

Notes from the A.C.R.L. Office

In some ways college libraries seem pretty well standardized by the common acceptance of techniques and at least lip service to the same general aims. After visiting many in connection with A.C.R.L. work, I have reached the conclusion that similarity is largely superficial and libraries are just as individual as the librarians who operate them. Nearly every library visited had some feature unique to my experience. At one time I thought that the particular excellences of each institution might well be noted for the consideration of this membership. The plan has been abandoned, however, in the realization that many techniques and attitudes owed their particular excellence to the settings and could not be recommended for universal adoption. In place of that I am substituting a few general observations on the state of college and university libraries today.

Originality and service can rise above the limitation of a starvation budget for a period, but eventually there comes a time when every individual succumbs somewhat to the effects of malnutrition. Many of our college libraries are operating on alarmingly small sums. Boasts of budget and salary increases have been numerous during the past five years and usually omit mention of decline in value of the dollar, or of increased enrolment and income. It is purchasing power that counts, not dollars. An increased work load in the form of students served and books housed should be matched by increased purchasing power or service will sooner or later begin to decline, no matter how devoted and inspired the staff may be.

I have seen nothing to indicate that college libraries are any better off financially today than they were 10 or 20 years ago. To check this I studied 15 published and unpublished budget reports available at headquarters (the first 15 in alphabetic order, omitting California and Columbia as too large to be typical). The total budgets increased about 87 per cent in purchasing power from 1928-9 to 1948-9. On the other hand, enrolments more than doubled during the period, as did the book collections. If library operations increase in expense with growth of collections, something is wrong in this picture.

University libraries with book collections of over half a million volumes were next examined. Only eight of these had published figures showing the total institutional budget and total library budget for 1939-40 and 1948-49. Every one of the eight was getting a smaller share of the educational dollar on its campus in 1949. The average decrease was 17.8 per cent.

These brief investigations warrant much more careful analysis. However, they indicate that librarians are getting less. No one, in looking back to 1929 or 1939, would say that libraries were then getting too much.

Figures for the home circulation of books are notorious for error, omission and misinterpretation, but they should not for that reason be ignored. A comparison of reported home circulation of 13 of the 15 college libraries in 1929 with similar figures for 1949 indicated only three colleges had increases in circulation which kept pace with increases in student enrolment. These three colleges all turned out to have had similarly adequate budget increases. Study of the other 10 libraries indicated circulation rise and fall bore some rough relation to adequacy of support. Apparently university presidents who wish to have students read more widely will be wise to give better support to their libraries.

Cooperation between librarian and teaching faculty has certainly increased in recent years. The development of the divisional library has played some part in this desirable development. Likewise the recognition of undergraduate libraries in universities has been a progressive step. While some universities had these libraries a generation and more ago, the principle seems to have gained wide acceptance in only very recent years.

It appears to me that only in isolated cases has great progress been achieved in making the library a truly effective educational instrument for the student body, a real laboratory of the mind. Recently I visited a small city which had both a large university and a liberal arts college. The university library is one of the great research collections of the country, but very few people were in evidence in the stacks or the reading rooms. The staff talked to me with interest and originality

about various library techniques for handling books. On the adjoining campus, the same afternoon, the college library reading rooms were thronged. The reason seemed clear. The small college library set itself to be an education instrument reaching every student in every course. The shop was no model, but a lot of good books were getting heavy use. Our university libraries are inclined to neglect many things that are customarily done for students on small campuses. Instruction in the use of the library is, from personal experience, quite a problem when 75 or 80 sections of freshman English are involved. Consideration of the library's contribution to every course taught looks impossible when there are many hundreds of courses. Nevertheless these and other services must be faced if university library systems are going to measure up to the college libraries.

It is distressing to note that at least a small percentage of practicing librarians seem to have few professional interests. These interests can legitimately take a variety of forms—essentially bookman activities, scholarly research in a subject field, study and development of library techniques, leadership in state or national professional associations and so forth. Lack of participation in any of these activities and of routine following of procedures year in and year out are evidences of mental stagnation. Low salaries, overwork and stifling supervision certainly are contributing factors. It would seem that head librarians have a definite responsibility to encourage professional participation on the part of the staff. A judicious mixture of suggestion, assistance, cooperation, recognition and gentle pressure should accomplish a good deal. The choice of type of activity is greater for librarians than practically any other profession.

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By a recent mail vote the Board of Directors approved a proposal for A.C.R.L. to undertake limited surveys of small liberal arts colleges upon request. This plan was discussed in this same column in the January 1951 issue.

The board also approved an increased allotment for the Committee on Publications. This is to be used to start a new series, A.C.R.L. *Occasional Papers*. These will probably be issued in multilith and take monographs whose

length precludes publication in *College and Research Libraries* or other material of considerable value to perhaps a quite limited professional group. Several hundred copies will constitute an edition, which will be put on sale at a nominal charge. Standing orders will be solicited.

The board voted to establish an A.C.R.L. Audio-Visual Committee in compliance with the recommendation of the A.L.A. Audio-Visual Board. The following was suggested by Raynard C. Swank, chairman of the board:

"The general purpose of the committee might be defined as the promotion of audio-visual services in college, university and possibly research libraries. A few of the functions which such a committee might perform over a considerable period of time are:

"1. Compile and publish information, both descriptive and statistical, on audio-visual services in college, university and research libraries. Very little information is now available on the nature and extent of the services now being offered to instruction and research, although quite a bit has become available from the A.L.A. Film Office and other sources about public library film services. A survey of audio-visual activities in college and university libraries might well be the first project assigned to the new committee.

"2. Offer guidance to librarians operating or wanting to organize audio-visual services.

"3. In cooperation with the A.L.A. Audio-Visual Board, accept responsibility for recommending policy on crucial problems relating to the development of audio-visual services on the college campus. For the last several years the A.L.A. Audio-Visual Board has been concerned continually with policy statements of one kind or another (e.g., sponsored films and union projectionists). The method of financing an audio-visual center is an example of a campus problem.

"4. Stimulate discussion and investigation of audio-visual services through conference programs, articles in professional journals, research studies, etc. . . .

"5. Evaluate audio-visual resources of instruction and research, advise producers on needs and publish lists of recommended materials. The A.L.A. Audio-Visual Board has now published several lists, including the first-purchase list of films for public libraries.

"6. Explore the possibilities of library co-

operation in the acquisition, production and use of audio-visual materials. Much progress in this direction has already been made in the public library field, and a small college library would benefit as much from this kind of effort as the small public library.

"7. Test and recommend audio-visual equipment for use in academic libraries, classrooms, etc."

The board approved a small travel allowance for the treasurer in partial recognition of personal sacrifices, and authorized funds for the expenses of the guest speaker at the A.C.R.L. General Session in July. It likewise voted a reduction in price of *College and Research Libraries* to one dollar per issue for bulk back orders (minimum of five issues).

