

Brief of Minutes

Association of Research Libraries

January 31, 1954, Madison, Wisconsin

THE forty-second meeting of the Association of Research Libraries was held in the new library building on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, Sunday, January 31, 1954.

FARMINGTON PLAN

The *Farmington Plan Handbook* prepared by Edwin E. Williams of Harvard has been distributed to ARL members and to the book dealers employed in the Farmington Plan. The Handbook is available for sale at the office of the Executive Secretary, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

South Africa is now included in the Farmington Plan, beginning with 1954. The adequacy of the coverage for France and receipts from the Bibliothèque Nationale are being thoroughly studied and a report may be expected soon. Mr. White, the Commonwealth Librarian of Australia has reported improvement in the supply of items from Australia. No library has yet offered to be responsible for the publications from Finland. New Zealand and China remain uncovered. Complaints continue to come to the Committee on the quality of textbooks being supplied through the operation of the Farmington Plan.

Mr. Downs, chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee, announced that the office of the Farmington Plan is remaining at Harvard, and acknowledged his gratitude to Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Williams for constant help and advice.

CATALOGING POLICY

Mr. Shaw presented a report of the Committee on Cataloging Policy which had been authorized to study the relationship between the structure of a research library and its card catalog. (See previous minutes.) He emphasized the feeling of the committee that more research and data were needed before approaching major policy decisions. The report of the committee was accepted, including the recommendation that the entire matter

be referred to the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification.

POSTAL RATES ON THESES

Mr. Shaw, having been asked by the Executive Secretary to investigate postal rates on theses, reported that postal classification on typewritten matter has been established by legislation rather than by Post Office regulations and could not be changed by action of the Post Office Department. The pertinent citations from the *United States Code* (1946 edition), Title 39, Chapter 6, are:

"221a. Typewriting classed as handwriting. Typewriting shall continue to be classed as handwriting as provided by Postal Laws and Regulations. (June 9, 1930, Ch. 415, 46 Stat. 526.)"

"222. First class matter.

Mailable matter of the first class shall embrace letters, postal cards, and all matters wholly or partly in writing. . . ."

Mr. Stanford urged that ARL take the necessary steps to amend present legislation so that dissertations might qualify for the book rate.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL NEEDS

Miss Morsch reported that the Committee had discussed the problem of protecting library resources in the event of a national emergency and had concluded that the protection of rarities was a matter for individual action, and that "cultural" resources were sufficiently dispersed but that the problem of "core" or war-connected materials needs further definition before national plans can be prepared. A useful paper on the preservation of paper pulp books by Alvin W. Kremer will be submitted to C&RL.¹ Other matters on the agenda having been completed, the Committee was discharged.

SERIALS COMMITTEE

In the absence of Mr. Charles Brown, the Executive Secretary presented the report of

¹ Published in April, 1954, issue.

the Serials Committee which dealt mainly with the anxiety of the British about rising costs. Mr. Brown also referred to a current study on book trade, book costs, book exportation, and other matters relating to the book trade in Germany. The study is being undertaken by the Borsenverein Deutscher Verleger- und Buchhändler-Verbande, Frankfurt a.M.

COOPERATIVE ACCESS TO NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Füssler reported that, in preliminary explorations of the committee, there was agreement that the selection of specific newspaper titles for filming was not within the jurisdiction of the committee. The committee, however, is interested in preparing criteria for the selection of materials to be filmed. The bases for financing filming projects is also under discussion.

TRANSLITERATION

A motion at the Los Angeles meeting had authorized the creation of a joint committee to consider and propose transliteration schemes for all languages in the non-Roman alphabets except those for which acceptable transliteration schemes are in existence. This motion was discussed at length and amended by adding a provision that the committee consider the necessity of romanizing entries for Chinese, Japanese and Korean. Mr. Ernest Hettich of New York University and Miss Lucile Morsch of the Library of Congress, were appointed to the new committee, of which Mr. Hettich will be chairman.

USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ARL MINUTES

The Advisory Committee reported on the possibility of enlarging the distribution of ARL minutes. In recent years a sentiment favoring wider distribution of the minutes has been gaining supporters. This sentiment requires a reconsideration of the policy of ARL founders to restrict the use and distribution of the complete minutes. The problems involved in reporting, sales, non-existent back stock, etc., were touched upon. The probable appearance in late 1954 of an index to the full minutes added urgency to the discussion which was resolved by asking the Executive Secretary to bring to the next meeting his recommendations on a method of distribution.

PUBLICATION OF DISSERTATIONS

Mr. Ellsworth reported that many expressions of interest had followed the distribution of the promotional brochure in November. A decision by Mr. Powers to bring out *Dissertation Abstracts* as a monthly publication was announced. The publication of the annual abstracts as a separate is under consideration. The possibility of including foreign dissertations is under study. The problem of preparing an index to *Dissertation Abstracts* will soon engage the attention of the committee. Mr. Ellsworth urged that member libraries do everything possible to secure the inclusion on the title page of the name of the person supervising the dissertation. No single device promises to raise the quality of dissertations so much.

INDEX TO DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Miss Viola I. Mauseth has been employed to prepare copy of the Index for *Doctoral Dissertations* Nos. 1-10, covering the period 1933/1934-1942/1943. Final copy is expected by the end of 1954.

CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY COSTS

Mr. Metcalf reported that the American Association of Universities is interested in undertaking a study on library costs but that it is not presently inclined to join in a conference with ARL on the matter. The AAU will discuss the necessity and mechanics of an organized study at its April meeting. Meanwhile, it was agreed that ARL should proceed to call a conference on library costs to which university administrators and scholars will be invited.

MEMBERSHIP IN ARL

On behalf of the Advisory Committee, it was announced by the Executive Secretary that applications for membership will not be considered until the next reconstitution of the membership of ARL in 1957.

NEW MEMBER OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

As replacement for Lawrence C. Powell on the Advisory Committee, Eugene Wilson of Colorado was nominated and elected.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of ARL is scheduled for Sunday, June 20, 1954, on the campus of the University of Minnesota.—Robert A. Miller, Executive Secretary.

Notes from the ACRL Office

ABOUT READING . . .

During the past few years we have all had occasion to read articles deploring the lack of reading by librarians. Some of these articles have made enjoyable and profitable reading, but all are based on a fundamental assumption that many librarians do not read. There are undoubtedly a few librarians who read relatively little just as there are some who undoubtedly do what they shouldn't, or don't do what they should, inside and outside the profession.

