Two Hundred Attend Washington Conference

With superb hospitality and efficiency, the Center for the Book of the Library of Congress hosted the second annual SHARP conference in Washington from 14 to 16 July. The meeting attracted 200 participants (up from 130 last year), including two Librarians of Congress. The incumbent Librarian, James H. Billington, offered a gracious welcoming speech; and his predecessor, Daniel J. Boorstin, attended as well.

A total of 82 papers were presented by a broad interdisciplinary range of scholars from the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Israel. The panels (even including the closing sessions) generally attracted substantial crowds and generated plenty of discussion—a telling measure of the success of the conference.

The participants applauded John Y. Cole and his staff at the Center for the Book for their superlative work in organizing the conference. Thanks are also due to James R. Kelly of the Washington Rare Books Group, who arranged the accommodations. This year as last year, the Association of American Publishers helped underwrite the costs of the conference, so we are doubly grateful to AAP President Nicholas Veliotes and his Director of Public Affairs, Roger Williams.

Plans are already under way for future conferences—at the University of Edinburgh in 1995 (see our call for papers below) and at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts in summer 1996. We are also working to organize an international conference in Prague in summer 1997. Our plans for Prague are still gelling, but we hope to make it a trilingual meeting, with proceedings in English, French, and German, and some provision for simultaneous translation. It would be a joint effort involving SHARP; the Leipziger Arbeitskreis zur Geschichte des Buchwesens; the Paris-based Institut pour la Mémoire de l'Édition Contemporaine (IMEC); and SHARP’s Francophone counterpart, the Association Internationale de Bibliologie (AIB). The AIB’s President, Jacques Michon of the University of Sherbrooke, spoke to the SHARP Washington conference about the AIB and its interest in collaborating on a Prague meeting. Also present was Jan Zelenka, cultural attaché at the Czech embassy in Washington.

The aim of such a conference would be to bring together book historians from the West and Eastern Europe. As such, it will require considerable financial support and logistical planning. Eastern European scholars will certainly need travel subsidies, and we would like to hold down costs for Western attendees as well. We believe that the combined efforts of four book history organizations can raise the necessary funds from private and government sources. Advising us will be Peter B. Kaufman, president and founder of PUBWATCH, a foundation that helps East European publishers adjust to the realities of a free press and free markets. (Mr. Kaufman was the banquet speaker at the Washington conference, delivering a well-received talk on “Books and East-West Relations.”)

In planning for 1997, we welcome the assistance of SHARP members—not only in fundraising, but in the perhaps more difficult job of locating and contacting Eastern European book historians, most of whom are still unaware of SHARP’s existence. The inspiration behind the conference, and our organizer on the ground in Prague, is Jiřina Smejkalová-Strickland, lecturer at the Charles University. She can be contacted at Duškova 14, 150 00 Prague 5, Czech Republic, fax 42-2-2327106.

Given that Prague might be too remote or expensive for some SHARP members, we may schedule an additional regional conference somewhere in North America earlier in 1997. The University of Iowa is one possible host under consideration.

Call for Papers: 1995 SHARP Edinburgh Conference

The third annual conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing will meet 15-17 July 1995 at the University of Edinburgh. SHARP welcomes papers dealing with the creation, diffusion, or reception of the written word in any historical period. Conference proceedings will be in English, but papers may deal with any national litera-
ture. There are no limitations on topics, but we may organize special panels on publishers' archives, electronic texts, periodicals and newspapers, Scotland, interdisciplinarity and cultural studies, ongoing collaborative research projects, and teaching programs in book history.

Proposals for individual papers or panels (one page maximum per paper), and inquiries concerning the conference itself, should be sent to the conference host, Dr. Bill Bell, Department of English Literature, University of Edinburgh, 5 Bucleuch Place, Edinburgh EH8 9JX, Scotland. The deadline for proposals is 1 November 1994.

The program committee will meet in Edinburgh a few weeks after that date to consider the proposals. Any SHARP member who is not submitting a proposal may serve on the program committee, but you must notify Dr. Bell in writing of your intention to serve no later than 1 November. Dr. Bell is also the person to contact if you would like to moderate a panel.

