education, Dr. Thalberg mentioned that there are area colleges called Districthogsholer. These are something between a university and a high school. They might

be worth investigating from the standpoint of junior college education in Norway.

Bergen - Universitetsbiblioteket -- My guides here were two charming Norwegians by the name of Rannild Ullern Hansen and Knut L. Espelid. It is interesting to note that the circulation records are kept by the student's name; they average about 250 to 300 books per day. They have closed stacks and are able to use orange folders denoting that a book is not on the shelf. The library was a bit crowded, even though it was comparatively new and they hope to make a reference reading room to take place of the reading room for medical students only.

They have an interesting way of designating classes of librarians. Of about forty librarians, there were four who were above the university librarians, and were called First Librarians. These people had completed seven years of college. The rest of the staff were non-academically trained at Oslo. They also use lots of student help.

Here I found a very interesting historical collection of deeds since 1247. There was an exhibit of Kafka in the lobby. Also, Dr. Espelid told me that they are very proud of their large collection of letters from famous people, including Ibsen. There was a Book of Burghers of Bergen, dating from 1560. Since this was the main center for the Hanseatic League, it would be natural that one would find old books pertaining to these organizations. I saw a PROTOCOL FOR BLACKSMITHS, 1744 and GUILD OF BUTTONMAKERS, 1704. Their collection of Bergen

newspapers dates from January 17, 1765. There was a letter on the wall from Henry the Third to Haakon Hookansoon (1217).

SCOTLAND...

Edinburgh - University of Edinburgh - This was a lovely building.

It is comparatively new in that construction was begun in 1965 and it was occupied in 1967. It was awarded the RIBA bronze medal for the best building of the year in Scotland. The total floor area is nearly seven acres, and there are about 56 miles of shelving. Miss Phyllis Downie, the Reference Librarian, said that the university had not had a reference librarian per se for more than eight years. There are 3000 books in the reference collection, of which 1580 are theology and law. Their subject catalog was in book form. It is interesting to note that this is the first real open stack library after Bochum, and their handbook states that the readers are expected to use the catalogues and find the books themselves. Their cataloging system is a modification of Dewey (16 ed.). Special books can be called for at special hours only. Undergraduate students are allowed to take out up to 10 books; research and faculty may have 25! There is no time limit on these books, but all must be returned for the "Statutory Inspection" in June. Another method which they employ which we would consider quite cumbersome, is that when a book is returned, the loan slip is given back to the borrower as a receipt.

The coffee room and the browsing room for new books are places where smoking is permitted and "conversation encouraged." Perhaps the most outstanding contribution this library has to offer is its Statistical Reference Room. It is a collection of current materials of demographic, economic and financial interests. You will find the British and other census publications, recent trade and income statistics, current British Government and international agency publications and similar materials. I also ascertained from the librarian, Mr. Steve Richard, that they have as much difficulty making government documents a part of the collection as we do in the states. Mr. Richard was dressed in western style and I learned that he had come from Kansas and had taken his library degree at Glasgow. It was here that their sample periodicals were listed as "Unsolicited Specimens."

ENGLAND...

York - J. B. Morrell Library - The University of York - This is a comparatively new building which was completed in 1966. The university has 2000 students. Lois Gordon, the Chief Cataloger, was kind enough to take time to show me the highlights of the building. I asked her their method for orientation of students. She said that a continuous display of actually using the library and the steps involved seemed to be about the only thing which had worked for them. The Kardex file which recorded their multiple texts seemed to be quite helpful to them in their operation. They had a facsimile machine wired to the

chemistry department, but it was not in operation at the moment.

Library and Information Bureau - London - This is the official Library of the Library Association of England. The library has been in operation since 1933. There are about 30,000 books and 600 magazines on the subject of librarianship. It was in this library that I was able to get leads to visit the two outstanding libraries in the London area. I was reading an article by a N. W. Beswick about resource centers in the U. S., which he had written while he was on a fellowship in this country. I realized that the University of London Institute of Education Library was next door, and this man would be there. Luck was with me and he was able to see me for a few minutes. He gave me a summary of the work he is doing, and also directed me to Hatfield and Sussex. I would like to say a few words about his project and perhaps some of his findings at a later date would be worth investigating. He is working as a Research Officer for the Schools Council Resources Centre Project. Its aims are to visit educational institutions which are maintaining resources collections, to identify their problems and evaluate and publish their best solutions, with particular concentration on indexing, storage and retrieval with the book collections. The project assumes that non-book materials are not inherently different from books, and that in general ordinary principles of classification and indexing will apply. Schools need help, however, for the following three reasons: (1) Many audiovisual items are typically polytopical in

character and relate to many different subject areas. (2) New educational methods, including interdisciplinary approaches, make unusual demands on resources and blur the hard divisions between subjects. (3) Many schools do not have, and cannot for some time to come, have the kind and quality of staff to build up large conventional catalogues. The project assumes that no one system will suit the needs of all schools, and hopes to present a reasoned appraisal of each type so that schools may be better able to decide for themselves what will meet their needs.