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A closer tie between publishers and librarians would seem mutually advantageous. Publishing interests stand to gain a great deal from the success of college libraries in introducing students to "a life with books."

I personally believe that the promotion or advertising departments of the large companies would be smart to prepare exhibition material, designed for college libraries, built around selected new books of scholarly interest. The sale of a new biography of Robert E. Lee, for example, would undoubtedly be furthered by exhibitions on Lee or on some aspect of the Civil War in a number of college libraries. Materials carefully prepared by the publishers, tastefully printed and wide enough in range to allow for considerable selectivity, need not bear any direct tie to the book in question and could easily avoid any taint of commercialism. With considerable free material from which to choose, librarians could select those topics which seemed most worthy to promote and in which their book collections were strongest. The net result ought to be better exhibitions and therefore more worthwhile reading for the library, and increased interest in the subject and therefore sales for

the publishers. The same principle holds true for movie productions.

Another field for development lies in the annual competitions, which take place on most small campuses, in building up personal libraries by the students. These competitions seem to get wide local publicity. Publishers might build up considerable good will where it counts by offering prizes of, say, 25 to 75 dollars' worth of books to winners on selected campuses.

The above are only two of many other possibilities for fruitful work. It is hoped that these will all be explored by the A.L.A. Committee on Relations with Publishers. Meanwhile college librarians may wish to make direct suggestions to representatives of publishing houses with whom they have other business.

Several weeks ago I attended the annual conference of the New Hampshire Library Association at Nashua. A few days later I went to Lewiston to be present at the semi-annual meeting of State of Maine college librarians. Both were relatively informal, pleasant and worthwhile, I am sure, for all concerned.

The Maine group limits its attendance to two members from each staff but includes research libraries and therefore the larger public institutions. A great deal of worthwhile exchange of experience was accomplished in four or five hours, broken by lunch. Various commitments for cooperative effort were made informally.

A few months ago 20 or more reference librarians in the Chicago area gathered here at A.L.A. Headquarters for similar discussion of local problems. Many similar local or regional groups exist throughout the country. They are blessed by informality, lack of organizational problems and community of interest. I wish that notes of agenda and accomplishments could be sent here.—*Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.*

Brief of Minutes, Association of Research Libraries, Feb. 1, 1951, Chicago

THE 36TH meeting of the Association of Research Libraries was held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago on Thursday evening, February 1, 1951, beginning at six P.M.

Upon recommendation of the executive secretary and the Advisory Committee it was voted that the next meeting should be held on July 6 and 7 immediately preceding the 75th anniversary conference of A.L.A.

Benjamin E. Powell was elected a new member of the Advisory Committee to succeed the retiring member, E. W. McDiarmid.

Farmington Plan

With the decrease in the number of volumes being shipped to the New York Public Library for classification and reshipment to receiving libraries, Paul North Rice recommended that the New York office of the Farmington Plan be transferred to Harvard where he felt that the business could be more logically handled under the direct supervision of Mr. Metcalf, chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee. He further recommended that the Carnegie Corporation of New York be requested to authorize the transfer of the unexpended balance of the Carnegie grant for the inauguration of the Farmington Plan from the New York Public Library to Harvard. Upon motion both recommendations were approved.

Mr. Metcalf then made an informal report which was interrupted from time to time by discussion. He observed that Union Theological Seminary, which has been receiving all theological material, except Catholic theology, had asked to drop out of the Plan as of Jan. 1, 1951, because it had been receiving too much material in which it was not interested. He has accordingly notified the Farmington Plan agents to stop sending certain classes of theological material deemed to be of little interest and to send all the rest of Union Theological's assignment to Harvard until such time as some other arrangement can be made.

He said that the Catholic University of America has agreed to take some of this material.

Mr. Metcalf also reported that Colonel Rogers, on the basis of the Army Medical Library's unsatisfactory experience with blanket ordering under the Farmington Plan, had asked permission (while still accepting full responsibility for the coverage of his field as previously arranged) to be omitted from the Plan so far as blanket ordering is concerned and to do his own ordering, though he was still willing to buy from Farmington Plan agents. On Mr. Metcalf's recommendation this request was agreed to.

Mr. Metcalf said that the principal Farmington problem in our experience so far has without doubt been that of coverage. While there had been some complaints concerning the poor quality of some Farmington materials received, much greater complaints had arisen because of inadequate coverage. Until further studies had been made he felt that it would not be possible to arrive at a correct view, and indeed he feared that it would never be possible for us all to agree as to just what would constitute adequate coverage. He said Reuben Peiss of the University of California Library School had undertaken a thorough-going study of Farmington Plan coverage for Switzerland during the year 1949. Mr. Peiss had arranged to have five qualified checkers check the list of Swiss publications for that year in order to determine as definitely as possible just what should have been sent. These publications would then be checked at the national Union Catalog to determine whether they had actually reached this country and been recorded. Mr. Metcalf felt that when this study had been completed we would have really dependable information as to coverage for Switzerland during the year in question. We should probably also have guidance as to the need for additional studies.

Mr. Metcalf stated that of all countries included in the Plan, France constituted the

most serious problem since receipts handled through the Bibliothèque Nationale are slow in arriving and coverage is uncertain. He had been unable to find any dealer in Paris who could do better. While dealers could indeed be found who would supply satisfactorily the output of the major French publishers, they could not be depended on to handle successfully the French provincial publications. He noted that the Bibliothèque Nationale will hereafter undertake to classify Farmington materials and ship them directly to the participating libraries. He urged that receipts from France be watched carefully; and if any library should find it necessary to write to the Bibliothèque Nationale about its receipts, he asked that a carbon copy of the letter be sent to him.

Mr. Metcalf commented on the problem of periodicals and serials which had been omitted from the Plan, except for the first number of new titles. He said that a large number of periodicals had thus been received which no library had been willing to accept, although in his opinion a good part of these new titles should be received and recorded somewhere in the country. The whole problem of periodicals and serials, he said, had been receiving his attention. He now has in hand lists of them published currently in Switzerland, Holland and Sweden. He hopes to have these checked for coverage in this country and to report his findings at a future meeting of the association.

Mr. Clapp inquired whether anyone had proposed to have the Army Medical Library plan of direct ordering under Farmington Plan responsibility extended to other libraries, as, for example, the U.S.D.A. Library. Mr. Metcalf replied that such an extension had not been asked for or considered but that, if any library were inclusive in its acquisitions policy, he could see no objection. Mr. Clapp remarked that while he approved the Army Medical Library plan in principle he thought there ought to be policing by the Farmington Plan Committee. Mr. Henkle asked what was involved in the changed arrangement, if, as stated, Army Medical Library would go on using Farmington Plan agents. Mr. Metcalf answered that Army Medical plans to check trade lists and order promptly from agents instead of waiting to see whether a book would be sent automatically. He sug-

gested (though he did not recommend) that it might be a good idea to have a group in this country check trade lists and order directly for all Farmington Plan libraries: this group would then be responsible for selection and would lift that burden off the Farmington Plan agents. Mr. Clapp spoke of the satisfactory experience of the Library of Congress with this type of ordering. He said that they had one person who regularly checks the trade lists of 17 countries and recommends orders. Her work is checked from time to time by subject specialists who rarely find anything to complain of. Mr. Clapp felt that such a system of ordering under the Farmington Plan would have the following advantages: selection would be made in this country and could be supervised; we would always know what had been ordered; the Farmington agent would be required to obtain and send the material ordered whether he would be receiving it in the normal course of his business or not. Mr. Clapp suggested that under such a procedure important discounts might be obtained from the agents which might almost, or quite, pay for the cost of such an operation.