I for one have talked to many hundreds of librarians these past few years. Among them all there may have been one or two who abuse their wives (or husbands), or never cut their lawns, or even use an official stamp on an unofficial letter. There are one or two bad apples in every barrel. Possibly a half dozen of these people don't have serious reading interests.

But what kind of evidence, except old wives' tales and an occasional brash assertion, is there that librarians don't read? I never saw any. I would like to meet a few of these non-reading librarians.

True, many are not bookmen in the sense of bibliophiles, and not all are widely read in belles-lettres, or modern literature, or ancient literature, or are up-to-date in physical science. Some of us fish a little, others go to ball games, some avoid the concerts, others play poker, some sit on school boards, some go to all the plays, and some spend a lot of time as deacons and Sunday School teachers. Is not this as it should be?

Is it perhaps a case that other librarians do not have the same book interests that we do, or perhaps do not get quite as much out of their reading as we do, or do not express themselves so coherently about their reading as we do, and are therefore considered illiterate, disgraceful to the profession, and not worthy of the name of librarian?

The harshest things I read about librarians are written by librarians. There are certainly more constructive matters to engage our attention.

Take *reading*. All of us have read in recent years very serious statements about the

low state of book interest in this country. Here is one, selected almost at random (evidence that your secretary does read books, and I'm sorry that this happens to be a very thin one):¹

"The most startling fact, however, which emerges from the general survey of contemporary conditions is the relation between formal education and American reading habits. It would be logical to believe that an increase in formal education would produce a proportionate increase in the reading of good books. But we have seen that the phenomenally pyramiding number of educated citizens has not produced a corresponding increase in sales of many kinds of books.

"This seems to indicate that our educational system is at least in part culpable. The remedy may lie in improved methods of inculcating in students a love of books as a necessary adjunct to a satisfying life. Many teachers, well aware of the situation, are asking, 'Are those whom we graduate going on with their education through reading? Are we producing cultivated adults who will find good books a *sine qua non* of the good life?' The system of required reading in schools and colleges might be changed so that young people are not forced to struggle through difficult 'classics' which bore and discourage them, but rather are given exciting contemporary writers which stimulate their interest in the book as a source of pleasure, and lead them on toward more difficult reading—equally stimulating after proper preparation. Seeking satisfaction in good books must somehow be made automatic for an educated American. Only thus can the schools refute the statement recently made by George Gallup after a study, that 'our educational system is admirably designed to keep our nation immature.'"

Shortly after reading this, I came across a working paper prepared for a small conference of leaders in the U.S. publishing industry this spring, from which these quotations are taken:

"Despite the fact that we have the highest level of formal education in the world,

¹ Guinzburg, Harold K., "Free Press, Free Enterprise, and Diversity". In Guinzburg, Harold K., Frase, Robert W., and Waller, Theodore. *Books and the Mass Market*. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1953, p. 18-19.

fewer people proportionately buy and read books in this nation than in any other modern democracy. The typical Englishman, with far less formal education, reads nearly three times as many books as our typical citizen. In fact, an Englishman who leaves school at the age of fourteen reads about as many books as our college graduate. No more than 25% of our adult population read books with any regularity. . . .

"We believe that expanding the book reading audience (now the smallest, per capita, in the literate world) is clearly within the public interest. . . .

"The concentration of the audience is higher for book reading than for the other media. About 10% of the adult population does 70% of the book reading. Within the book reading group itself 20% of the readers do 70% of the reading. Thus, a relatively small group of people accounts for a large share of the reading, and a large majority read very few books or none at all. . . .

"Surveys in 1949 and 1950 found only 21% of Americans who said they were reading any book or books at the time they were questioned. In British 51% had said 'yes' to the same question in 1949 and 55% in 1950. Yet the typical Englishman has far less formal education than the American. . . .

"However, the schools are unable to make reading attractive to a majority of their students or to motivate most of them to continue reading after the years of formal education. In a recent survey of college graduates conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, five out of six had done no reading of a serious nature in the few months prior to the interview. Only 55% of the entire group could name any recently published book which they would like to read. . . ."

Here is a genuine reading problem for the library profession. Certainly one of the greatest needs in higher education today is to develop intellectual curiosity and build permanent habits of good reading. This is a problem larger than librarianship, but still a problem which librarianship can lead toward solution.

It is a curious thing that reading habits have not improved appreciably with the increases in college education. At the turn of the century only 4% of our young people had the benefit of college; the percentage is now above 20% and rising. There is every indication that our college population will nearly double or better (some would say *worse*) by

1970. This doubling will not involve any great increase in serious reading unless higher education, and particularly higher education's librarians, do a better job than has been done in the past.

Fortunately, librarians can count on the enlightened cooperation of many professions and trades in attacking this great problem, provided they present good plans. The publishers seek a solution, as do the booksellers, all wide awake educators and even most civic groups.

For one thing we could do much more to encourage the ownership of good books. The paperback and the second-hand trade offer considerable opportunity for book ownership at very small cost. The librarian must do everything possible to make these inexpensive books available and to promote purchase of them. If necessary, the dignity of marble halls must be sacrificed to this great goal of building an interest in good reading and ownership of good books. There are scores of ways to attack the problem—exhibits, library duplicates sales planned for this purpose and *not* for revenue, student library contests, book talks, book stores in the library or assisted by the library and many methods of library collaboration with the classroom teaching program.

In recent years librarians have done much to make the college library a more attractive place and thereby to make reading and study more attractive. The hush signs are gone and the ash trays are in sight. The color is cheerful and the stacks are open. Supervision is not quite so formal and obvious and annoying. Less time is spent in watching students and more time in helping them. These and related trends will all have a good influence on the reading trends of the country a generation hence.

We look back to the old days when a student Thomas Wolfe was helped and encouraged and guided by a Florence Milner (a librarian, naturally) and think these things cannot happen today with our swollen enrolments and generally impersonal mass education method. I for one hope that the divisional library means more personal contact and intelligent guidance of the student by the librarian. We need to know more students and to have a personal relationship with at least some small number of them. Important

as research must be to any librarian, it cannot compare in importance to the country's need for an enlightened citizenry. Research has brought us our bomb, but not the means of controlling it.