The Hatfield Polytechnic Library - Hatfield - This was very informative and an interesting institution to see. They have doors which open automatically, pneumatically powered and triggered by a "radio-visor" Photoelectric cell. They have a magnetic book detection system at the book issue desk. This system, by Divers, detects the magnetic strip in books which have not been properly issued. Sometimes other metallic items will set off the alarm, too. Their micro-store is quite dramatic. It has two Remington Rand "lektriever" units; these hold a half million items each, and the appropriate tray is selected by push button operations. The room also contains micro/reader/printers and is temperature and humidity controlled. They have the Bruynzeel compact storage stacks, which hold very old periodical runs. It has 2, 610 feet of shelving on pneumatically operated bases. There is a push button opening of the required bay, and a safety cut-out device at the foot of each stack. The main author and classified

catalogs are on the main floor, and there are duplicate catalogs on each floor for its particular subjects. Around the building are many copies of a computer produced subject index to the classification.

All students are given lectures and practical classes in the use of the library. Experiments are being conducted with an automated system for instruction in the use of specific bibliographic tools; this consists of an induction loop aerial suspended from the ceiling connected to cassette tape recorders operated by the listener. He listens to a tape with special headphones which pick up the signal from the loop and gives him freedom of movement. At the same time, there are a number of explanatory charts in front of him.

Location of material is aided by a color coded system, which was explained in detail by its originator, Mr. R.J.P. Carey. He has designed a program with the aim of making libraries easier to use. In order to do this he incorporated three elements: (1) Permanent visual information coupled with colored signal guiding. (2) Information stations or positions in the library where information and instruction is "on tap" at all times. (3) A series of printed guides. Permanent visual information, as the term suggests, is the kind which can be seen at all times by anyone entering the library and includes wall panels, labels, and hanging signs. Each area of the library is allotted a color, and within that area the services and documents are identified by that color. These colors are found on the information

panels and on the overhead signs. Information stations consist of tape recorded information with explanatory charts at strategic points in the library. Here the transmission of information is from an inductive loop which causes a minimum of disturbance in the library. Printed guides are sheets mounted on cardboard and covered with mylar or like material. For example, at the main entrance to the library one finds that engineering information is on the second floor, which is color coded with a square red signal. At the entrance to the stairs a hanging signal directs him to the Technology floor, while at the entrance to the department he finds another contents panel analyzing under five colored areas the documents and services to be found in this section. The catalog is coded yellow. Indexes and abstracts are identified by circular red signals. At the index station he can plug in a recorder and receive directions. As one can see, there has been much time devoted to this project.

London Polytechnic - This is a very new building. The college opened its doors at this address in 1970. It is right opposite Madame Tussaud's and around the corner from the famous 221B Baker Street. Winifred Abbott, the librarian, told me that they have 600 students with a collection which consists of 10,000 slides and 11,00 "books and bits". John Shinebourne, the reference librarian, explained in much detail the precepts of the slide retrieval system by optical coincidence cards. It seemed to be a very cumbersome and time consuming method. The library concerns itself with information

in the fields of architecture, building, civil engineering, surveying and town planning. I was quite amused at a sign on their card catalog which read: "The catalog is both out of date and undergoing revision. Please ask the library staff about any items apparently not listed."

There is an interesting quote in the library handbook by Dr. D. J. Urquhart, the librarian of the National Lending Library. He said that "An experiment to accustom scientists to computer retrieval raised the level of manual use, but the machine system was of little value." The handbook stresses that an informed manual search is more efficient than mechanized retrieval because it is not yet possible to program a computer to learn as it searches. Therefore, the conclusion is drawn that the most efficient random access file is still the card catalog!

University of Sussex - Falmer - The Deputy Librarian, Mr. A. L. Pollard, showed us through a beautiful library which had been carpeted throughout. Again, their circulation system has been very automated. Library user's cards have been key punched with all the pertinent information about the student, and each book has a punched paper insert. Both of these are recorded in their system when a book is checked out. I was told that their daily circulation runs about 2000 books. Their system seemed to be most efficient on the surface. However, I have no idea of the cost involved.