Book History, the State of Play:
An Interview with Robert Darnton

Recently, Robert Darnton (Princeton University) was interviewed for a Bulgarian publication by Krassimira Daskalova of Sofia University. We are pleased to publish the original English version here.

DASKALOVA: Interest in books has existed since the dawn of civilization. The scholarly discipline bearing the name "history of the book," however, is comparatively recent, starting in the 1950s with an agenda derived from the "Annales School" of history. How do you assess the place of this discipline now, some thirty to forty years after its birth?

DARNTON: Certainly, the "Annales school" provided the impulse that has defined the direction of book history since the 1950s—that is, it integrated traditional research on books in the new variety of socio-cultural history developed by Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre. But the early, programmatic publications, such as L'Apparition du livre by Febvre and Henri-Jean Martin, merely set the course for subsequent work. Since then a whole library of monographs and general studies has grown up, and the history of books has emerged as a distinctive field of study. The two main characteristics that set it apart from other fields are: first, it is interdisciplinary and, second, it is international.

That seems clear in retrospect. But when I first wandered into the field in 1965, there was no sense of a "field" at all, no defining character to the enterprise—except the object of study, the book itself. By their very nature, books refuse to be contained within any discipline, whether it be bibliography, literature, history, economics, or sociology. They also refuse to respect national boundaries, especially in the early modern era, when educated people everywhere read Latin and French. So I did not begin with some pious determination to work in an interdisciplinary mode on an international scale. I merely tried to make sense of the game I was hunting in the archives; and as the chase gathered speed, I realized the goal was to understand the role of the printed word as a force in history—a goal defined by Febvre and Martin. I suspect that other book historians of the 1960s had a similar experience.

Now, in the 1990s, we find ourselves occupying some well-demarcated terrain. New journals, research centers, colloquia, congresses, and thousands of publications have spread the word. Research moves so fast that, in order to keep track of it, historians of the book have developed networks around nerve centers like IMEC (Institut pour la Mémoire de l'Édition Contemporaine), SHARP (Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing), and (to name one of the newest and most promising) the Leipziger Arbeitskreis zur Geschichte des Buchwesens. In short, the last thirty years have seen the emergence of a distinctive scholarly field. To observe its growth is to follow an interesting episode in the sociology of knowledge.

Although I see those thirty years as a success story, I regret one negative tendency. Library schools used to provide training in analytical bibliography and the history of books. Now they mainly stress computer science and cataloguing. Despite some good intentions, I fear that the new British Library and Bibliothèque de France will not contain important research centers for the history of books. For a moment, it looked as though the two greatest libraries in Europe would create a London-Paris axis around which the history of the book would turn for the foreseeable future. But now, just as the tunnel under the English Channel has opened, it seems that the moment is passing, for lack of financial support.
DASKALOVA: Book history has taken the printed book as its main subject of study. Don't you find that to be unduly restrictive? Should not the discipline pay more attention to books before printing?

DARNTON: True, works like *L'Apparition du livre* left some readers—probably those who did not go far beyond the title page—with the impression that books did not appear until the invention of movable type; and in doing so they seemed to lop off at least two thousand years of book history. But later works have corrected that mistake. The monumental *Histoire de l'édition française*, edited by Henri-Jean Martin and Roger Chartier, concentrates on the printed book, but it begins well back in the Middle Ages and stresses the continuities between the eras of script and print. I don't think many book historians accept Elizabeth Eisenstein's argument that printing was the key causal force behind the Renaissance, the Reformation, the scientific revolution, and the Enlightenment. Instead of looking for straight lines of causality, they now tend to concentrate on what I would call the history of meaning—that is, the ways in which readers made sense of texts. This effort has carried them back to antiquity and to questions such as: When did people begin to read silently and alone instead of aloud and in groups? What difference did it make to read by unrolling a book (in the form of a *volumen*) rather than by turning over its pages (in the form of a *codex*)? How did the increasing articulation of the text (the development of spacing between words, punctuation, paragraphing, chapters, tables of contents, indexes, glosses, notes, running heads, pagination) affect the experience of reading it? These are some of the hottest questions in book history today, and they all concern the period before Gutenberg. At the same time, we have developed an increasing appreciation of written forms of communication—letters, graffiti, clandestine tracts, *nouvelles à la main*—for centuries after the invention of movable type. I don't think that anyone who has studied the work of Paul Saenger, Armando Petrucci, Brian Stock, François Moureau, and Jochen Schlobach would agree with the assumption behind your question.