Paul North Rice said that he would like to see such a procedure tried, perhaps at first in one country only; but he noted that under the existing system our agents abroad actually see the books which they classify and send us, whereas under the proposed plan books would have to be selected and classified from bibliographies or else sent to this country to be classified. He wondered whether this might not lead to more criticism than we have now. Mr. Clapp acknowledged that there would be difficulties in such a procedure and that some errors of classification might be made, but he felt that they would not be costly errors and could be corrected, and he insisted that complete coverage (which he thought the proposed plan would more nearly achieve) was more important than unerring classification.

Mr. Metcalf said that the Farmington Committee would keep Mr. Clapp's proposal in mind. He said he was much impressed with the way our agents were doing their work for us in Scandinavia, Holland and Italy. He wondered whether Mr. Clapp's plan might not well be tried in France. Others appeared to favor this suggestion. On motion by Mr. Clapp it was then voted that the Farmington Plan Committee be requested to experiment

with alternative methods of securing material, including the proposal to check lists in this country and send specific orders to Farmington Plan agents.

Mr. Metcalf proposed the immediate extension of the Farmington Plan to Germany. This led to a lively discussion in which it appeared that some members felt that it might be wiser to delay further expansion until there had been an opportunity to receive and examine the above-mentioned study by Mr. Peiss; but in the end the more confident view prevailed, and on motions by Mr. Metcalf the following countries were brought in as of Jan. 1, 1951, with the agents as indicated:

Australia:

Dr. Harold L. White
Commonwealth National Librarian
Canberra, Australia

Austria:

Georg Prachner, Buchhandlung
Kärntnerstrasse 30
Vienna 1, Austria

Germany:

Otto Harrassowitz
Beethovenstrasse 6a
Wiesbaden, Germany

Portugal:

Livraria Portugalia
Rua do Carmo, 75
Lisbon, Portugal

Spain:

Insula, Libreria de Ciencias y Letras
Carmen, 9 y Preciados, 8
Madrid, Spain

With respect to Australia it is to be explained that Dr. White has undertaken to acquire and send Australian publications not for cash payments but in exchange for American publications (notably files of periodicals and serials) which he desires to acquire for his American collection in the Commonwealth National Library. With respect to Germany it is to be explained that complete coverage is expected to be achieved in the Western Zone only, our agent, through his Leipzig office, being requested to send from the Eastern Zone such materials as he is able to secure.

Mr. Metcalf was unwilling to recommend extension of the Plan to Brazil, since there appeared to be no agent there who could be relied upon to give us adequate coverage. It was also his opinion that South Africa and New Zealand should not for the present be

included; nor did he think it necessary to extend the Plan to Canada as a whole (since our coverage is already good); he did, however, feel that the problem of French Canada should be brought up for later consideration.

Mr. Henkle, remarking that the Farmington Plan was set up to insure importation and central recording of just one copy of a book, said that the John Crerar Library, though not assigned the field of chemistry, would like in coverage to its assignment to obtain complete coverage of that field. Mr. Metcalf replied that this would be an entirely practicable and proper procedure: all that would be necessary would be for Crerar to place an order for complete coverage in chemistry with all Farmington Plan agents. Such a procedure, he observed, had been contemplated almost from the beginning of our Farmington discussions.

Mr. Miller requested that the chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee be prepared to give a breakdown of expenditures at the next meeting.

Mr. Metcalf raised again the old question of classification and assignment. He expressed the view that our classification is now too finely divided, and more particularly that very real difficulties are presented to some Farmington Plan libraries where there are no catalogers equipped to handle some of the less common foreign languages. He queried whether it would not be better to have the "minor-language" countries (regardless of subject) divided among a half-dozen libraries rather than 50, and whether we should not seriously consider a greater concentration of Farmington Plan materials, regardless of language, in a more limited number of libraries. He felt that these were questions which should receive careful consideration at a later meeting. Mr. Coney expressed the view that this reconsideration should come soon; and on his motion it was voted that the Farmington Plan Committee be instructed to present at the coming summer meeting a revised classification, with simplification and consolidation of subjects for assignment to libraries.

Mr. Metcalf urged that suggestions and counsel with respect to this difficult problem be sent him in writing within the next few weeks.

Mr. Nyholm observed that the assignment of Farmington Plan responsibilities to libraries partly by country (and language) and partly by subject seemed to him dangerous. The decisive fact, it appeared to him, was not whether a library had catalogers competent to handle a particular language but whether it had readers competent to use the materials acquired.

Protection of Library Materials in the Event of War

Milton Lord reported briefly on a plan of the American Association of Museums to approach the federal government with a request that regional shelters be provided in suitable locations in various parts of the country which could be used by the institutions of the areas in which they were located. He said that he had been asked to find out whether the national library organizations would be interested in supporting the Association of Museums in making such an appeal to the federal government. He indicated that he was in touch with both A.L.A. and A.C.R.L. with respect to this matter, and he spoke particularly of the interest of Mr. Hamlin, executive secretary of A.C.R.L. Mr. Clapp suggested that the appropriate action would be for A.R.L. to reinforce the positions of A.L.A. and A.C.R.L. He then moved and it was voted that the executive secretary be directed to keep in touch with both A.L.A. and A.C.R.L. with respect to this matter and that he be empowered to appoint a committee to deal with it if that should be deemed necessary.

Mr. White commented on the unwisdom of throwing up temporary structures in time of war or crisis and urged that an effort be made to treat the situation in which we find ourselves as an opportunity for constructive long-range planning.

The Use of Manuscripts by Visiting Scholars

James T. Babb, chairman of the committee on this subject, presented the report which had been circulated to members in advance of the meeting. He explained that his committee was not unanimous, one member objecting that the report, in spite of a number of alterations since it was first drafted, was still not sufficiently liberal. He added that it was his

committee's view that if and when the report was finally approved by the association it ought to be published.

Mr. Clapp remarked that at the Library of Congress the report was generally regarded as excellent but that he himself had questioned the use of the word "qualified" as applied to the user of a manuscript and that he felt that the question of copyright had not been sufficiently taken into consideration. On Mr. Clapp's motion it was then voted that the report be approved as a provisional statement but that final approval be deferred for further consideration by the committee and by the next meeting of the association.