Mr. Guinzburg said that "seeking satisfaction in good books must somehow be made automatic for an educated American." There is a job to be done, and wherever the solution is found, certainly the library will be at the center of it.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

The 83rd Congress passed the Customs Simplification Act (P.L.243) which, among other provisions, permits informal entry into this country of books for library purposes without value limitation (previously limited to \$100.00 valuation). Letters from Robert Vosper (chairman, ARL Customs Committee) and Julia Bennett of our ALA Washington Office indicate that customs offices have applied various interpretations to the provisions of the Act.

Librarians should remember that this is an exceedingly detailed piece of legislation which involves innumerable regulations and should understand the problems of local customs offices which may have difficulty in applying the library provisions. In case of trouble, a personal visit to the local Collector is recommended.

If it has not already done so, the library should file evidence to show it is entitled to the provisions of the Act. Section 9.9(b) of the Customs Regulations reads:

"(b) When an institution files evidence to show that it is entitled to import books, music, and other merchandise free of duty under paragraph 1631, Tariff Act of 1930, the name of such institution shall be placed on a free list, to be kept by the Collector for that purpose, if the institution agrees in writing to notify the Collector in the event goods not for the sole use of the institution arrive addressed to the institution. A mail importation of such merchandise regardless of value addressed directly to such an institution shall be passed free of duty without requiring compliance with paragraph (a) of this section and without issuing a mail entry."

Some local Collectors say the Act covers only material that is received by mail. If so, they are in error. A letter from W. E. Hig-

man (Chief Bureau of Customs, Division of Classification, Entry and Value) to Miss Bennett of March 26, 1954 states: "articles imported under paragraph 1631 and section 498(a)(11) of the tariff act, as amended, and section 8.51(a) of the Customs Regulations thereunder, may be entered informally whether the shipment of such articles is by mail or otherwise, such as by freight or express."

Another letter (dated February 25, 1954) from Mr. Higman to Miss Bennett states: "Books or other articles imported in the mails by a society, institution, school or library and classifiable under paragraph 1631, Tariff Act of 1930, may be cleared through an informal mail entry, *regardless of value.*" In other words, don't let any Collector impose a ceiling of \$250.00. There is no ceiling.

Miss Julia Bennett of the ALA Washington Office will be glad to help any librarian who gets seriously enmeshed in the complexities of the Simplification Act.

UNESCO PUBLICATIONS

Recently ALA Headquarters had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Thorp of the Unesco staff. He was concerned over the relatively meagre distribution of Unesco publications in the United States, as compared with other countries.

A very large share of Unesco effort goes into publications because so many of its projects depend on print. Publications report the findings of the many international conferences, seminars and surveys conducted by or under the auspices of Unesco. Publications play a major part in the clearing house functions of the Organization. The specialized and scientific publications are of course directed toward small groups of specialists, but Unesco also has a number for the general reader. A good example is the monthly *Courier* (\$.25 a copy; special privilege rate of \$1.50 a year to libraries and educators). The new format is 12" high and liberally illustrated. The issue in hand happens to be largely devoted to language problems. It would appear to be attractive and worth-while reading for college students, yet its U.S. circulation is less than 2000 copies.

Another useful publication is the annual *Study Abroad*. The current volume gives details on over 45,000 opportunities abroad.

Those who believe in the work of the United Nations and Unesco will wish to have some of these general publications well displayed and even promoted for student groups. Any prejudices against Unesco work will be dispelled by these useful publications.

For further information about material available and standing orders, write to Mr. Henry Evans, Columbia University Press, New York City.

HORSE THIEVES, POLYGAMY AND PIGS

The Library Bulletin, Canisius College Library, sometimes indulges in surprising topics. A recent issue (March 31, 1954) carries "Unusual Serial Titles." Personal favorites on this list from Father Bouwhuis are: *Anti-Horse Thief Association* (included as evidence of moral rectitude); *Anti-Polygamy Standard* (Mrs. Hamlin, please note); *Colère d'un Vieux Républicain contre tout le Monde* (to help my application for a federal job); the *Large Black Pig Society*; *London Handbook and Journal*; the *Long, White Lop-Eared Pig Society Handbook*; and finally, the *National Union of Rollers, Roughers, Catchers, and Hookers of the United States, Proceedings*. (Wouldn't this be a swell conference to attend?)

DOCUMENTS INDEX

The Superintendent of Documents still has several hundred copies of the Decennial Cumulative Index to the Monthly Catalog, 1941-50. This index certainly seems essential to any college library that makes use of documents. Sales records indicate that many college and reference libraries do not have copies. The price is \$25.00, and this sum is only a fraction of the cost of publication; the Index includes over 200,000 entries. The government published this tool as a service to scholarship; their future services will undoubtedly be evaluated according to the sales-support scholarship gives to such ventures.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

It is no news to report that again this year the Library of Congress budget request has been drastically cut by the House (now 5% below the slim current budget). Even the self-sustaining Catalog Card Distribution Service was cut!

Real news is the Appropriations Committee statement that "the Library is the instrument and the creature of Congress. Its duties historically have been to meet the needs of the members of Congress first and to limit its services to others to that which can be furnished with the funds and staff available. . . . The reductions are due to the Committee's feeling that the library has gone far beyond the functions for which it was originally created."

"The committee's *feeling*" may soon petrify into law. Obviously the committee *feels* that the Library of Congress should be a library for congressmen, a collection of perhaps several hundred thousand volumes of current reference materials organized by a small staff in a modest building.

This *feeling* contradicts fairly consistent congressional action which dates back to the January 1815 purchase of Jefferson's library, and which recognizes the library as a national library with national service responsibilities. The Peter Force papers were not purchased because congressmen *felt* a need for them in debates, nor the vellum Gutenberg Bible to facilitate their devotions. The two great library buildings were not built of marble and adorned with murals out of congressional *feeling* for their servants, the librarians.

Congress and the American people have for many generations *felt* that the Library of Congress was a national institution as well as a servant to the Congress. The library staff have likewise *felt* their responsibilities to scholars and scholarly institutions up and down the land. This great library cannot stand a further cut of 94 staff members and related curtailments without giving up many important services now rendered to every active college library in this country. Those whose *feelings* differ with the *feelings* of Congressman Walt Horan (Rep., Washington) and his subcommittee should so express themselves to their congressman.