DASKALOVA: According to you, are some national approaches and preferences in the study of the book discernible?

DARNTON: Despite what I have described as the internationalization of the field, one can still detect national accents among book historians. The English tend to emphasize analytical bibliography and printing; the French, quantification and socio-cultural history; the Germans, economics and the book trade. Those emphases derive from the erudite traditions of the nineteenth century, and to a large extent they correspond to the nature of the documents available in each country. The English have drawn on the archives of printers and the Stationers' Company. The French have compiled statistics from state records, especially the registers of book privileges and the *dépôt légal*. And the Germans have mined the catalogues of the book fairs of Frankfurt and Leipzig.

In moments of pessimism I sometimes think that the pattern of book history looks different in each country simply because each country has preserved a different kind of source material. I also worry about the decreasing competence of our students in foreign languages. We need more Americans like Raymond Birn, who studies the history of books in France; more Frenchmen like Etienne François, who studies Germany; and more Germans like Bernhard Fabian, who studies England. Few book historians can make comparisons across many national literatures with the virtuosity of Roger Chartier. And fewer still keep up with crucial work done in (to most of us) out-of-the-way places: the history of literacy based on the rich records of episcopal visitations in Sweden, the history of censorship based on the fabulous archives of the Inquisition in Mexico. For my part, I confess that I have only just learned that the first printing press was set up in Iceland in 1530, a century before the Pilgrim Fathers settled in New England.

DASKALOVA: Can you locate the history of the book within other disciplines and fields of study that take communication as their subject?

DARNTON: The current emphasis on "communication" can seem trendy, but it is an important trend. Today you can hardly pick up an article on the history of books that does not mention Jurgen Habermas's *Strukturwandel der Öffentlichkeit*. For my part, I find Habermas more useful as a stimulus for reflection than as a model for conducting research. I think his work has been misinterpreted in France, where "Öffentlichkeit" comes out as "espace public," and misunderstood in the United States, where "the public sphere" is reified as a thing-in-itself, a causal agent that produces effects—such as the French and American revolutions. Perhaps I have failed to grasp the import of Habermas's theories, because they have won acceptance from some scholars I most admire, such as Charles Taylor, Keith Baker, and Roger Chartier. Still, when it comes to theories of communication, I prefer the more down-to-earth variety developed by Paul Lazarsfeld and Robert Merton. It is easy to issue programmatic statements. I think we need to work through the theoretical issues by incorporating them more thoroughly in more research of a concrete, empirical character.
Daskalova: Modernity, in some of its aspects, is related to the changes precipitated by the French Revolution. A substantial part of your work centers on the role of the printing press during the Ancien Regime and the French Revolution. Could you indicate how your current work bears on the problem of how the printing press helped in preparing the Revolution?

Darnon: By way of an answer, I need to return to your previous question, because what I hope to do in the next few years is to extend the history of books into the larger field of the history of communication and, in doing so, to open up a new perspective on the outbreak of the French Revolution. That is a tall order. I may not be able to execute it. But I think at least that I can show how book history bears on a classic problem of history tout court: what led to the revolutionary explosion of 1787-1789?

I have just completed a two-volume study of the illegal book trade during the last two decades of the Old Regime. It is an attempt to map the entire corpus of forbidden literature (720 titles) and to measure variations in literary demand (basically by constructing best-seller lists for most regions of the kingdom). Assuming I have succeeded in that task, I still must face an objection: the diffusion of books may tell us very little about the development of a revolutionary situation, because one cannot extrapolate from the sale of books to the experience of reading them, from reading to the formation of public opinion, and from opinion to actions and events. How can one negotiate a way around these difficulties? Obviously not by positing a linear notion of causality.