Library Privileges and Fees

Mr. Metcalf, chairman of the committee on this subject, said that though he had been in correspondence with the members of his committee he was not yet ready to submit a report. He reviewed the reasons which had led to the raising of the question, viz., the pressure on the larger libraries by people with no institutional connection, the possible relationship of the question with the Farmington Plan and other cooperative projects, and especially its possible relation with the problem of regional libraries. He said that the matter had been considered at some length by the Library Committee at Harvard, and he submitted as a basis for reflection and discussion a kind of trial balloon document proposing substantial fees "for the use of a university library by outsiders," viz., \$10 or \$15 for an annual library-privilege card permitting use of books within the building and also the borrowing of 50 books for outside use; \$10 a month, or \$35 a term or \$70 a year for the use of the bookstack, in addition to the library-privilege card (though with free use possible at the discretion of the librarian for as long as one week as often as twice a year); and, finally, a fee of one dollar per volume for interlibrary loans. He made it clear that while the use of the Harvard Library by visiting scholars, as well as interlibrary loans from Harvard, had been felt in some quarters to be a perhaps unjustifiable burden, Harvard would be most reluctant to inaugurate a fee system unless the matter had been fully discussed and approved by the association. He invited comments by all A.R.L. members.

Committee on Bibliography (Formerly Committee on Indexing and Abstracting)

Mr. Shaw, chairman, presented the report of this committee which had been previously distributed to the members of the association. He noted its earlier history when it had led in a struggle with the H. W. Wilson Company on the subject of the so-called service basis of pricing. He said that he proposed to change the point of emphasis and devote principal attention hereafter to reporting any unusual developments in the field of bibliography. He indicated that action would be proposed only if some issue should arise which seemed to call for a positive stand by such a body as A.R.L.

Upon motion it was voted that the functions of the committee be changed in accordance with its own recommendation.

Committee on Serials in Research Fields

Mr. Downs presented a brief report on behalf of the chairman of this committee, C. H. Brown. The report commented on the somewhat chaotic price situation which has arisen from inflation, currency devaluations, etc., and which makes it extremely difficult for budgets to be met and the flow of periodicals over the scholarly world to be maintained. It pointed out that the cost of periodicals in the U. S. had not risen in proportion to the general rise of prices in this country since 1940, but noted also that library budgets for this class of material had not increased in accordance with the general advance in the price level. Finally it noted the added burden that has arisen from the fact that binding costs for many libraries have practically doubled.

Mr. Downs then emphasized the points of Mr. Brown's report by referring to a study of between five and six thousand subscriptions at the University of Illinois Library which during the years 1949 and 1950 showed an increase of approximately 40 per cent in subscription rates. He also noted that since 1946 the University of Illinois annual appropriation for binding had increased from \$26,000 to \$50,000 and said that a further increase was in prospect with the new biennial binding contract this coming July 1.

Publication and Distribution of Theses

Mr. Ellsworth presented a communication from himself and Mr. Coney on this subject which had recently been sent to most members of the association. He reviewed the history of the development of their proposal which he said had grown out of pressure from the graduate school of the University of Iowa. He expressed the view that a point had now been reached at which pretty general agreement might be hoped for on what he believed to be a constructive plan. He therefore requested that this subject now be made an A.R.L. matter and be placed in the hands of a committee for further study. He hoped that definite recommendations might be brought before the association at its next meeting. Upon motion it was voted that Mr. Ellsworth's request be granted. The executive secretary acted immediately and appointed the following committee: Ralph E. Ellsworth, Donald Coney, Robert Miller.

Postal Rates

Mr. David reviewed his recent negotiations with the postal authorities, as a result of which the University of Pennsylvania Library had had its library book rate privilege restored in interlibrary loans. He noted that the decisive point had been not that the university was an organization "not organized for profit" but that it pursued such liberal policies as to make it almost the equivalent of a public library. He expressed the view that other libraries which were not state or public in the full sense of the terms should be able to enjoy the same privileges, provided they were pursuing policies as liberal as those which he had outlined in his communication to the postal authorities.

Mr. Clapp then referred to a report which he had recently had sent to members concerning a threatened sweeping increase in parcel post book rates. He said that the Book Publishers Council was working with A.L.A. and others on this matter. He moved and it was voted that the executive secretary be directed to keep in touch with the executive secretary of A.L.A. in order to give whatever cooperation might be desired.

Mobilization of Resources of Research in Libraries in Time of Crisis

The executive secretary noted that the Librarian of Congress had recently written him concerning a number of problems which might well claim the early attention of this association. Of these he had selected the more important and asked to have preliminary reports from the Library of Congress upon them sent to members. Of the problems thus singled out the most important was without doubt that of the mobilization of our library resources to meet national needs in this time of crisis. With respect to this, the Library of Congress had urged the early appointment of a committee of the association with broad powers to act in making studies and in representing the research libraries in negotiations with foundations and with federal officials and agencies; it had also indicated a willingness to contribute to the fullest extent possible (toward a secretariat and toward other expenses of the committee) in order to enable it to meet with necessary frequency and to dig deeply and realistically into the problems before it.

In discussing the proposal Mr. Clapp suggested the importance of examining the experience gained during the last war and of maintaining understanding contacts with S.L.A., A.C.R.L. and A.L.A. He then moved, and it was voted that a committee be appointed to study the whole subject of the mobilization of our resources and to propose action. The appointment of the committee was left to the judgment of the executive secretary in conference with the Advisory Committee.

Cooperative Acquisition of Nontrade Publications

On this subject also the Library of Congress had distributed a memorandum to the members. However, noting that time was lacking for the consideration of so complex a matter, and also noting its logical relationship with the Farmington Plan, Mr. Clapp moved that it be placed on the agenda for the next meeting. The motion was carried.

Cooperative Action in the Filming of Unique Research Materials Abroad

This was another subject on which the Library of Congress had distributed a brief report. Mr. Clapp remarked that a suggestion

had recently been made that the large libraries make annual contributions to the support of a cooperative project of filming abroad, or alternatively that they agree among themselves to undertake to film the files of certain important periodicals.

Mr. Evans, though the principal advocate of an important microfilming operation abroad, recognized that some further delay was necessary. It was accordingly voted on his motion that this subject be placed on the agenda for the summer meeting, at which time the Library of Congress would be prepared to lay before the association a more detailed proposal.

Recent Serial Developments at the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress reported that in spite of the progress which had been made during the past decade in the way of simplification and consolidation, the problem of serial records, due especially to the enormous increase in the volume of business, still remained in the uppermost category. The contemplated Union Catalog of Serials on Punched Cards cannot be systematically begun until the editing of the Serial Record has been got under way, and this in turn has proved impossible to achieve. As an approach to a solution of the problem the Library of Congress has begun, as of Jan. 1, 1951 to issue monthly *Serial Titles Newly Received*, using in its preparation the procedures developed for a union catalog of serials on punched cards. Copies of the new publication were on exhibition. It was explained that its continuation and also its subscription price would depend upon the number of subscriptions received. It was suggested that if the new publication were sufficiently well received and supported there was the hope that it could be expanded to include reports of new titles from other libraries.