Librarians who examine the printed *Hearings* of the Appropriations Committee (Legislative-Judiciary Subcommittee) will be distressed at the rough usage accorded by our duly elected representatives in Congress to LC officials whom we know to be devoted public servants and talented colleagues.—*Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.*

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

Nine volumes of the diary of George von Lengerke Meyer and a small group of photographs and memorabilia have been presented to the Library of Congress by his daughters, Mrs. Philip O. Coffin and Mme. Julia Meyer Brambilla. The diary covers Mr. Meyer's years as Ambassador to Italy, 1901 to 1905, and to Russia, 1905 to 1907, as well as his later service as Postmaster General in Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet and his first few months as Secretary of the Navy in the Taft administration. The entries—all in his own handwriting—are for the most part rather full. They report conversations with the King of Italy, the Emperor of Germany, and the Czar of Russia, and they comment on current international affairs and on exchanges at Cabinet meetings. Mr. Meyer's diary also describes trips in his automobile (in 1901 a new and shiny toy, which "overcomes distances in a wonderful way"), bridge games, quail shooting, picnics, and walks with T.R. There are many references to correspondence with such public figures as Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge and comments on others of his contemporaries. The diaries are now available for research use in the Manuscripts Division.

Richard J. Neutra, internationally-famous Los Angeles architect, has deeded his entire literary and graphic estate, and suitable funds to utilize this material, to the University of California at Los Angeles. Neutra's literary estate consists of thousands of architectural studies, research projects, presentation drawings, working drawings, travel sketches, manuscripts and photographs of executed works and experimental models. Because these materials are needed for reference in Neutra's creative work, he will retain possession of them during his lifetime, but access to them will be made available to students and researchers. Upon his death, the mentioned estate will be housed on the UCLA campus.

In making the gift, Neutra said: "It is my hope that these materials will support study of design as well as the evolution of planning and architecture. Despite the invi-

tations of important eastern universities, and because of my long residence in California and attachment to our city, I feel it appropriate that this potentially useful part of my estate should go to UCLA." The gift of liquid funds will apply to editing of manuscripts and for illustration of research and structures. Neutra plans to make additional endowments in the future.

The American musical show, which in recent years has been gaining stature both here and abroad as an important new form of art, has become a collector's item; the literature of musical comedy is now being collected at the Yale Library. The new collection, known as The Yale Collection of the Literature of the American Musical Theatre, is primarily the product of a man who many years ago recognized the value of the musical comedy as a commentary on American culture—Robert L. Barlow, of the Yale class of 1933, Managing Editor of the *Yale Alumni Magazine*. His collection, which he is donating to the Yale University Library, now consists of about 5,000 items, including sheet music, programs, complete scores and recordings by original casts or artists. The earliest item now in the collection is the original published vocal score of "Floradora," a musical comedy produced on Broadway in 1900, which featured the song, "Tell Me Pretty Maiden."

The University of Kansas has very recently acquired a complete collection of the works of D. H. Lawrence including the scarce limited editions and many pamphlets. Formerly the property of a well-known New York collector, the Lawrence material includes all the necessary textual variants. Included is a smaller group of translations, critical and biographical books and articles. The present collection is parallel to the Spoerri Joyce collection at Kansas described in *COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES*, April, 1954. Every book in the collection is in almost mint condition and most still retain their jackets. The collection will be preserved intact in the Rare Book section of the Special Collections department; both the Joyce and Lawrence collections will be made as complete as possible and then kept up-to-date so that they will

provide first-rate sources for the study of two of the most important authors of the century.

At the University of Kansas Library, several rare publications relating to the history of the Mormons were recently discovered in a small group of uncataloged pamphlets. These were part of a thirty-seven year old gift to the University, the Thayer Collection of Art, which brought with it in 1917 a library, including important art reference and plate books.

In the course of reprocessing some of these materials, which had been for so many years in use in the University of Kansas Spooner-Thayer Art Museum, a small cache of non-descript pamphlets was uncovered and brought to the attention of Special Collections Bibliographer Joseph Rubinstein. With the intuitive feelings of a bookman, he dug through the pile. Third one down he found: Davis, Geo. T. M., *An Authentic Account of the Massacre of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet . . .* St. Louis, 1844 (Sabin 18824 NYP). Although not the rarest of pamphlets, this account has been neglected by many historians, who concentrate on the William M. Daniels pamphlet of 1845. The Davis piece does not appear in the auction records of the 1947 Auerbach sale. Two further down the pile appeared: Conyers, Josiah B., M.D., *A Brief History of the Leading Causes of the Hancock Mob*, St. Louis, 1846 (Sabin 16227, Boston Public); not in the Berrian Collection at the New York Public Library and not in the Auerbach sale. And still this fragile packet revealed additional rarities: Carleton, James Henry, *Report on the Subject of the Massacre at the Mountain Meadows in Utah Territory in September, 1857*, followed by the Mitchell report; not in Sabin; Arkansas Imprints 396 locates Graff, Hargnett and Streeter copies; Wagner-Camp (1953) 354 could locate only the Graff, Streeter and Coe (identical with Hargnett?). Other rarities noted will be reported later; but toward the bottom of the packet a small sixteen-page pamphlet was found which caused a certain excitement: *Constitution of the State of Deseret with the Journal of the Convention Which Formed It and the Proceedings of the Legislature Consequent Thereon*, Kaneshville, 1849 (Sabin 98219); other copies: Library of Congress, Harvard

Law, Coe (Yale), Streeter, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Graff. The last copy sold at auction brought \$1030 in 1922.

All of the present pamphlets came to the Thayer collection from the library of General Mason Brayman (1813-1895) who was Governor Ford's agent in the latter's efforts to compose the violent conflict between the Mormons and the hostile neighborhood at Nauvoo in 1844. Although Brayman later became a general in the Union armies and Governor of Idaho Territory he retained interest in Mormon affairs and collected small amounts of relevant material throughout his life. There were other Brayman-Thayer discoveries, including several books belonging to Emma Hale Smith Bidamon, wife of Joseph Smith, Jr. This review of the University of Kansas Mormon material has added interest by virtue of the fact that the unusual Mormon collection of T. J. Fitzpatrick was acquired last spring by the Kansas City, Missouri, Public Library.

The Baker Library at Dartmouth College has received a collection of 98 hitherto unpublished letters by Henry James. Part of a correspondence extending from 1892 to 1911 between James and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sargent Curtis of Boston, the letters are written from England, France and Italy and paint a picture of the life of the literary man in pre-World War I Europe. The letters, which give an occasional glimpse of James' "sensitivity," come to Dartmouth from Mrs. Sylvia Curtis Owen, a granddaughter, of Lyme, N.H., in whose family they had remained stored with other family correspondence. Written from London, Sussex, Paris, Rome, Venice, Bologna and other continental centers of learning and culture, the letters are an important addition to source material on a world-famous author and critic in an era when literary production and criticism were in full flower.