Instead, I think we need to study the way books operated within the general system of communication peculiar to the Old Regime in France, or at least Paris in the first instance. Seen from the perspective of today's media—telephones, television, e-mail, and all the rest—the means of communication in the eighteenth century look remarkably weak. But I think places like Paris had extremely dense communication networks composed of media that have since been forgotten—so completely forgotten that we hardly know their names: bruit public, mauvais propos, émotion populaire, pasquin, nouvelles à la main, feuille volante, factum, chronique scandaleuse. I think enough documentation has survived to reconstruct these networks and to see how messages were transmitted through them, from the largest arteries to the smallest capillaries in the body politic. By the same token, it should be possible to follow the diffusion of the printed word and to see the way it interacted with rumors, pasquinades, songs, and images.

Finally, I hope to trace the general outlines of public opinion, problematic as that concept is. This task needs to be done at street level and day by day throughout the great crisis of 1787-1788. Although it will take years of research to prove the case, I think I have found enough to indicate a process that I would describe as "radical simplification." The general public (if you permit such a vague expression) did not perceive an "aristocratic revolt" or "the last attempt at enlightened reform" in the events of those years. Instead it saw nothing but "despotism"—the very leitmotif that had been developed in the clandestine best-sellers and magnified by the popular media in the streets.

Again, I should stress that I am not advancing a linear notion of causality. Nor do I think it helpful to speak of the "preparation" of the Revolution, because no one saw the Revolution coming before 1787. Rather, I want to draw on concepts of communication systems and systems of meaning in order to show how the printed word belonged to a way of construing the world in the 1770s and 1780s and ultimately of destroying it in 1787-1789.

Update: New York Book History Center

In our last two issues, we reported on a plan to establish a Center for the History of the Book in New York City. That proposal was offered to the New York Public Library; but the NYPL, fully occupied with preparations for its centennial, decided it could not now give the plan serious consideration.

The center, however, may yet find a home. The Grolier Club has expressed interest, and is currently considering the proposal. We will report on its progress in future issues of SHARP News.

Two New Book History Societies Organized in Holland

In 1993 a new national bibliographical society was founded in Holland, the Nederlandse Boekhistorische Vereniging. The NBV has just published the first edition of its annual Jaarboek voor Nederlandse boekgeschiedenis, dedicated to the history of the printed book in the Netherlands. It includes articles on popular religious books in the sixteenth century, seventeenth-century Dutch historical chronicles, the reading public of the nineteenth-century Dutch literary periodical De Gids, and trade agreements between publishers and booksellers in modern times.

The NBV will organize regular meetings and symposia around central themes in Dutch book history. The first of these conferences, "Bladeren in andermans hoofd" (Leafing through another's head), will meet 28-30 September 1994 at Baarn. Scholars
from the Netherlands and abroad (among them Roger Chartier and Margaret Spufford) will address the general theme of the history of reading.

For membership information write to the secretary, Dr. B. P. M. Dongelmans, Stevinstraat 14, 2405 CP Alphen aan den Rijn, Netherlands. Another society has been organized to study the history of language teaching, literary education, and textbooks in the Dutch-speaking world. For information contact Pieter Loonen, English Department, University of Groningen, Postbus 716, 9700 AS Groningen, Netherlands, telephone (31) 50-635841, fax (31) 50-635821.

Calls for Contributors

Juliet Gardiner and Andrew Wheatcroft have been asked by Routledge to propose a textbook, "Constructing Readers: Publishing Studies Basics." This text will cover all aspects of the publishing process, locating the processes and practices of publishing within a framework of cultural, economic and political formation, circulation, and consumption. It will replace the orthodox linearity of the process of publishing, which starts with the author and ends with the reader, with one where the market is the starting point for the discourse and all the publishing processes are inflected by it. Contributions of up to 2000 words are sought by those running their own courses in the field and those concerned with the development of effective and ethically based publishing for the future. Contact Andrew Wheatcroft, Centre for Publishing Studies, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, Scotland, telephone 44 (0) 786-467515, fax 44 (0) 786-447916.

