

ACRL Grants Program, 1960/61

A NEW GRANT of \$35,000 to ACRL by the United States Steel Foundation assures the continuance of the ACRL grants program for its sixth year. The further promise of the U. S. Steel Foundation to match additional gifts to the program up to a possible added amount of \$15,000 guarantees that the 1960/61 committee will have more funds to work with than has any previous ACRL grants committee.

Additional contributions totaling \$5,550 have been received from the International Business Machines Corporation, the Koppers Foundation, the Microcard Foundation, the Micro Photo, Inc., the Olin Mathieson Corporation, Time, Inc., and The H. W. Wilson Company. The contribution of the Microcard Foundation is \$2,000, of the Olin Mathieson Corporation and The H. W. Wilson Company, \$1,000 each. Smaller gifts from IBM, the Koppers Foundation, Micro Photo, and Time total \$1,550. The grants committee has also been promised a renewal of the \$1,000 contribution, first made last year, by the National Biscuit Company.

Application forms for participation in the 1960/61 ACRL grants program will be distributed in September to eligible libraries—those of privately supported universities and four-year colleges. In addition to grants to libraries it is expected that the 1960/61 program will make provision for grants for research in librarianship and that there will be at least two grants to support advanced bibliographical research.

The increased support for the ACRL grants



PICS, Chicago

W. Homer Turner, executive director, United States Steel Foundation, New York, presents check from Foundation to Richard Harwell, ACRL executive secretary. Looking on is Edward C. Logelin, vice president, United States Steel Corporation—Chicago.

program is in part due to the satisfaction of the United States Steel Foundation with the good the small grants to individual libraries have brought about. It is also in part due to intensified efforts on the part of the grants committee to broaden support of the program and the fine work toward that end that has been done by Edward C. Heintz, a member of the committee, as its agent during the past winter and spring.

Dr. W. Homer Turner, executive director of the United States Steel Foundation, wrote in a recent letter to the executive secretary of ACRL: "In 1955, the Trustees [of the United States Steel Foundation] voted an initial grant of \$30,000 with the expectation that this sum would provide seed money to encourage other donors to join in this important effort to aid a long neglected segment of American academic life. Although additional sums from other sources have been less than hoped for, the Trustees continued

to vote the \$30,000 annual sum through 1958. The amount was raised to \$35,000 in 1959 and now again in 1960, bringing the total assistance over the six-year period to \$190,000."

Commenting specifically on the 1960/61 grant and on ACRL's efforts to increase support for the program Dr. Turner states: "The Trustees have recognized that the Association has recently been engaged in a more intensive effort to raise increased funds with the hope that the U. S. Steel Foundation might match such additional funds. To encourage continuation of this effort and to recognize the progress made, the Trustees have now authorized the Executive Director to match, dollar for dollar, any new grants received by the Association during the period from December 1, 1959, to November 30, 1960 . . . up to a maximum of \$15,000 of new grants."

Despite the increased support of U. S. Steel and of other corporations the funds available for the ACRL grants program are still inadequate to fill even the pressing needs of the smaller college and university libraries for additional support. In its six years the program has awarded through its sub-grants approximately \$250,000, but, as Dr. Turner remarks in noting U. S. Steel's high regard

for this work: "We still feel that a large pool, of perhaps \$1,000,000 yearly supplied by a score of donors, is a desirable, proper, urgent goal."

"Each year," says Edmon Low, ACRL President, "we are more and more conscious of the gratitude we owe the U. S. Steel Foundation for its continued support of our grants program. Our letters of thanks for the sub-grants are abundant evidence that the program is serving a genuinely worthwhile purpose. We shall extend our efforts to increase both the support for this program and its effectiveness."

The 1960/61 grants program will operate in the same manner as the programs for previous years. Applications will be received early in the fall and will be reviewed by the ACRL grants committee at its fall meeting. Distribution of its sub-grants will be announced in the January 1961 *CRL*. Robert W. Orr, director of libraries at Iowa State University, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Edward C. Heintz, Edmon S. Low, Lois Engleman, Flora B. Ludington, Richard Morin, and Giles Shepherd. Humphrey G. Bousfield, a member of the committee from its inception through the past year, will continue to work with it as a consultant.

Standards Reprint Available

Reprints of the "Standards for Junior College Libraries" which appeared in the May 1960 issue of *CRL* are available from the ACRL office, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Single copies will be mailed free on request. For orders of five or more reprints the price per copy is twenty cents. Prepayment will expedite delivery of orders and it is requested that cash or check accompany orders if possible.

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

FIVE COLLEGES in Indiana have received grants from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., to fill gaps in their library collections. The awards were made on the basis of careful surveys of holdings by faculty members and librarians in each college, and the resulting lists of needed materials were reviewed by an advisory committee representing the Endowment. A total amount of \$130,000 was divided among the following: Butler University, DePauw University, Earlham College, Evansville College, and Wabash College.