USA - NEW JERSEY...

I was able to see three libraries in operation here. The Fairleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck is located on the banks of the Hackensack River, in a picturesque setting. As one enters the building the lovely library mural is an impressive sight. At this point, they are in a state of flux and any ideas they could incorporate into their operations seemed most welcome. Periodicals and documents are one floor and the indexes to them are in another area. Mrs. Audrey Rubin seemed to be a most enthusiastic reference librarian and I promised to communicate with her about our orientation program.

Rockland Community College is on the New York and New Jersey border. Dr. Bodger explained the philosophy and the operation of the library to me. They are looking forward to moving into a new building soon. The collection of 46,000 books and 400 periodicals seemed to be pushing the walls out of shape. They have one librarian who is in charge of public relations with the 150 faculty members. This seems a bit strange when there are eight professional librarians and nine clerical assistants on the staff.

Bergen Community College in Paramus has been open only three years. Dr. Sarah K. Thomson who is known for being the authority on inter-library loans is the Director of the Library. She seemed to be a very dedicated and progressive person; the whole library had an aura of happy purpose. Sophia Stillerman was the reference librarian on

duty and was most generous with her time. Jean Dohms, the head of the circulation department, demonstrated their check out procedure. Their IBM cards are in plastic book pockets; they figure that it cost them about \$2.10 to get a book ready for circulation from the time it arrives in the library. The OBLIQUE Suspended Filing Compartments for newspapers and periodicals seemed to be working very nicely. Periodicals do circulate for three days and they did not feel that they suffered any more damage than when they were just read in the library. Peter Helff, Head of Learning Resources, told me that they will have 300 stations on the third floor of the new library building. Their student help is trained with the aid of tape cassettes. They will not use the dial access, but will concentrate on the wireless AM loop. At this time, and in the future I guess, all AV and book material circulate from a central desk. It is interesting to note that they, too, use the three screens for their orientation program. I think a visit to their new library building will be most informative and educational.

PART II - GENERAL ITINERARY

As we dropped down into the beautiful land of white-washed homes and white-blossomed almond trees of Portugal, we were most happy to leave the depressing unpainted adobe abodes of the Northwest Spaniards. The Convent of Nossa Senhora da Serra do Pilar has a spectacular view of the Douro River and the Roman Wall where the armies of Napoleon were defeated by Wellington. Nazare's spanking white houses, its blackshawled women carrying fish-laden baskets on their heads, and its sparkling beach are very vivid in my memory. Here on the hill we found a marker stating that Vasco da Gama had set sail from this spot to find the Indies. The City of Portugal challenges Paris' claim to beauty. Perhaps the earthquake which destroyed this city in 1755 was a blessing in disguise. Its wide avenues and deep shaded tree-lined roads and squares with lovely gardens give this city on the Tagus first prize in any contest. Jeronimos Monastery is considered to be the jewel of Manueline art, and its cloister is fantastic. Vasco da Gama is buried here. The Coach Museum is a magnificent collection of royal coaches and old four-wheelers, dating from the 16th to the 19th century. The Monument to the Discoveries erected in 1960 on the banks of the Tagus on the 500th anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator, forms the bow of a ship with the prince in front of a crowd of well-known Portuguese leaders.

Our visit to Morocco was like going to a multi-ringed circus. As one might suspect in Marrakesh, we had a guide named Mohammed. He took us to the huge Djemaa el-F'na Square. Here belly dancers and snake charmers mixed with odd

musical instruments, and pungent smells hypnotized us into a semi-psychedelic state. As we drove along the road to Fes, we were surprised to see children selling live birds tied on string swinging them in the air. Fish, eggs, turkeys, asparagus and colorful flower arrangements were almost thrown in front of our camper in an effort to make us stop and purchase something. A young boy named Assise greeted us at the city gate of Fes. He acted as our guide for almost nine amazing hours. First, he took us to the Fantasia where the Bedouins were dramatically practicing riding and shooting simultaneously. Then he guided us into the Medina. In here is the souk, which is a maze of extremely narrow passageways; it is lined with shops full of exotic wares. It was raining very hard and we slipped along the cobblestones clutching and hugging the walls to allow room for donkeys laden with heavy packs. Masses of humanity bumped, slid and jostled along with us. Our guide had a great time shouting and yelling at his friends and he deftly shepherded us. The days of the Bible are still alive in the land of Morocco.