Convergence is a new biannual refereed academic journal which addresses the creative, social, political, and pedagogical issues raised by the advent of new media technologies. Papers on any of the following areas are welcomed: the move from traditional media to multimedia; gender and technology; convergence of satellite media technologies and terrestrial broadcasting; cable and telecommunications; control, censorship; copyright; electronic publishing; media policy; education and new technologies; TV/computer interfaces and interactivity; myths and representations of technology; and virtual reality. Copy deadline for the first issue is 1 November 1994. Contact Julia Knight and Alexis Weedon, Editors, Convergence, School of Media Arts, University of Luton, 75 Castle Street, Luton LU1 3AJ, Britain, telephone 0582-34111, fax 0583-489014, e-mail convergence@vax2.luton.ac.uk.

Papers are requested for a volume on "Editing Shakespeare in the Eighteenth Century: Territoriality, Anonymity and Erasure." The submission deadline is 1 October 1994, but early inquiries on the suitability of particular topics are welcomed. Contact Robert Zimmer, e-mail robert.zimmer@brunel.ac.uk, fax 44 (0) 895-251686; or Joanna Gondris, 4 Selwyn Court, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6LR, Britain.

Conferences

A conference on "Deutschland und der europäische Buchhandel im 18. Jahrhundert" will meet in Leipzig, 15-17 September 1994. Contact Dr. Mark Lehmscheid, Leipziger Arbeitskreis zur Geschichte des Buchwesens, Die Deutsche Bibliothek, Deutsche Bucherei Leipzig, Deutscher Platz 1, 04103 Leipzig, Germany.

The American Printing History Association will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with a conference in New York, 7-9 October 1994. Terry Belanger, Michael Winship, W. Thomas Taylor, Cynthia Hollandsworth, and Wendy Richmond are the featured speakers; and there will be receptions at the Grolier Club and the Union League Club. For registration brochures, write to APHA, PO Box 4922, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163.

An interdisciplinary conference in French and English on "The Book: From Gutenberg to the Microchip" will be held at Queen's University, 28-30 October 1994. Contact Prof. Jean-Jacques Hamm, Department of French Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6, Canada, telephone 613-545-2083, fax 613-545-6522.

"Books Across the Sea: Multiculturalism in Reading" will be the topic of the Fourth South Pacific Conference on Reading, scheduled for 8-11 January 1995 at the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji. Registration closes 30 September 1994. For information write to Fourth South Pacific Conference on Reading, PO Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

Exhibitions & Lectures

The Houghton Library at Harvard University will mount an exhibit of children's Bibles from 12
September to 28 October 1994, with texts from the fourteenth to the twentieth centuries. An illustrated catalogue with essays, Sacred Stories, Eternal Words, and Holy Pictures, edited by Ruth B. Bottrigheimer, will be available at the library. On 20 October there will be a symposium on illustrations, violence in children's books, and Jewish children's Bibles.

An exhibition entitled "William Blake's Illuminated Prints" will be on view from 27 September 1994 through 15 January 1995 at the Huntington Library in San Marino, CA. On 29 October there will be a symposium on "William Blake's Illuminated Books: Images and Texts"; the proceedings will be published in the Huntington Library Quarterly. An exhibition catalogue and a 1995 Blake calendar will also be available for purchase.

**Fellows & Awards**

The Huntington Library and the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, UCLA, have inaugurated an annual two-month fellowship providing support for bibliographical research in early modern British literature and history as well as other areas where both libraries have common strengths. Any bibliographical project requiring extensive use of both libraries will be eligible for this award. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. degree or demonstrate equivalent scholarly experience. The stipend for this two-month residential fellowship will be $3600, with a commensurate reduction for a shorter tenure. Applications are accepted from 1 October through 15 December 1994. For information and application materials, contact either the Fellowship Coordinator, William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, 2520 Cimarron Street, Los Angeles, CA 90018-2098, telephone 213-735-7605, fax 213-731-8617; or the Research Department, Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108, telephone 818-405-2194, fax 818-405-0225.

In early 1995 the Bibliographical Society will award several research grants up to a maximum of £2000. Applications must be submitted by 30 November 1994, and two referees should be asked to write directly to the address below. In addition, the Society offers a limited number of minor grants, from £50 to £150. Applications for these grants may be submitted at any time and should be supported by a letter from one referee and a statement that the funds applied for are available from no other source. Further particulars and application forms for both major and minor grants are available from Dr. E. S. Leedham-Green, Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DR, England, e-mail el17@uk.ac.cam.phx.