Representation of A.R.L. on the American Standards Association Committee Z-39

The executive secretary announced the appointment of Herman Fussler to represent the association on this committee.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15 P.M.—
Charles W. David, Executive Secretary.

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

City College of New York acquired the Russell Sage Collection in July 1949. This collection, comprising the major part of the Library of the Russell Sage Foundation, contains approximately 35,000 bound volumes and 100,000 unbound items. It represents an outstanding collection of materials on social welfare and allied fields. Professor Jerome K. Wilcox, librarian of city college, has announced that the collection is available for reference use by students and the general public.

Columbia University recently donated 600 volumes from its duplicate collection to Harpur College, a unit of the new State University in Endicott, N. Y. The gift served to commemorate Robert Harpur, who in 1783 was appointed librarian of Kings College (Columbia's name in Colonial days).

The gift from the Columbia libraries to Harpur College includes duplicate copies of standard reference works and other volumes needed by the newly-created unit of the State University of New York.

Early in the year the Library of Congress received 12 albums of recordings, by 54 of the world's great musical artists, as a gift from RCA Victor. The records reproduce 120 selections ranging in date of origin from 1904 to 1937. Artists represented in the albums include Enrico Caruso, John McCormack, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Mischa Elman, Fritz Kreisler, Rosa Ponselle and Maria Jeritza.

Williams College, earlier in the year, received an unusual collection of Daniel Press books in accordance with the will of the late Carroll A. Wilson (Williams '07). The founder of the press, Dr. Charles Henry Olive Daniel, was in turn tutor, bursar, dean, vice-provost, and, from 1903 to 1919, provost of Worcester College, Oxford. Mr. Wilson spent several years at Worcester after his graduation from Williams. He developed an interest in the work of the Daniel Press and began assembling its imprints. The Daniel Press, primarily a family affair devoted to printing the works of Dr. Daniel's friends, became famous for the quality of its

work. Many poems by Robert Bridges were printed by Dr. Daniel for the first time. These and first editions of poems by Laurence Binyon, Henry Patmore, F. W. Bourdillon and others were to be printed by Dr. Daniel. Editions never exceeded 200 copies and consequently many of the items are exceedingly rare. The Chapin Library at Williams now owns practically every item printed by Dr. Daniel, including three of the earliest and very rare items printed at home before he became a scholar at Worcester College.

In February, Yale Divinity School received a gift of more than 5000 carefully selected volumes on the philosophy of religion and philosophy. These volumes formerly composed the library of the late Reverend Douglas Clyde Macintosh, who was a member of the Yale faculty for over 30 years. Reverend Macintosh spent his academic life applying the methods of science to the study of religion. The collection is centered around the philosophy of religion, philosophical theology and Christian theism of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as the literature of sectarian and ethical culture groups of the twentieth century.

Part of the famous Harmsworth Collection has been acquired for the University of California's William Andrews Clark Library. Some 1500 volumes in the field of seventeenth century Protestant theology were purchased by Dr. Lawrence C. Powell, U.C.L.A. librarian, now in London on a Guggenheim fellowship.

Dr. Powell, who has purchased a total of 5000 books for the Clark Library since last September, wrote from London that "this is a major purchase." The books are part of a large library acquired during a lifetime of collecting by the late Sir Leicester Harmsworth of London. Since his death in 1930, parts of his huge library have been purchased by libraries all over the world. Dr. Powell discovered the 1500-volume block of Harmsworth theological books in a Newbury shop that overlooked the old wool market. They consist chiefly of rare volumes published in England and Scotland from 1640 to 1700.

"Such books are rapidly disappearing from the market and we are fortunate to have ac-

quired so many," Dr. Powell wrote. "No true picture of intellectual life in seventeenth century England can be drawn without them."

A gift of six first editions of sea stories by James B. Connolly has been given to the Harvard College Library by James A. Healy of New York City.

A valuable collection of Hebrew history and literature, consisting of nearly 3000 manuscripts and books from the library of the Amsterdam collector, Felix Friedmann, have been purchased for the Harvard Library by a group of alumni interested in Hebrew studies.

The collection includes an early manuscript of a treatise by Maimonides and books printed in the early days of printing (before 1500), as well as selected volumes of history and literature from the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Friedmann collection includes several items not previously available to scholars in the United States, and represents an important addition to the extensive collection of Hebrew works which has been assembled at Harvard during 300 years.

The Folger Library, according to its director, Dr. Louis B. Wright, plans a series of constantly changing exhibits to illustrate significant intellectual and social movements. "The public does not generally realize," he declared, "that the Folger Library has one of the most important collections in America for the study of western civilization." Lectures which will illuminate the history of western culture will be provided from time to time in the Folger lecture hall. Within the last two months more than 2000 rare books, pamphlets and tracts illustrative of social history have been added to the Folger's collections.

Conferences, Curricula, Scholarships

Temple University has announced that the Temple University Ninth Annual Reading Institute will be held in Philadelphia from Jan. 28 to Feb. 1, 1952. The theme for the institute program has been announced as "Prevention and Correction of Reading Difficulties." Those interested in securing advance information should write to Dr. Emmett A. Betts, The Reading Clinic, Temple University, Philadelphia 22, Pa.

The University of Southern California has announced four University Library Service Scholarships for the academic year, 1951-52. Each scholarship covers full tuition for the professional program in library science. Application blanks and further information may be secured from the assistant director, School of Library Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7.

Publications

The Library of Congress has published the fifth title in a series of surveys on intellectual life in Germany. These surveys were made possible by a grant from the Oberlaender Trust, Philadelphia. *Political Parties in Western Germany* examines the origins and development of political parties in Western Germany and describes the attitudes these parties have taken to current world issues. Libraries and research organizations may acquire a copy by writing the European Affairs Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

The Library of Congress has issued a pamphlet titled *The Rare Books Division, A Guide to Its Collections and Services*. The pamphlet, prepared as a guide to those interested in using the rare book room, traces the history of the collection from modest beginning to present greatness. The pamphlet may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for 60¢ per copy.

The Chicago Undergraduate Division of the University of Illinois Library has published, in response to numerous requests from students, a mimeographed article, "The Dewey Decimal Classification." Primarily designed as a library aid to students, the article reviews, briefly, the strengths and weaknesses of the Dewey system and includes a simplified numerical outline and brief alphabetical subject index considered useful for purposes of informal browsing in the undergraduate division library.

The *Junior College Journal* for February 1951 contains "A Survey of the Services Performed by Libraries of the Junior Colleges of Washington in the Field of Audio-Visual Materials," by Edgar R. Larson. Mr. Larson is on leave of absence from the Library of Congress while serving on the faculty of the army-sponsored library school for the

Japanese in Japan.