The University of Illinois Library has acquired by purchase a notable collection of materials relating to H. G. Wells. The papers begin with the diary of Sarah Wells (H. G.'s mother) in 1845, and pertain to his birth, boyhood, school successes, early commercial failure, and his experience as a teacher and endeavors as a writer. Included in the collection are his letters written as a boy and later, letters to and from his friends

and relatives, which give a picture of the boy and man in his warm personal relations, and letters to and from his colleagues, writers like Gissing, Conrad, Shaw, Bennett, Galsworthy, Chesterton, Baring, Barrie, Hardy, Healey, Ezra Pound, Joyce, Kipling, and politicians like Churchill, Sydney and Beatrice Webb and Lord Beaverbrook. These letters have not only literary significance but also political and social significance. They give much of the inside story of the Fabian Society, in which Wells was active.

Also present are Wells' holograph manuscripts, typescripts, notes, proofs, etc., representing some forty books and hundreds of stories and articles, and over one thousand copies of his books, including first editions, revised editions, and translations in many languages. Supplementing the correspondence, manuscripts, and variant editions are diaries, association books, photographs, and other materials pertaining to Wells.

Buildings

A gift of one-half million dollars toward the construction of a new library at Carleton College has been announced. The donor has asked to remain anonymous.

This \$500,000.00 donation brings the total of pledges and cash gifts toward the construction of the sorely-needed building to \$1,243,941.71. A \$1,500,000.00 structure is planned to replace the present inadequate library facilities at Carleton.

In addition to these subscriptions toward the actual construction, Carleton has an offer of approximately one million dollars in securities for the endowment of the maintenance and operation of the library. This anonymous gift is conditional in that the entire \$1,500,000.00 for the building must be subscribed by September, 1954, in order for the college to receive the endowment million. This combined library building and endowment project, which totals two and one-half million dollars, is the largest in Carleton's history.

Plans for the library are the result of several years' intensive study of problems involved and consultations with architects by a committee of faculty members. To avoid mistakes of the past, Carleton's new library provides for the adequate housing of books estimated as being needed for a student body

of 1,000 for the next fifty to seventy years. The functional building is so constructed that additions may be made after that time.

The present library at Carleton, built in 1896 to serve 272 students, houses only forty per cent of the Carleton 160,000 volume collection. Approximately 90,000 volumes are scattered about the campus in basement, storerooms, corridors and offices in ten different buildings. Plans for the new building are based on the assumption that Carleton will continue to be a small liberal arts college of not more than 1,000 students, with emphasis on individual instruction.

Recent dedications of new university library buildings were those at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, on February 1, and of Wayne University, Detroit, on April 8.

At the University of Kansas a Science Library comprising materials in chemistry, physics and pharmacy is expected to occupy quarters in the new Science Building this summer. Stack space on two levels will accommodate over 80,000 volumes. There will be a large general reading room; and for the faculty and graduate students, 35 stack cubicles and a second separate reading room adjacent to the bookstack and office area. As the academic departments concerned move to the new building, three individual departmental libraries will be consolidated; materials and services will be thus brought together under the care of a science librarian who will also supervise the operation of other scientific and technical libraries on campus.

Miscellaneous Reflecting the strength and research value of the Library of the History of Medicine at the University of Kansas Medical Center is the annual Clendening Lecture-ship on the History and Philosophy of Medicine. This year the fifth course of two lectures was delivered on March 24-25 by Dr. Douglas Guthrie, lecturer in the history of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Guthrie's first lecture, delivered in Lawrence, was on the subject of "Witchcraft and Witch Doctors"; his second lecture, at the Medical Center in Kansas City, Kansas, was concerned with "Lister and his Achievement."

Lending policy at the University of Kansas Libraries has been revised and reformulated in a *Lending Code* and a new system of

identification cards. Librarians who wish to compare notes with KU may obtain copies upon request from the Director of Libraries.

The establishment of a Commonwealth Librarianship at Lehigh University to provide a means for in-service professional experience and for the interchange of ideas has been announced. Miss Margaret K. Kennelly, assistant librarian of the United States Information Service Library in Melbourne, Australia, is the first librarian to join the Lehigh library staff under its newly instituted plan of employing one qualified librarian on the staff from the British Commonwealth.

At the second biennial convention of Alpha Beta Alpha, national undergraduate library science fraternity, held March 19-20 at Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, speakers included David H. Clift, executive secretary of ALA, Arthur T. Hamlin, executive secretary of ACRL, E. J. Humeston, director of the University of Kentucky School of Library Science, and Harold Lancour, associate director of the University of Illinois Library School. The theme of the convention was "Horizons Unlimited." Eugene P. Watson, librarian, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, La., is executive secretary of Alpha Beta Alpha.

Publications

Doubleday & Company is issuing a new series of pocket size books of Catholic interest. The series, Image Books, will constitute a quality library of Catholic writings, the majority of which will consist of reprints. Eugene P. Willging, Director of the Library, Catholic University of America, is on the editorial board.

"Science Courses in Higher Education: A Selected List of References 1947-53," a classified and annotated bibliography prepared by Walter Allen, Dayton Public Library and Miss M. H. Perkins, Northwestern University Library, appears in the February issue of *Science Education*, pp. 40-58. The bibliography "includes books and articles dealing with the philosophy, organization, and content of science curricula in the fields of General Science, Astronomy, Biological Science, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Statistics."

Mary L. Lyda and Stanley B. Brown have prepared *Research Studies in Education: A*

Subject Index of Doctoral Dissertations, Reports, and Field Studies (a loose leaf file with annual supplements). Boulder, Colo., Published by the compilers with a grant from campus chapters of Phi Delta Kappa, 1953. Miss Lyda is librarian, Education Library, University of Colorado Libraries.

Geography in the Twentieth Century: A Study of Growth, Fields, Techniques, Aims, and Trends, edited by Griffith Taylor, has been issued in a 2d, rev. and enl. ed. (New York: Philosophical Library. 1953, 661 p., \$8.75).