In 1995-96 the American Antiquarian Society will award several fellowships, from one to twelve months' tenure, for in-residence research in its collections at Worcester, MA. For information and application forms, contact John B. Hench, Director of Research and Publication, Room A, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634, telephone (508) 752-5812 or 755-5221. The deadline for applications is 15 January 1995.

**Recent Publications**

**General**


**Australia**


Carol Mills, The New South Wales Bookstall as a Publisher (Jamison Centre: Mulini Press, 1994).


**Britain**


Claire Donovan, The Winchester Bible (Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press, 1993).

**Canada**


**United States**


How We Are Doing

The next round of elections for all officers on the SHARP Executive Council will be held in early 1995. Under our new constitution, we have set up a Nominating Committee consisting of Francess Halpenny (chairman), John Y. Cole, and Ian Willison. All the current officers will probably stand for reelection, but additional candidates may be proposed by the Nominating Committee, which invites suggestions from all SHARP members. Send those proposals to Francess Halpenny by 1 November. Alternatively, a candidate may be nominated by a petition signed by 10 percent of SHARP members and received by Dr. Halpenny by 15 January 1995. Elections will then be conducted by postal ballot. All nominations should be accompanied by the nominee's resume and a statement of his or her willingness to serve.

There is now one vacancy on the Executive Council: Mickie Grover has decided to retire as...
Treasurer. Mickie did a splendid job as local arrangements chairman for our 1993 conference, and we will miss her.

SHARP's financial report for the year 1993 was presented and approved at the annual business meeting in Washington last 16 July, as follows:

**Income:**
- Membership dues: $6216.66
- Contributions: 40.00
- Sale of mailing list: 50.00
- Interest: 35.69
- Profit from 1993 conference: 261.09
- Total income: $6603.44

**Expenses:**
- Newsletter and printing: $1451.42
- Postage: 1089.97
- Legal expenses: 193.89
- Office supplies: 44.15
- Total expenses: $2779.43

**Net income:**
- Gross income: $6603.44
- Less expenses: 2779.43
- Net income: $3824.01

**Balance:**
- Balance, 1 January 1993: $1347.80
- Net income, 1993: 3824.01
- Balance, 31 December 1993: $5171.81

SHARP also maintains a separate British account:

**Balance:**
- Balance, 1 January 1993: £251.62
- Membership dues: 516.00
- Interest: 1.64
- Less expenses: -9.00
- Balance, 31 December 1993: £769.26

Membership Secretary Linda Connors reported that SHARP now has about 540 members, not counting those who signed up at the conference. A successful direct-mail campaign, still under way, accounts for much of that growth.

SHARP will soon be applying for affiliation with the American Historical Association, and we want to forge similar links with other scholarly organizations, such as the Modern Language Association. One advantage of affiliation is that SHARP might organize its own panel sessions at the AHA annual convention. What we need are volunteers who will help us apply for affiliation and then organize the panels. (Gordon B. Neavill is already serving as liaison with the Library History Round Table.)

The SHARP Board of Directors also met on 16 July. Under our new constitution, directors are now subject to staggered term limits, to be determined by lot. A deck of cards decided the issue. Martin Antonetti, Stephen Green, David D. Hall, E. Jennifer Monaghan, and John Sutherland will serve until 1997; Bill Bell, Ann Cowan, Wallace Kirso, Elisabeth Leedham-Green, and Donald Oresman until 1999; Robert Darnton, John Hench, Deanna Marcum, David McKitterick, and Tim Rix until 2001; Ezra Greenspan, Mark Lehmstedt, Robert L. Patten, James Raven, and G. Thomas Tanselle until 2003.

The directors also proposed that special interest groups might be formed within SHARP. Specifically, Jennifer Monaghan would like to organize a section for the history of textbooks: interested parties should contact her at the Educational Services Department, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY 11210. If you want to form a group devoted to any subcategory of book history, write to us.

Finally, at the close of the Washington conference, the SHARP Publications Committee met to consider the prospects for a SHARP book history journal or yearbook. Partly for reasons of space—and partly because the committee is still exploring the possibilities—a full report will be held over until our next newsletter.

Dr. Linda Connors
Drew University Library
Madison, NJ 07940, USA

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