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Papa Abel Remembers -- The Tale of A Band of Booksellers, Fasicle 7: Life After Reed College

Richard Abel
rabel@easystreet.com

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Papa Abel Remembers — The Tale of A Band of Booksellers, Fasicle 7: Life After Reed College

by Richard Abel (Aged Independent Learner) <rabel@easystreet.net>

After severing ties with Reed College, July 1960 found our small band as a now fully independent enterprise located in our new, off-campus home and business setting — exhilarating, but simultaneously, a daunting prospect!

Under Tom Martin’s management, the Los Angeles office of Richard Abel, Bookseller, was rolled into the parent company shortly after our departure from Reed. Although still independently managed by Tom, no effort was made to establish it as an independent profit center because this would continue to involve complicated and costly accounting and recordkeeping procedures. In this new environment, we focused all efforts on keeping cost levels down, maintaining high standards that were intrinsically higher than the more limited services offered by competing wholesalers.

In the early days of every branch office opening, we tracked the level of imputed profitability to ensure that we never ran a money-losing office to the detriment of the overall firm. This new and more stringent operating environment also forced us to cast aside our notions of remaining a small, regional scholarly bookseller to a geographically restricted set of academic and research libraries. We now had to look further afield to a larger group of libraries. Our earliest vision calls to mind that famous cartoon of a United States map showing only the outline of New York City and Washington, D.C., with the immediately adjoining states vaguely outlined on their western periphery, fading off into a far and featureless Midwest and West Coast. That amusing depiction was not dissimilar to the vision held by us. But our view showed the mirror image, with the Eastern states fading off into a hazy vision somewhere just beyond the Rocky Mountain states. The need to generate larger sales and to support new costs encountered by the firm dictated this expanded service area.

Consequently, I spent a good deal of time on the road visiting not only our established library accounts but also soliciting new libraries. Some of the latter were psychologically daunting prospects for a tiny and scarcely known firm. Stanford University and the University of California, Berkeley, were two examples of libraries that I approached with considerable trepidation. Both were noted for their extensive collections, particularly knowledgeable staffs, and an elevated institutional stature. What was a small crew of young booksellers represented by this hardly-dry-behind-the-ears whippersnapper doing in such elevated precincts?

We received a warm reception at Stanford from Elmer Grier, the acquisitions librarian, and Edith Falconer, the order librarian. Elmer was one of those very widely read, book-loving librarians who were such an ornament to the world of books. Edith, too, was very knowledgeable and an extraordinarily pleasant woman. Trial orders soon appeared. In due time, Stanford University Library and staff became good and enjoyable friends.

Dorothy Keller, the acquisitions librarian for the UC-Berkeley Library, was a very thoughtful bookwoman, who had manifestly learned in the school of hard knocks. She was more deliberate about testing us. Rather than send any trial orders for books needed by the library, she introduced us to a very engaging and bright young undergraduate. Anne Lipow was the acquisitions librarian, and her responsibilities included ordering and book acquisitions of the departmental libraries. We were not put off by this tactic but rather welcomed the opportunity to demonstrate what we could do. The departmental orders carried a significant number of “grey literature” and association publications, as might be expected. This was obviously a new sales territory for us. We apparently performed adequately, and trial orders for the library began to appear in due course.

In the meantime, it became clear that the growth in accounts receivables and library accounts, as well as the growing accounting complexities associated therewith, exceeded the capacities of the bookkeeper hired the previous year. So after a somewhat less than amicable parting of the ways, our outside accountant put us in touch with Paul Sibley. The change in the firm’s accounting practices and reports soon made it evident that Paul was going to be a stalwart member of the team. Not only was he clearly the master of the accounts and their growing complexities but a font of good common-sense thinking, which proved over the years a substantial contribution to the planning required for the future.

Late in 1962, about a year after Paul’s arrival, we had the good fortune of welcoming Fred Stave aboard. Fred was the acquisitions librarian in the research library of the Hanford Atomic Works outside Richland, Washington. He had become a good friend after we started working with that library and had volunteered much useful advice thereafter. We knew that we were going to need additional book and library strength in light of my frequent absences to visit libraries, the increased technical support requested by libraries, and Fred Gullette’s imminent departure. Fortunately, Don decided to leave Hanford for a variety of personal reasons and selected our firm as his next and (as time would tell) lifelong place.

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know who will be sitting next to you! Enjoy everyone and everything and try to ease yourself through the crowds of over 1000 people and umpteen presentations. It’s like being plugged into a wall socket! Thanks to Katina and all the rest of the crew who give so many hours to ensure our access of knowledge and entertainment! 

As noted, the overture to Don was based partly on the decision to open a San Francisco branch office to better serve the libraries in northern California, Nevada, and Colorado. One of the reasons for this gradual expansion eastward was because some of the librarians we had become acquainted with on the West Coast moved on to positions beyond our initial stomping grounds. In addition, we had to augment the numbers of libraries served to satisfy the exigencies of our new business setting. Fred agreed to open and manage that office, a venture undertaken in early 1963.