Catholic Subject Headings, edited by Oliver L. Kapsner, is available in a 3d edition. (Collegeville, Minn.: St. John's Abbey Press, 1953, 615 p., \$8.50). This list, designed to be used with either the LC or the Sears list of subject headings, is published under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association. An appendix on "Names of Saints" has been added.

The Dial Press has published *The Negro in American Life and Thought: The Nadir, 1877-1901*, by Rayford W. Logan (New York, 1954, 380 p., \$5.00). This well documented and indexed volume should be a useful source of reference.

Two recent publications of the Philosophical Library are *Cults and Creeds of Graeco-Roman Egypt*, by H. Idris Bell (1953, 117 p., \$4.75), and a *History of the Theories of Aether and Electricity: The Modern Theories, 1900-1926*, by Sir Edmund Whittaker (1954, 319 p., \$8.75).

The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, has issued three numbers of its *Bibliographic Contributions*: No. 1, *Structure and Government of American Labor Unions: An Abstract of Selected Literature*, compiled by Ralph H. Bergmann; No. 2, *History of Labor and Unionism in the United States: A Selected Bibliography*, compiled by Ralph E. McCoy, with the assistance of Donald Gsell; No. 3, *Industrial Sociology: An Annotated Bibliography*, compiled by Virginia Prestridge and Donald Wray. Ralph E. McCoy, Institute librarian and series editor, indicates that contributions are primarily from the staff and faculty members.

The End of the Ancient World and the Beginnings of the Middle Ages, by Ferdinand Lot, has been published by Barnes and Noble (1953, 454 p., \$7.50). This is a

volume in the *History of Civilization* series, edited by C. K. Ogden. The main thesis of the volume is that the new world owed its life to the three forces of Islamism, the Papacy, and Feudalism.

Ruth Savord, librarian, and Donald Wasson, assistant librarian, of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York City, have compiled *World Affairs—a Foreign Service Reading List, January 1954*. Copies are available for 15¢ each.

The American Association of University Professors *Bulletin* for Autumn, 1953, contains two articles of interest: "How to Motivate Student Use of the Library," by Edward Murray Clark, and "Faculty Rank for Library Staff Members in Medium-Sized Universities and Colleges," by Robert H. Muller.

The first number (Bind 1, hefte 1) of *Accessionskatalog* (København, 1953, published by Rigsbibliotekaren: publisher's address: Det kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen), has been received. With the present issue, the catalog which has been published regularly since 1902, and includes the accessions of about 150 Danish scholarly and technical libraries, appears in a new form. It will be published from now on in classified, non-cumulative lists four times a year, succeeded at the end of a year by an annual volume containing the same titles arranged alphabetically. The quarterly issues classify the titles according to the Danish decimal classification with slight modifications. The subscription for the systematic quarterly issues is 8 Danish crowns, and for the alphabetical annual volume 24 Danish crowns.

Studies in Romance Philology and French Literature, presented to John Orr by pupils, colleagues and friends, has been issued by the Manchester University Press (1953, 315 p., \$10.00). The exclusive American distribution is by Barnes and Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Ave., New York 3.

Barnes and Noble has published *Economic History of the United States*, by Francis G. Walett, in College Outline Series (1954, 265 p., \$1.50).

The composite report of the studies made by members of the Subcommittee on Education for Special Librarianship, appearing in the January issue of the *Library Quarterly*, outlines a new approach to professional training in special subject fields. Reprints of the article are available upon application to Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Librarian, Standard and Poor's Corporation, 345 Hudson St., New York 14, N.Y. The Subcommittee is sponsored by the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council of National Library Associations. Its chairman, Mr. Edward N. Waters, Music Division, Library of Congress, welcome comments and suggestions on the studies. Since the studies do not cover all subject areas, the Subcommittee does not regard this report as final and therefore will continue its work.

Volume 6 of *Studies in Bibliography: Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia*, edited by Fredson Bowers (Charlottesville: 1953, 288 p., \$6.00) is an impressive addition to the previous volumes. Among the papers included are "English Publishing and the Mass Audience in 1852," by Richard D. Altick; "The 'Private Issues' of *The Deserted Village*," by William B. Todd; "The Folio Text of *I Henry IV*," by Alice Walker; "The Proof-reading of the First Folio Text of *Romeo and Juliet*," by Charlton Hinman; "Shakespeare's Text and the Bibliographical Method," by Fredson Bowers; "The First Edition of *The Abbey of the Holy Ghost*," by Curt F. Bühler; "A Cavalier Library—1643," by John L. Lievsay and Richard B. Davis; "The British Museum's Copy of a Rare Book from Brescia: A Problem in Dating," by D. E. Rhodes; and other papers by Arthur F. Stocker, Edwin H. Miller, John R. Brown, Cyprian Bladgen, Allan Stevenson, Leonard Clark, F. DeWolfe Miller, John Alden, Marian H. Hamilton, William B. Todd, Richard B. Hudson, and Fredson Bowers. Rudolf Hirsch and Howell J. Heaney contribute "A Selective Check-List of Bibliographical Scholarship for 1952."

Personnel

COLTON STORM, assistant director of the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, has been elected director of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He took up his duties on June 1, 1954.

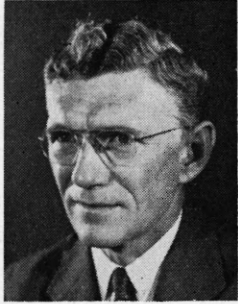
Born in Kansas City, Storm was reared in Oak Park, Illinois. In 1930 he graduated from Oberlin College, and a year later he started his long career in the antiquarian book field. After working for various book stores in Chicago, he became associated with the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., in New York in 1934. Two years later Storm founded the firm of Retz & Storm, Inc., dealers in original manuscripts and rare books. Among other collections handled by this firm was an important segment of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to William Randolph Hearst. In 1942 the late Randolph G. Adams invited Storm to join the staff of the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, and there he served as curator of maps, curator of manuscripts, and assistant director.

Colton Storm is well known as a lecturer and writer on American history and rare books. In addition to many articles which he has written he is co-author with Howard Peckham of *Invitation to Book Collecting*, a standard work for neophyte collectors. He has also edited several books and manuscripts, including a five-year stint as editor of *American Book-Prices Current* and an appointment as editor of *Manuscripts*, a journal for autograph collectors.