The piece de resistance of our Italian journey was Siena. Its Cathedral is replete with beautiful altars and windows. We were happy to have a pay telephone describe the altars, windows and paintings. This is the location of the superb Piccolomini Library, where the magnificent illuminated manuscripts are kept. Paintings on the walls and ceilings by Pinturicchio depict the life of Pope Pius III. Brindisi is the port of embarkation for the overnight ferry to Patras, Greece. Here we met Ed & Betty Fine; he is Head of Technical Education at San Mateo College. Here we were, thousands of miles from home, talking about two California junior colleges and mutual acquaintances.

In Athens, Greece, the fabulous archeological museum, with the bronze statues of The Jockey, Poseidon and Zeus, again brought to mind that tremendous Schliemann of Germany and his excavations of Troy. Our guide at the Acropolis managed to make us feel doubly bitter against Lord Elgin and his dastardly act in removing the marble figures and reliefs from the Parthenon. And, we were doubly amazed when we were informed that the Acropolis was destroyed by the Italians when they were fighting against the Turks. The Sound and Light Show had its first performance of the season while we were there. I have purchased the record and the slides for anyone who would like to borrow these...It is the history of Greece. The opening remarks quotes the Greek Constitution which states that all people are created equal under the law.

On our way to the Thessaloniki we stopped at Ypati. Here the only place open was the Villa Janelos. Its proprietor is Louis Janelos, who owned a restaurant in Sacramento for thirty years. We took him and his family way up in the hills to an 80 year old monastery. It seems to me that we quaffed the purest water on earth from these springs. The curative water centers in the Town below are renowned all over Europe according to our host in Ypati. In Thessalonika we stayed in the Hotel Mediterranean Palace which had a beautiful view of Mt. Olympus. I kept expecting Prometheus to walk down off the mountain and take me by the hand into the world of Greek Mythology.

Yugoslavia was a very pleasant interlude for us. We were quite leery to

leave behind the lovely Janalos family and its security for an unknown quantity that flirted with a brand of Communism. The first town of Skopje, situated in the Southern area, was no reassurance.hovels for homes, and a city which had been badly damaged in a 1963 earthquake, made our first night's stay in this country quite questionable. The state run hotels were resplendent with rooms badly in need of repairs. In coal-smokey Beograd the beautiful Serbian music which we taped was a marvelous antidote to a meal sparse and expensive. The terrible road into Sarajevo and the dingy hotel were redeemed by its fascinating market place with its strong Turkish influence. Here I had heels put on some shoes. The shoemaker did this work all by hand -- there was not one machine in the shop. As one probably will recall, Sarajevo is the site of the start of World War I. The city of Dubrovnik, on the Dalmatian Coast, is like a transplanted Venice. We were here on Easter Sunday and were much amazed when gaily colored Easter eggs greeted us on the breakfast table. Again, we tread on ground where the great Napoleon had built a fort overlooking the beautiful Dalmatian Coast.

It was most refreshing to drive into Austria and to be greeted by a jolly customs agent. However, we took one more excursion into a land under the domination of Communism. In Vienna we boarded an American Express to Budapest. The closeness of the Hungarian border was a big surprise. Traces of Maria Theresa yellow buildings, echoing the days of a regime which personified beauty and refinement, make one constantly question the wisdom of the masses. Our adequate hotel reflected the stores in the city -- drab, expensive and non-creative. Gypsy violin music climaxed by the "Hora

Staccato" took away some of the murkiness experienced in a walk around town. The morning tour was most rewarding. Our guide informed us that Hungary is 90% Catholic. We saw St. Stephens Church, St. Margaruerite's Island, Buda (the old part of the city which has been destroyed five times by bombing and wars) and the Coronation Church where all the kings of Hungary have been crowned. Heroes Square is the spot where the Communists hold their parades on May Day. Here are the statues of all the heroes of Hungary, starting with Atilla the Hun wildly driving his horses! On our way back to Vienna, we were all held for at least a half hour at the border; we still cannot figure what they were doing with our passports.

When it comes to Austria, I am sure that many people have been regaled by the beauty and pageantry of Vienna. Our reacquaintance with "Wien, Wien the City of My Dreams" was most rewarding. The marvelous transportation system, stimulating library visits, the comfortable pension and the hospitality of the city made us reluctant to leave. Salzburg also holds a warm memory for us. Mozart's birthplace is a delightful spot, with its Mirabelle Gardens and the forbidding Hohensalzburg Castle. Hellbrum is a collection of trick waterfalls built by a playful Monk in the 18th Century. We even ate in St. Peter's Cellar; how close to heaven can you get?