When not on the road, my job included marketing and selling; managing the firm’s advance purchases of all suitable forthcoming titles from the publishers’ seasonal advance catalogs; and inventory management, including picking books from our inventory and replacing that inventory as needed, managing the twice-weekly purchasing cycle to obtain ordered titles not in our inventory, and replenishing the in-house inventory in Portland. Tom Martin in Portland was responsible for picking books from the Los Angeles office inventory and managing that inventory. All orders to replenish his inventory came to Portland, with fulfillment either from the Portland inventory or through the mechanism of the Portland ordering procedure. Lorene Dortch assisted me in Portland, and dispatched orders and organized the multi-part, 3”x5” publisher forms. The receiving staff matched these forms to the daily shipment receipts. This pattern of branch-central office ordering/inventory control was replicated as the company expanded geographically. I ordered all forthcoming titles for the Los Angeles office. These titles were delivered to the Portland office and reshipped to the Los Angeles office, coupled with the multi-part, 3”x5” publisher forms. All accounting, including accounts receivable management, was performed in the Portland office under Paul Sibley’s control. When I was on the road, Fred assumed the inventory-control/ordering functions. With his departure, a trained bookperson had to be aboard to perform these functions, one of the reasons for bringing someone of Don Stave’s stature aboard.

So, in early 1963 Fred was off to establish the second branch office for the firm in San Francisco. We sent no in-house backup person, as Fred believed he could find someone to handle those functions as well as the inventory management whenever he was on the road. The operating relationships remained the same as those we had established in connection with the conversion of the Los Angeles office to a branch office.

The complexities incident to the operation of three widely separated offices were increasing. Much of the firm’s management and business was done over the phone. Such personal exchanges, marked by very useful input from the branch offices and the branch managers, helped maintain the sense of the common integrity and cohesiveness of the firm. Additionally, the two branch managers, both of whom also constituted the board, traveled to Portland on a regular schedule continued on page 85

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which titles teach of the libraries we served might Libraries, coupled with my growing experience of catalogs or the mission objectives of the research to read the books and write credible reviews.

is the mantra, it is tempting to think of eBooks because they would be required to work with that vendor to develop approval plans. As a result, in most libraries today, collections and acquisitions departments work together to select the library's monograph vendor.

eBooks add yet another layer or two of complexity to the acquisition process because they behave differently depending on how they are hosted and because the relationship with the eBook provider extends beyond the “shipping” of content. With print books, the end product is the same regardless of the vendor. A Wiley book from Coutts is the same as a Wiley book from YBP or as a Wiley book from Blackwells. eBooks, on the other hand, behave differently and are discovered differently depending on where they are hosted. In this environment, reference and public service librarians, since they are on the frontlines assisting researchers, have a vested interest in how eBooks are acquired.

Cataloging librarians also have a stake in which eBook vendor is selected. Though it has become standard practice for eBook publishers, vendors and aggregators to provide cataloging records “free of charge” to their customers, all records are not created equal. Depending on the source, they may be relatively sparse, laden with errors, provided one-at-a-time rather than in batch, or non-existent. Since currently there are relatively few eBook records in WorldCat and many libraries are already short on catalogers, this consideration can be of primary importance to some libraries.

In addition, to protect the library from pitfalls, library administration may want to take an active role in the eBook vending decision. Someone at the library certainly needs to be taking the long view. Will this eBook provider be around five, ten, fifteen years from now? Will they keep up with changes in technology? Will they promote fair use? Will they have the content we need? Will they continually develop facilities to integrate with our other systems?

All of this does not mean acquisition and selection workflows should not be taken into con-

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by Carolyn Morris (Director of New Business Development, Coutts Information Services) <cmorris@couttsinfo.com>

Column Editor: Bob Nardini (Group Director, Client Integration and Head Bibliographer, Coutts Information Services) <bnardini@couttsinfo.com>

As the demand for eBooks grows, libraries are struggling to develop strategies to accommodate them within current ways of doing business. In an era when workflow consultants prosper and consolidated purchasing is the mantra, it is tempting to think of eBooks as just another binding type and to move forward purchasing them from the library’s existing print vendor. Otherwise, eBooks pose a real threat to all of the efficiency gains realized over the past decade. Unfortunately for acquisitions librarians, an eBook represents more than a binding type; and the method of eBook acquisition can have a profound impact well beyond workflow, bearing even on the future success of the entire library.

Not so long ago, vending decisions rested solely in the realm of the library’s acquisitions department. A bibliographer sitting in his or her office would identify desirable titles then scribble a note to the acquisitions librarian who would go to the ends of the earth to get the title in the most timely, cost-efficient manner possible. How he or she did this was of no concern to the bibliographer.

With the advent of approval plans, subject bibliographers suddenly had a much higher stake in who would be supplying the library’s books because they would be required to work with that vendor to develop approval plans. As a result, in most libraries today, collections and acquisitions departments work together to select the library’s monograph vendor.

eBooks add yet another layer or two of complexity to the acquisition process because they behave differently depending on how they are hosted and because the relationship with the eBook provider extends beyond the “shipping” of content. With print books, the end product is the same regardless of the vendor. A Wiley book from Coutts is the same as a Wiley book from YBP or as a Wiley book from Blackwells. eBooks, on the other hand, behave differently and are discovered differently depending on where they are hosted. In this environment, reference and public service librarians, since they are on the frontlines assisting researchers, have a vested interest in how eBooks are acquired.

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