For relaxation Storm is an enthusiastic amateur calligrapher and collector of calligraphic manuscripts, and on occasions he helps Mrs. Storm design and make her wonderful paste papers which are used for fine book binding. Storm also collects fakes and

forges and facsimiles of literary and historical manuscripts, partly because he finds them amusingly instructive and partly because he wants to get them off the market.

To the Western Reserve Historical Society, with its remarkable collections on Colonial history, the old Connecticut Reserve, Shaker and Confederate material, and early Ohio Valley books, Colton Storm brings a rich experience as a rare bookman and a scholar. He believes that great libraries are primarily collections of choice and well selected books and manuscripts, but at the same time he is a competent housekeeper, an able administrator.—*Lawrence S. Thompson.*



Colton Storm

MRS. KATHLEEN MADDEN CRILLY has been appointed associate librarian of Fordham University Library. Formerly librarian of the University's City Hall Division, she will make her headquarters in Duane Library on the Main Campus where she will co-ordinate the planning for expansion of the library.

A native New Yorker, Mrs. Crilly was graduated from the College of Mount St. Vincent in Riverdale, New York City, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1948 and received her Master of Science degree in Library Science from Columbia University in the following year.

On graduation she joined the Circulation department of the New York Public Library and later served in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress from 1949 to 1951. She returned to New York in September 1951 as librarian of Fordham's City Hall Division Library.

A member of ALA and the Catholic Library Association, Mrs. Crilly is presently serving on the Alumni Advisory Committee of the Columbia University School of Library Service.



Kathleen M. Crilly

Mrs. Crilly assumes her new duties against the backdrop of a thorough acquaintanceship with Fordham's educational program and a vibrant interest in the growth of the library's role at Fordham.—*Joseph T. Hart.*

J. W. GORDON GOURLAY resigned as associate librarian at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute to become director of the library of Clemson College.

Mr. Gourlay, a native of Canada, received his A.B. degree from Queen's University, 1940, his B.L.S. degree from the McGill University Library School, 1941, and his A.M.L.S. degree from the University of Michigan, 1942.



J. W. Gordon Gourlay

He served in the Royal Air Force as a member of a Bombing Squadron during the years 1942-45. Before coming to Louisiana Tech, he held the position of circulation librarian at Brown University and Indiana University.

As associate librarian at Louisiana Tech, Mr. Gourlay did an outstanding job in organizing a combined circulation and reference service. His pleasant personality and professional competence won him the respect and friendship of faculty, students, and staff members. His alertness to ways to improve library service and his keen analytical approach to problems were of inestimable value in increasing the efficiency of the library.

During his tenure at Tech, he served as chairman of the College and Reference Section of the Louisiana Library Association, and as chairman of the Southwestern Library Association's Committee on Standards.

Much as the library staff of Louisiana Tech regrets Mr. Gourlay's leaving, it is pleased that he has the opportunity to serve as director of the Clemson Library. It is also felt that the wider scope thus afforded him as an administrator of marked ability will result in continuous development of the library.—*E. J. Scheerer.*

H. RICHARD ARCHER has left sunny California for Chicago. Southern California booklovers, librarians, booksellers, gourmets, and sartorial aficionados are just now emerging from a state of shock into the realization that H. Richard Archer, former supervising bibliographer of the William Andrews Clark Library and more lately, curator in charge of graphic arts and rare books at the University of



H. Richard Archer

California at Los Angeles, has departed to accept the position of librarian at R. R. Donnelley Sons & Company of Chicago.

Archer's career in books since his birth on September 13, 1911 at Albuquerque, Territory of New Mexico, has been widely varied. He arrived in California in 1919. After employment as a bookseller on Los Angeles' West 6th Street, and later in Palo Alto, he graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1940. Archer attended the School of Librarianship at Berkeley and from there went to the University of Chicago Library School, where he received his M.A. in 1943 and remained as a research assistant until the summer of 1944. He returned to Los Angeles in 1944 to become supervising bibliographer of the Clark Library, where he did much to develop the collections, especially in the field of fine modern printing.

From 1946 to September 1953 he was secretary-treasurer and guiding genius of the Rounce and Coffin Club. He served the Zamorano Club as editor of *Hoja Volante*, for two years and librarian for three years. He was the founder and secretary of the society of Calligraphers, and he is on the Board of Editors of the Augustan Reprint Society and of the Book Club of California's *Quarterly News Letter*. In the midst of these activities he has also found time to operate the Hippogryph Press for his pleasure and that of his friends.

His many talents in the field of librarianship and printing, his impeccable taste, his great social talents and personal charm will undoubtedly prove a great asset to the Lake-

side Press and to the fraternity of librarians and booklovers of the Chicago area.—*Jake Zeitlin.*

LYDIA M. GOODING was appointed Curator of the Annmary Brown Memorial of Brown University on January 1, 1954.



Lydia M. Gooding

The Annmary Brown Memorial, which had been an independent museum from the time of its founding in 1907 by General Rush Hawkins, was transferred to Brown University in 1948. Upon the retirement on December 31, 1953, of Miss Margaret B. Stillwell, who had served as Curator since 1917, the administration of the Annmary Brown Memorial was transferred to the University Library.

Miss Gooding has been a member of the University Library staff since 1946, where she has served as librarian of Pembroke College, personnel officer, and reference librarian at the John Hay Library. Before coming to Brown, she had served on the faculty of library schools at Emory, Syracuse and Columbia Universities, and had held appointments in the Princeton University Library and as librarian at Dickinson College and Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Gooding received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree at Dickinson College and

Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees from Columbia University, where she later was a member of the faculty and assistant to the Dean of the School of Library Service. During her years of teaching, she has conducted classes in bibliography and the history of printing.—*David A. Jonah.*

Dr. Lucy W. Markley, formerly on the staff at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, will become assistant librarian of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, the first of September. Dr. Markley received her B.A., B.D., and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and worked in that library as cataloger in the field of religion until 1939. She then served as librarian at Union Theological Seminary in New York until 1950. Following this, she was with the H. W. Wilson Company. Dr. Markley is an ordained Universalist minister.

Mrs. Ruth Lane, who retired on June 30, 1953 as librarian for the Vail Library of Electrical Engineering at M.I.T., has been working with Professor H. Frazier of the Department of Engineering on the development of the electrical engineering collection and on a program for the more effective use of the Vail Library.

Mirian S. Smith, who retired June 30, 1953 as reference librarian at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been surveying the M.I.T. libraries' service to industrial organizations.

Appointments

Ruth Boaz is assistant librarian of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois.