THE LIBRARY of Murray State College has received on a long-term loan manuscripts, scrapbooks, and literary correspondence from Jesse Stuart, Kentucky author. These materials will be displayed in a special room to be opened to the public late this summer.

THE WILLIAM A. WHITAKER FOUNDATION was established in April at Chapel Hill. Made possible by a legacy of \$1,750,000 left to the University of North Carolina by the late Mr. Whitaker, it has as one of its purposes the acquisition of books for the library, especially volumes for the rare book room. The other two purposes are to establish scholarships and fellowships for needy students and to assemble works of arts, including paintings, sculptures, and archaeological objects.

BUILDINGS

THE NEW LIBRARY at Beloit College will be named the Colonel Robert H. Morse Library in recognition of a gift of \$443,000 from the Colonel Robert H. Morse Foundation of Chicago. The grant, largest single gift in the 114-year history of Beloit College, brings the total amount pledged toward the new library to \$1,000,000. Ground will be broken in the near future.

EARLHAM COLLEGE, Richmond, Ind., will construct a \$1,000,000 library building in the near future to replace the fifty-five-year-old structure now in use.

GROUND has been broken for the John M. Olin Library at Washington University in St. Louis. The new building will cost \$3,700,000 and will provide open-stack space for about one million books. Reading facilities will be provided for 1,500 persons and, instead of a main reading room, smaller reading areas will be planned. It is anticipated that the building will be ready for use during the fall semester of 1961.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON is planning a \$3,000,000 addition to its present library building. The expansion is made necessary by the growth and changing character of the university and the increase in graduate training and research.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has acquired the estate of the late German novelist, Lion Feuchtwanger. The gift includes the author's personal library of more than twenty-five thousand volumes, a collection especially strong in German and French literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and in scholarly works of all periods. The collection is housed in the Feuchtwanger home in Pacific Palisades and is open to all scholars by appointment.

PUBLICATIONS

Library Research in Progress No. 3, recently issued by Library Services Branch, Office of Education, lists fifty-two research projects, of which at least a dozen will be of special interest to college and research librarians. One study is on the relationship between college grades and the ability of students to use the library. Another study is a survey to measure students' attitudes toward the college library and its facilities and services, and to create measuring instruments for developing superior library services. A doctoral dissertation is being done to investigate principles for selecting books for the medium-sized college library. Another study in progress has as its purpose the establishing and assessing of organization and procedures designed to provide college students with library experiences related to their course work so that they will

develop increasing competence in the use of the library. Copies of the publication are available free from Library Services Branch, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

A NEW SERIES of books intended to provide an encyclopedic review of knowledge in the field of librarianship has been announced by the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers University. The following titles are now available: *Reading Devices for Micro-images*, by Jean Stewart, 210p., \$5.00 (v. 5, part 2); *Production and Use of Micro-images*, by Reginald R. Hawkins, 220p., \$5.00 (v. 5, part 1); *Cataloging and Classification*, by Maurice F. Tauber and *Subject Headings*, by Carlyle J. Frarey (v. 1, parts 1 and 2, in one volume), 365p., \$8.00. Orders should be sent to Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J.

Printed Books on Architecture, 1485-1805, by Ernest Allen Connally, prepared for the University of Illinois Ricker Library of Architecture exhibit of May 10—June 10, is more than a list of historical architectural books with bibliographical notations. It also contains several pages tracing the history of the printed book on architecture from its origins, in Italy in the late fifteenth century, down to the first American publications, late in the eighteenth century.

A USEFUL PUBLICATION, issued by the Copyright Society of the U.S.A., is Alois Bohmer's *Copyright in the U.S.S.R. and other European Countries of Territories under Communist Government: Selective Bibliography with Digest and Preface* (published for the Society by Fred B. Rothman and Co., South Hackensack, N. J., 1960, 62p., \$4.50; for Society members, \$3.50).

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES has initiated the AALL Publications Series. No. 1 is *Proceedings of the A.A.L.L. [1959] Institute for Law Librarians: Cutting Costs in Acquisitions and Cataloging* (67p.) and No. 2 is *Order Procedures . . . A Manual*, by Viola Bird and Stanley Pearce, assisted by Ruth Ault (66p.). Priced at \$4.50 each, both were published for the association by Fred B. Rothman, South Hackensack, N. J.

STATISTICS and other data of interest to academic librarians appear in two recent publications of the U. S. Office of Education: *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 2: Planning for College and University Physical Plant Expansion, 1956-70*, by W. Robert Bokelman and John B. Rork (Circular No. 603) includes the number and probable cost of library buildings planned for construction during this fifteen-year period. The data are grouped by geographical area. The study contains several significant references to libraries in its discussion of providing adequate facilities for rising enrollments in the future. *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1959-60*, by W. Robert Bokelman (Circular No. 614) is the third in a series of salary and tuition studies. Like its predecessors, it includes salaries for the director of library among those for the twenty-four administrative positions. The data are presented by type of institution and control, and by size of institutional enrollment and control.