Many Librarians Needed in Expanding Program is a folder prepared by the Recruiting Committee of the Library Extension Division of the American Library Association and printed by the Sturgis Printing Co. The folder contains nine photographs of library service in action and highlights the facts about librarianship as a career in county and regional libraries and library extension agencies. The committee recommends that library extension agencies make this pamphlet available to high school and college students through vocational counselors, librarians, groups of parents and young people themselves. Libraries interested in acquiring the folder for distribution are directed to place orders with Sturgis Printing Co., Inc., P. O. Box 552, Sturgis, Mich. The price is \$5.00 per hundred copies.

The Committee on Administrative and Faculty Status of the Texas Library Association, W. L. Williamson, chairman, College Library Division, has prepared and printed a two-page statement titled, "Administrative and Faculty Status of College Librarians in Texas." It reviews briefly the college library in relation to instruction, responsibilities of the college librarian and his present "ambiguous" status and closes with four recommendations aimed at improving the status of college librarians in Texas.

Julian Boyd, librarian of Princeton University, is the author of "The Librarian Reports to the President," in *Southern University Conference, 1950, Proceedings, Reports, and Addresses*. This provides an excellent statement concerning the work of the university librarian.

Kurt Schwerin, head, foreign and international law sections, Law Library, Northwestern University, is the author of "International Bibliography and Similar Services for Criminology," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, September-October 1950.

The Quarterly Journal for Speech for February 1951 contains two articles under the general heading, "What We Expect of a Book Review." These are "From an Author's Point of View," by A. Craig Baird, of the State University of Iowa, and "From a Reader's Point of View," by Gladys L. Borchers, of the University of Wisconsin. Librarians will be interested in these analyses of the tech-

niques of good book-reviewing practice.

Walter V. Bingham is the author of "How to Make a Useful Index" in the *American Psychologist*, January 1951.

A microfilm edition of American Catholic directories covering the period 1817-79 has been published by the Catholic University of America Press, 620 (DM) Michigan Avenue, N. E., Washington 17, D. C. This edition, which may be purchased in its entirety for \$100 or by separate reel for \$15 per reel, provides source material for scholars interested in the histories of dioceses, the development of Catholic education, the growth of Catholic charities and other movements.

Unesco has issued *Study Abroad, International Handbook: Fellowships, Scholarships, Educational Exchange* (Vol. III, 1950-51; 307p., Columbia University Press, price \$1.25). The volume provides detailed information regarding opportunities for study in foreign countries.

The Library of Congress has issued *A Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records*, prepared in association with the University of North Carolina and compiled under the direction of William Sumner Jenkins; edited by Lillian A. Hamrick (800p., \$5.00 a copy). The guide may be ordered from Library of Congress.

Earl J. McGrath, U.S. Commissioner in Education, has issued *A Report on an Administrative Survey of the U.S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency*, October 1950. This report, made by the Public Administrative Service, has been the basis for the reorganization of the Office of Education.

Several more recent items in the useful *Departmental and Divisional Series* of the Library of Congress include: No. 11, "Loan Division;" No. 12, "Hispanic Foundation;" No. 13, "Processing Department Office;" No. 14, "General Reference and Bibliography Division;" No. 15, "Map Division;" No. 16, "Music Division;" and No. 17, "Manuscripts Division." Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 16 are 25¢; No. 14, 35¢; and Nos. 15 and 17, 30¢. Order from Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

The Catholic Booklist, 1951, edited by Sister Stella Maris, O.P., for the Catholic Library Association, has been issued by St. Catharine Junior College, St. Catharine, Ky. (88p., 65¢). This is an annotated bibliog-

raphy, for the most part Catholic in authorship and subject matter.

Princeton University Press, which is the publisher of the volumes produced by the Princeton University Marine Corps History Project, has issued *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious Warfare: Its Theory, and Its Practice in the Pacific*, by Jeter A. Isely and Philip A. Crowl (1951, 636p., \$7.50). The authors had complete access to operation plans and battle reports. This is not an "official history," however, and the authors have had freedom to comment on and evaluate historical events.

Antoinette Ciolli is the compiler of "Subject Index to Chapter Headings in *The Cambridge Medieval History*," issued by the Reference Division of the Brooklyn College Library (1950, 13p., apply).

The Philosophical Library has published *The Hebrew Impact on Western Civilization*, edited by Dagobert Runes (1951, 922p., \$10.00). This is a symposium which deals with the "creative and cultural influence" of Jews in various fields of modern civilization. Seventeen writers, including non-Jews, have contributed to the volume. A detailed index is included.

The Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia has issued *Studies in Bibliography, Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia*, Volume III, 1950-51, edited by Fredson Bowers (306p., \$5.00; free to members). This volume is as impressive as the first two of the series and includes a variety of papers prepared by bibliographers, English professors from several institutions, a bookbinding expert, librarians and others. R. C. Bald, for example, has written of "Editorial Problems—A Preliminary Survey," while Rollo G. Silver has contributed "Printer's Lobby: Model 1802." The bibliographer will find here such papers as "Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*: The Relationship of Quarto and Folio," by Philip Williams; "Some Relations of Bibliography to Editorial Problems," by Fredson Bowers; and such specific studies as Atcheson L. Hench's "Printer's Copy for Tyrwhitt's *Chaucer*," and Franklin B. Batdorf's "An Unrecorded Early Anthology of Crabbe." Rudolf Hirsch, Lucy Clark and Fredson Bowers have compiled "A Selective Checklist of Bibliographical Scholarship for 1949,"

a most useful listing which is intended as a regular department of the *Studies*. The Bibliographical Society of Virginia is to be congratulated on its efforts to keep bibliographical research at a high level. The physical format of the volume itself is excellent. Librarians and other scholars should support the program of the society.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson (Princeton University Press) has now gone into its third volume (1951, 672p., \$10.00). This volume covers the period from June 18, 1779 to Sept. 30, 1780, and "embraces somewhat more than the first-half of Jefferson's two-year service as governor of Virginia." Most of Volume III relates to military matters. It also contains exchanges with the British and German officers interned at Charlottesville, with Jefferson's Italian friends Mazzei and Fabbroni and with D'Anmours, the first French consul in Virginia. It includes the only letter written by Mrs. Jefferson known to survive and the beginnings of Jefferson's correspondence with James Madison and James Monroe.

Harry F. Williams is the compiler of *An Index of Medieval Studies Published in Festschriften, 1865-1946, with Special Reference to Romanic Material* (University of California Press, 1951, 165p., \$4.00). The volume includes material on the art, customs, history, language, literature and science of Western Europe from about the fifth century to the first years of the sixteenth century. The index lists some 5000 essays in many European languages which have been published in single volumes or in issues of learned journals dedicated to individual scholars. An alphabetical index of more than 500 Festschrift volumes, arranged according to the names of the persons honored, is provided. This should prove to be a useful source of information to what is generally elusive material.

