

in human relations long before they learned library techniques. The Library has had staff and board members and friends who have given unstintingly of their time. It has not been content to sit and wait to be appreciated and supported, but has taken its services as best it could to all citizens, regardless of their age, educational advantages, social status, or community standing. The area has had the leadership of a trained librarian, but the area in turn has trained the librarian. The Library does not have sufficient financial support yet, but it has the efforts of many people to achieve it, and it has the strength and vitality of the many people who stand firmly ready to back it up.

What went into the making of the Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library? Sometimes I think the chief explanation is simply endurance. All three original library boards have passed up some very appropriate moments to give up and die in discouragement. Next in importance might be the changing times that have made cooperation both easier and more urgent. A third factor is the steady stimulation, leadership, and help of the State Library, and a fourth factor has been the creative inter-action of boards, staff, and the users of books. Last of all, but absolutely vital, have been state and federal aid. No library stands alone.

Catalog Card Reproduction Manual Published

Chicago, March 19, 1965—Processes for reproducing catalog cards in libraries are described and analyzed in a report just published by the Library Technology Project of the American Library Association. The manual, which discusses equipment, materials, techniques, and procedures for duplicating catalog cards in a variety of library situations, is based on a study by George Fry & Associates, a management consulting firm in Chicago, under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D. C.

The book is divided into three parts. The first reviews the general problem of obtaining catalog cards with recommendations on the most efficient and economical systems for card requirements applicable to two categories of libraries—those with low-volume requirements and those with high-volume needs.

The second part includes descriptions and discussion of the equipment and procedures necessary for thirteen processes for obtaining catalog cards which were observed in various libraries during the study. The processes range from purchasing printed cards from outside sources, through stencil and offset duplication, to more complex duplicating processes such as electrostatic and diffusion-transfer photo-copying.

The third part of the manual consists of tables showing the comparative costs of the various processes for reproducing cards. Tables for each process give purchase prices of equipment, service charges, costs of materials and supplies, and the number of staff hours needed to carry out all relevant operations. In this section, a method is given by which librarians can make systematic cost comparisons between the process currently being used in their libraries and other processes which might be suitable.

Catalog Card Reproduction is the ninth in a series of research reports and manuals published by the Library Technology Project since its inception in 1959.