Jewell Davis is now head of the catalog department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn, Alabama.

William R. Eshelman is now assistant librarian of Los Angeles State College. He had formerly been serials librarian of the same institution.

Richard A. Farley is assistant director of libraries for science and technology at the University of Nebraska.

Anne E. Finnan has been appointed librar-

ian of the City Hall Division of the Fordham University Library in New York.

Mrs. Herta Fischer has been appointed librarian of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine in Omaha.

Eliza Atkins Gleason, formerly director of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, is now head, reference department, Chicago Teachers College and Wilson Junior College.

Rev. James G. Horigan, S.J., has been appointed director of the Riggs Memorial Library of Georgetown University, succeed-

ing Rev. Francis 'X. Byrnes. Father Byrnes is now in charge of the University's Jesuit collection.

Richard Johnson has been appointed circulation librarian of Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Robert K. Johnson, formerly chief of the Catalog Division of the Air University Libraries, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, has been promoted to the position of chief of the Technical Services Division.

Kenneth C. Knight, formerly assistant to the director of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, became associate librarian at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston.

Nelson W. McCombs, formerly assistant director of the New York University Libraries, has been appointed librarian of the Gould Memorial library at the University Heights Center of N.Y.U.

Bonnie M. McGehee has been appointed assistant librarian of Tarleton State College, Stephenville, Texas. She was formerly curriculum and textbook librarian of the University of Texas.

Jane Oliver, formerly librarian of the University of Georgia Law School, became Georgia State Librarian on 1 April 1954.

John Parker has been appointed curator of the James Ford Bell Historical Library of the University of Minnesota.

Paul Parham has been appointed librarian of Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Lenice Evelyn Felthous Reed has been appointed director of the Gordon College

Library in Boston, Mass.

Mary K. Sanders, formerly assistant in the University of Washington Law Library, has been appointed supervising law librarian in the California State Library.

Charles W. Sargent has been appointed curator of the Kansas Historical Collections at the University of Kansas.

Laurence H. Soloman, formerly chief of the branches of the Peoria, Illinois, Public Library, is now order librarian of the Colgate University Library.

Ruth Schaeffer has been promoted from acting librarian of the University of Illinois Education, Philosophy, and Psychology Library to librarian.

Jay W. Stein has been appointed librarian of Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee.

Esther Witcher, formerly periodicals librarian of the University of Oklahoma, has been appointed librarian of the new Education Psychology Library of the University of Oklahoma.

Patricia Wojick, formerly librarian of the Creighton University Medical School, has been appointed reference librarian of the Kresge-Hooker Scientific Library of Wayne University.

Carolyn Wray, formerly librarian of Gardner-Webb Junior College, Boiling Springs, N.C., has been appointed librarian of Judson College Library, Marion, Alabama.

Heartsill H. Young has been appointed serials acquisition librarian and lecturer in library science, University of Texas.

Retirements

Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, member of the Library of Congress staff since December 1927, and Chief of its Division of Orientalia since June 1928, has retired after nearly 27 years of service. During this period the Division of which he has been in charge has expanded from a small unit named the Division of Chinese Literature to a much larger Division that is concerned with providing for the Congress, for the Federal Government, and for the public information concerning the various countries of the Far and the Near East; and with the acquisition, cataloging, custody, and service of materials

in the languages of these regions. When Dr. Hummel came to the Library in 1927, the Division of Chinese Literature already possessed a substantial collection of nearly 100,000 Chinese volumes; but during the years of his administration it has expanded greatly, and at present the Division's collections of works in the languages of Asia total more than 750,000 volumes.

Mary M. Smelser has retired as curator of the Kansas Historical Collections, University of Kansas, after fifty years of service.

Margaret Bingham Stillwell, curator of

the Annmary Brown Memorial, Brown University since 1917 and authority on incunabula

and early printing, has retired from this position.

Necrology

Alfred Hafner, associated with the firm of G. E. Stechert & Co., later Stechert-Hafner, Inc., of 31 East Tenth Street, New York City, for sixty years, died in a small town near Zurich, Switzerland, on April 13, 1954. He was the father of Walter A. Hafner of Darien, Connecticut and Otto H. Hafner of New York City, president and vice president of Stechert-Hafner, Inc., respectively.

Alfred Hafner was educated in Frauenfeld and Zurich, where he began his life work as a bookseller, followed by a period with a book concern in Geneva, through which he gained sound experience in the trade and proficiency in European languages. In June 1889, he came to New York and, a few days after arrival, applied for work in G. E. Stechert's bookstore. Gustav Stechert, founder of the firm, made him manager of the French Department, then general manager in 1894, and a partner in 1897. Following Mr. Stechert's death in 1899, Alfred Hafner administered the business for several years, becoming sole owner in 1914. He had become a citizen of the United States in 1904.

Thus, for fifty years G. E. Stechert & Co., developed under the guidance and extraordinary organizational ability of Alfred Hafner, with his two sons as partners after 1926. This was a period of remarkable development in industry and in educational and technological institutions accompanied by the beginnings of the great reference, scientific and other special library collections of today. Mr. Hafner's unique contribution to American libraries was his recognition of the rapidly expanding need for scientific and other scholarly books and periodicals, and in filling this need through the organization he built up. He maintained branch offices in

England, France, and Germany, and agents throughout the world. His friends were many among his associates and in the professional groups he served during good periods and bad, through two world wars and in the face of difficulties created for the international bookseller by war and its aftermath. In 1946, the G. E. Stechert partnership was dissolved and Stechert-Hafner incorporated, with Alfred Hafner as vice president and the name of Hafner appearing in the firm name for the first time. In 1949 he officially retired and returned to his native Switzerland for his remaining years. He was an active supporter of the ALA and other library and cultural organizations.

Miss Reba Sarah Cawley, head of the Catalog Department of the Princeton University Library from 1927 to her retirement in 1942, died at the age of 77 in Princeton on February 20, 1954. After attending the University of Pennsylvania Miss Cawley joined the staff of the Princeton University Library in 1910 where she worked in various departments.

William Wirt Foote, head librarian of the State College of Washington for thirty-one years, died on October 20, 1953. Mr. Foote became librarian emeritus of Washington State in 1946.

Dr. Alexander Marx, director of the Jewish Theological Seminary Libraries since 1903, died on December 26, 1953.

Dr. Paul J. Neumann, librarian of the University Heights Center of New York University, died in November 1953.