The Army Medical Library has issued "The Pituitary-Adrenocortical Function: ACTH, Cortisone and Related Compounds," a bibliography compiled by Karl A. Baer and Marjory Spencer, with the assistance of Paulyne Tureman and Stanley Jablonski (1950, 366p.). According to a statement by Lt. Col. Frank B. Rogers, director of the Army Medical Library, this is the first of a group of bibliographic publications on special

subjects which the library hopes to make available to the medical community. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by subject on the basis of the literature in the field. It represents an impressive effort to provide information in a field in which there is active research.

John C. Bushman and Ernst G. Mathews are the compilers of *Readings for College English*, an anthology published by the American Book Company (1951, 580p., \$3.50). The 96 selections have a wide range of interest and illustrate many techniques, styles and purposes.

Miscellaneous

The School of Librarianship on the Berkeley campus of the University of California has moved to enlarged quarters in the university library early this year. This is the first time in the quarter-century since instruction in librarianship was placed on a graduate basis, that the school has had an increase in space, according to Dean J. Periam Danton. The new quarters, remodeled and modernized, will make possible an increase of about 12 per cent in student enrolment, provide a doubling of faculty office space and an increase of approximately 300 per cent in reading room space.

A new trade publishing division has been added to Exposition Press. Its name is "Exposition Press Banner Books" and it issued a list of 6 books during the spring and expects to issue a minimum of 10 titles in the fall. The firm is located at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, and is now soliciting manuscripts of a trade nature for its future publishing schedule. Manuscripts by unknown as well as by established authors will be considered. Copies of *Expositions' Banner Catalogue* are available upon request.

J. Zuckerman, acting head, Rehabilitation Service, Unesco, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris XVI, has submitted the following statement on the validity of Unesco coupons:

"The validity of all Unesco Coupons (for books, films and scientific material) has been extended for an indefinite period. *All Cou-*

pons at present in circulation, irrespective of their date of issue, will remain valid until such time as Unesco recalls them by public announcement, allowing a six-months' interval for the return of the coupons.

"Unesco has now issued a new comprehensive coupon, which can be used for the purchase of publications, films and scientific materiel, and which will replace the old 'book,' 'film' and 'scientific materiel' coupons. A statement concerning the extended validity of coupons is included in the text of this new 'Unesco Coupon,' but it is emphasized that the same validity terms are applicable to all coupons at present in circulation, irrespective of their date of issue."

All editorial work and composition for the *Union List of Microfilms* has been completed. The *List*, revised and edited by the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center, contains approximately 25,000 entries including the 18,400 entries recorded in the Basic List and five supplements issued 1942-46, with the addition of 6,600 new entries submitted from 1946 through June 1949. The single volume, consisting of 1,000 pages, lists the holdings of 197 major libraries and institutions in the United States and Canada. Bound volumes are available at \$17.50 each from the publisher, J. W. Edwards, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A grant of \$28,000 has been given to the School of Librarianship on the Berkeley campus of the University of California by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for a two-year project in the audio-visual field. Designed to develop a teaching program and teaching materials in libraries, the objectives of the program are: 1) to isolate, identify and develop the content which should be taught to the first-year library school student to enable him properly to promote, organize and administer collections of audio-visual materials; 2) to show how that content can best be integrated with the library school curriculum; and 3) to develop teaching materials for that content. Dr. J. Periam Danton, dean of the school, said that a detailed report at the conclusion of the project is anticipated.

Personnel

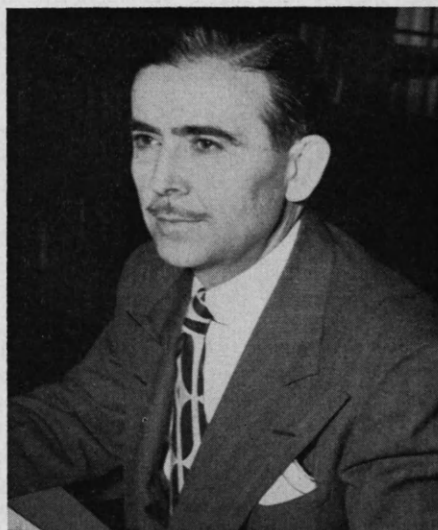
L QUINCY MUMFORD, new director of the Cleveland Public Library, received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Duke University and his library training at the School of Library Service, Columbia University. He comes to his position with a background of experience built up in university and public library service.

Mr. Mumford served as head of the Circulation Department of Duke University, 1926-27, and the following year was acting chief of the Reference and Circulation Department. He held several positions at the New York Public Library during the period 1929-45, being executive assistant and coordinator of general service divisions during his last two years of service. In this latter position of executive assistant he had general responsibilities of administration, including personnel, in the main library. As coordinator of general service divisions, Mr. Mumford had charge of general reference service, the main reading room, stacks, photographic service and the theater collection.

In July 1940, Mr. Mumford was invited by the Librarian of Congress to go to Washington for the purpose of reorganizing and coordinating the processing divisions there. He obtained a leave of absence from the New York Public Library for one year and became director of the Processing Department at the Library of Congress in September 1940. In this position he had complete responsibility for a staff of 390. His work included a complete revision of the assignments and relocation of staff; development of a work program; streamlining the flow of work; revision of methods and procedures; temporary classification of duties for the Civil Service Commission; and the appointment and promotion of personnel.

Mr. Mumford participated in the survey which was made of the Library of Congress in 1940. He was a member of the committee which surveyed the Army Medical Library in 1943-44, the report of which has been published. He also assisted in a survey of the technical processes at the Columbia University Libraries in 1944.

He has held a number of important committee assignments in the American Library



L. Quincy Mumford

Association, was president of the Ohio Library Association for 1947-48, and president of the Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity for 1947.

BEVERLEY CAVERHILL is the newly appointed librarian of the Los Angeles State College Library, having, on Dec. 1, 1950, succeeded Gordon Wilson as the head of that two-year-old institution. His new position provides an unusual challenge, since the state college is a two-year, upper-division institution, operating coordinately and on the same campus with the city-owned Los Angeles City College. Though his predecessors have done extraordinarily good work, the book collection is still in its formative period. The college itself and the curriculum is rapidly expanding; the administrative, processing, storage and public service operations must be carried on under great pressure and in temporary quarters. In two years the state college has brought together a staff and about 20,000 volumes to serve 3300 upper-division students, in cooperation with the city college library and its lower-division student body of 13,000.

Mr. Caverhill brings to his new job ex-



Beverley Caverhill

perience as assistant librarian of the University of Redlands, 1947-50; librarian of Naval Intelligence, 1944-45, and a variety of experience in the University of Oregon Library, the Seattle Public Library and the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Along with his library work he has also taught college courses in the history of the English language and in Scandinavian literature.