Germany opened our eyes to much beauty in its landscape and to a feeling of comfort and direction. In Munich the Deutsches Museum overwhelmed us. In the physics areas all demonstrations could be worked with push buttons.

Here we saw a demonstration of the Tesla Coil. Submarines in their entirety, railroad cars, airplanes, musical instruments, etc., strained our comprehension to a breaking point. We purchased the book describing this monumental collection of Man's achievements. The trip to Nymphenburg Palace, where Mad Ludwig held sway with his bevy of beautiful mistresses, including Lola Montez of Grass Valley fame, opened another page of history for us.

The charming old town of Freiburg, on the edge of the Black Forest, revealed a very fine library of folk music -- The Deutches Volksliedarchiv. We were guided to this by a student from Iraq, Sadik Al-Saraf. He also knew two of the boys who had studied Agricultural Economics at USC when I was a student there. In Frankfurt's Goethe House we climbed the staircase to the library of Johann Wolfgang Goethe and visions of Dr. Faustus were brought to mind. Again we were impressed with the wonderful reception we received at the University of Frankfurt.

The Netherlands remains alive in our memory with the gorgeous Keukenhof Gardens, resplendent with its five million tulip bulbs in bloom, mixed with hyacinths, Narcissus and other plants. Here we visited a friend from Covina who ran the library at the American School.

In the Netherlands the quaint town of Delft, with its lovely canals and the Dial-A-Book Library, was most stimulating. We also saw a former Mt. San College student, Connie Weed from Tokyo, who is happily married to an engineer at Shell. She wished to be remembered to members of the faculty.

The University Library in Amsterdam proved valuable and informative, even though the city was no reflection of the proverbial Dutch cleanliness. The natives of Marken still wear their costumes and no cars keep the city unspoiled for a little while anyway. Our last stop in this tiny country was Alkmaar, with its colorfully clad members of the Cheese Carrier's Guild in full operation on Friday, the cheese market day.

The Scandinavian part of our trip was really centered in Norway. I was both surprised and happy to find out that the librarian at the University of Trondheim had attended Columbia Library School in New York. The Cathedral in this city is one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in Scandinavia. The old city of Bergen, with its stave church and the home of Edward Grieg, is a gem. Its library reflects its history and the librarians were most generous with their time. It was with great reluctance that we put the Volkswagen on the ferry for the British Isles.

Edinburgh remains one of my favorite cities. I was even more impressed on this second visit. St. Giles' Church and its Thistle Chapel, the deeply-moving Scottish National War Memorial, and Edinburgh Castle are a few of the landmarks woven into its patchwork of history, and still playing a part in the everyday life of the city. On our way to London we stopped at York with its well restored Roman walls, which have a circuit of three miles and are among the finest surviving examples in Europe of medieval fortifications. We climbed Clifford's Tower which was built in the 14th Century on the mound thrown up for William the Conqueror's timber keep. The Castle Museum took us back through the pages of British history with

its replicas of battles, villages and famous people.

The highlights of London are too numerous to cover here, but I would like to mention that the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich was another lesson to us in the seafaring history of a nation. This was topped off by a tour of the Cutty Sark, the famous clipper ship of tea trading days. When we saw the first edition of the Dictionary of the English Language in Samuel Johnson's home, we were properly awed into reverence for this superb judge and lawgiver for literature!

BENEFITS

It seems to me that the benefits from this kind of a sabbatical are numerous. However, since this statement should zero in on those applying to the Mt. San Antonio College Educational Resources Library Center, I would first like to say that we are phasing into a color coding operation here. We may be able to incorporate some of the ideas I observed in this connection. Our circulation routines are being attuned to computer operations, and the various library handbooks may give us some ideas in this area. We may be able to adapt some of the shortcuts which I have observed in a few of the libraries. We hope to order a new map file and a new style of periodical shelving as a result of my visits. The extra maps and pamphlets which I have collected will be placed in the pamphlet file for use by students and faculty. Other brochures will be available for loan and display as the occasion demands. We have a few records and slides which we will be glad to share if anyone is interested. The contacts I made with other librarians, in every country who were using some of the very reference books we have in this library, made me realize that ours is a world wide fraternity. New sights, new faces and a change of pace are most beneficial to people in the educational world, and in my case they made me even more appreciative of our fine library, my fellow faculty members and the helpful staff here at Mt. San Antonio College.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Mt. San Antonio College Board of Trustees, and the members of the Administrative Staff for making it possible for me to take this sabbatical.