He is a graduate of the University of Oregon (1935) and received a master's degree from the same institution (1938). He received his professional library training at the University of California (1942). Among his other affiliations are membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study and the Library Association (London); he is an active member of the California Library Association. Mr. Caverhill is an author of a paper on the "Survey of the Periodical Publications of College and University Libraries."—*Neal Harlow.*

RUTH H. HOOKER, librarian of the Naval Research Laboratory of the Office of Naval Research, has been appointed to the newly created position of coordinator of the naval libraries. Mrs. Hooker will have the additional duty of Navy Department librarian, succeeding Mrs. Constance D. Lathrop,

who retired last October. Mildred Benton, chief, division of field libraries service of the Department of Agriculture, will succeed Mrs. Hooker as librarian at N.R.L.

Mrs. Hooker organized the library at the Naval Research Laboratory. It has been widely praised as an outstanding scientific research library in the Washington area. Its collections include over 30,000 volumes, more than 600 periodicals and nearly 100,000 documents.

Mrs. Hooker is a graduate of George Washington University, where she also received her training in library science. In



Ruth H. Hooker

addition, she attended Kansas University and the University of Southern California.

In addition to being one of the organizing members of the Washington Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, she has held various positions in the national organization, having been president of the association during 1949-50. Mrs. Hooker also holds memberships in the American Library Association, the District of Columbia Library Association and various scientific and technical societies.

WILLIAM BERNARD READY has been appointed to the post of chief acquisition librarian, Stanford University Libraries, effective on July 1. He will direct the work of the Acquisition Division which was estab-

lished in September 1950, and includes Order, Serial, Binding, and Gift and Exchange Sections.

Mr. Ready attended St. Illtyd's College and the University of Wales and holds the diploma in education of Oxford University and a master of arts degree from the University of Manitoba. After combat service with the

British army in the Middle East he was attached to the library of the British Army University at Perugia. He has since served as instructor of French at the College of St. John, Winnipeg, and instructor in creative writing at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul. Mr. Ready is also an author of note, especially in the short story field.

Appointments

Mrs. Corinne Ackley has been appointed serials librarian of the University of Washington Library, Seattle.

Mrs. Marri L. Albright has been appointed senior cataloger of the Sullivan Memorial Library, Temple University, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ella T. S. Anderson, formerly assistant librarian of Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pa., has been appointed assistant professor of library science at Drexel Institute School of Library Science, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jean A. Bien, formerly assistant reference librarian of the Montana State University Library, has been appointed assistant catalog librarian of the University of Denver Libraries.

Carolyn Bliss is now supervisor of technical processes at the Sullivan Memorial Library, Temple University, Philadelphia.

Gladys Boughton is serving as acting director of the University of Washington's School of Librarianship during the temporary absence of Robert Gitler as director of the School of Library Service of Keio University, Tokyo.

John P. Caughlin, formerly on the staff of Allegheny College Library in Meadville, Pa., has been appointed head of the Circulation Department of the Iowa State College Library in Ames.

Ellen Crowley, formerly cataloger and reference librarian at the Wyoming State Library in Cheyenne, became law librarian of the University of Nebraska on Feb. 1, 1951.

Lavern W. Cutler has been appointed director of the Graduate School of Business Library of Stanford University.

Mary Louise d'Auchamp has been appointed librarian of the U. S. Information Library in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Lilli K. Daly has been appointed assistant

professor of library science at the Texas State University for Negroes in Houston.

Betty Jane Delius has been appointed librarian of Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.

Sister M. Eone, head librarian of the College of St. Theresa, Winona, Minn., is directing a program offered for the first time at the college leading to a minor in library science.

Walfred Erickson is now research assistant, University of Illinois Library School.

Frederick P. Ford, associate librarian at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, has a sabbatical leave for the second semester of the academic year 1950-51. He will study the integration of the library and the curriculum in a selected group of midwestern college libraries.

Harriet L. Granade has been appointed order librarian of the University of Cincinnati Library.

Mrs. Betty N. Harrison has been appointed cataloger at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library.

Ruth Elizabeth Hausle has been appointed serials librarian of Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert E. Kingery, formerly personnel officer of the New York Public Library, was appointed chief of the Preparations Division on Jan. 1, 1951.

John C. Kuhn has been appointed head cataloger of Seton Hall College Library, South Orange, N. J.

Harry E. Kuntz is assistant reference librarian, Purdue University Libraries.

Reverend Jovian P. Lang has been appointed librarian of Quincy College, Quincy, Ill.

Martha Jane Livesay was appointed gifts and exchanges librarian of the University of Kentucky on Jan. 1, 1951.

Warren A. Lussky is librarian, Rocky Mountain College, Billings, Mont.

John G. W. McCord has been appointed assistant chief of the Order Division, Technical Services, Southern Illinois University Libraries.

Dr. Robert E. Moody, a member of the History Department of Boston University, has been appointed director of the university libraries.

Donald Nelson is librarian, Eastern Oregon College of Education, La Grande.

Maurice Nelson is assistant reference librarian, Purdue University Libraries.

Melvin A. Newman, formerly classifier at the Iowa State College Library, has been appointed head of the Circulation Department of the University of Denver Libraries.

Jean Oberlander has been appointed librarian of the University of Maryland's College of Pharmacy in Baltimore.

Joseph T. Popecki has been appointed assistant to the director of libraries, Catholic University of America.

Alice M. Ridenour, formerly on the staff of the University of Idaho Library, has been appointed cataloger at Montana State College, Bozeman.

Louis A. Schulteis has been appointed art and architecture librarian of the University of Denver.

Rollo G. Silver, formerly on the staff of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., has been appointed assistant professor of library science at Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

Sherman H. Spencer became head of circulation, College of the Pacific Library, Stockton, Calif., at the beginning of the academic year 1950-51.

Reverend David Francis Sweeney, O.F.M., is now reference librarian of the Mullen Library, Catholic University of America.

Alphonse Trezza has been appointed head of the Circulation Department of the University of Pennsylvania Library.

Marie Vera Young has been appointed forestry librarian at Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Foreign Libraries

According to the *Boletim Radiotelegráfico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores*, No. 1480, March 1, 1951, the President of Brazil has just signed a decree naming Eugênio

Gomes director of Biblioteca Nacional in Rio de Janeiro.

Karl Schwarber, director of the University of Basel Library, died on June 26, 1950.

Retirement

G. William Bergquist, special investigator of the New York Public Library and chief of its Preparations Division, retired on Dec.

31, 1950, after nearly three decades of service. He won international fame for his relentless pursuit of biblioklepts.

Necrology

Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture librarian from 1907 until her retirement in 1940, died on March 6 after an illness of several years.

Bertha M. Schneider, who was catalog li-

brarian at Ohio State University Library for 38 years, died on Dec. 25, 1950. Miss Schneider was an active member of A.C.R.L. and of other library and professional groups.