Both publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for seventy cents each.

The Literature of Library Technical Services is the title of the University of Illinois Library School *Occasional Papers* No. 58 (March 1960). Helen Welch, David Kaser, K. W. Soderland, R. R. Holmes, A. B. Veener, Margaret Uridge, and W. V. Jackson have prepared reviews of the literature of such fields as technical services in general, acquisitions, cataloging and classification, serials, document reproduction, interlibrary cooperation, and library resources.

A LANDMARK in bibliography will again be available to research libraries thanks to a major project being undertaken by the Kraus Reprint Corporation, 16 East 46th Street, New York 17. During the next two years it expects to reprint the entire run of the *Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur*. This monumental work covers all fields of learning in up to six thousand periodicals, composite works, year-books, and transactions of learned societies, beginning in 1861. Most of this series has been out of print for twenty years and, owing to the poor paper used in the original edition, many extant copies have deteriorated. The reprint edition will be

printed on high-quality paper with much wider margins than the original to provide for eventual rebinding after excessive use. Since all orders will affect the production schedule and prices, librarians desiring replacements for specific volumes are urged by the publisher to order now.

A THIRD EDITION, dated January 1960, of *Current Serials and Journals in the M. I. T. Libraries* produced through the combined processes of IBM punched cards and photo-offset techniques is now available. The new edition contains approximately four thousand titles and is available at \$15 per copy. Address Director of Libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.

The Processing Services of the Dallas Public Library (235p., appendixes) is a solid and valuable contribution to the special survey literature on American library practice in the field of processing services. Prepared by Carlyle J. Frarey, associate professor, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, this study reports on the organization, operation, and administration of these processes. A limited number of copies of the report are available from the Dallas Public Library for free distribution.

A Directory of Resources of Cooperating College Libraries in Metropolitan New York has been completed and distributed to the participating libraries by the Council of Higher Education Institutions in New York City. This guide to the resources of fifty-nine academic libraries in metropolitan New York will facilitate cooperation among academic libraries. Concerned primarily with instructional programs and libraries limited in scope, it will aim to have these libraries utilize fully their own resources and thus reduce the demands made on the large general research libraries of the area.

Guide to Doctoral Dissertations in Victorian Literature, 1886-1958, compiled by Richard D. Altick and William R. Matthews, has been published by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana (119p., \$2.25).

A NEW EDITION of *History of Italian Literature*, by Francesco De Sanctis (1960, 2 vols., \$12.50 for set), has been published by Basic Books, New York City.

An Outline of Man's Knowledge of the Modern World, edited by the late Lyman Bryson, may appeal to college and university librarians (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960, 692p., \$7.50). Among the authors are thirty-three prominent philosophers, scientists, artists, critics, and teachers. A postscript by Lyman Bryson, entitled "Knowledge: The Lifetime Journey," emphasizes the pursuit by man for truth and guiding principles.

The Literature of the Social Sciences, an introductory survey and guide, is a new volume by Peter R. Lewis (London: The Library Association, 1960, 222p., \$4.20; to members of the association in the United States, \$3.15). This is an interesting approach to the problems of social science collections in libraries. The emphasis is on British and not United States sources. General history is not included, but attention is given to economic history.

MISCELLANEOUS

Library Cooperation in New York, the bulletin published by Council of Higher Educational Institutions in New York City, reports two projects of interest to college and research librarians. One, designed to evaluate the potential cooperation among libraries in a compact geographic area, involves nine academic libraries located within radius of approximately one mile of downtown Brooklyn. This study aims to increase common knowledge of collections, to facilitate interlibrary use, and to develop communications among participating libraries.

The other project is an investigation of student use of New York libraries. It aims to evaluate the need for supplementary academic library facilities in the New York area. A questionnaire was mailed to a sample of 5,000 students enrolled in colleges in the New York area. The students were asked to identify all libraries in the metropolitan area used during the past academic year, to indicate approximate frequency of use, and to report in detail their reasons for using the libraries indicated. Information supplied by respondents will provide essential facts about extent and kind of use made of libraries in the area to supplement li-

library resources at their own colleges or universities. A report of results will be prepared and made available in the fall to area librarians and other interested persons.

A COMMITTEE to study reference and research library resources in New York State has been appointed by the State Commissioner of Education. It will investigate all aspects of research library service including exploring possibilities of bringing academic, special, and public research library facilities into an integrated program; determining the character and source of existing and potential demands for library information services of an advanced nature; and surveying existing reference and research library facilities to assess depth and scope of collections, and adequacy of staffs and physical facilities.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY has been awarded a contract for \$79,919 by the U. S. Office of Education, through its Cooperative Research Branch, to conduct an experimental program of intensive coordination between the university libraries and Monteith College, Wayne's new college of general education. The contract will support a pilot project for twenty-seven months in connection with Monteith freshman and sophomore courses in the natural and social sciences. After appraisal, the pilot project may be extended into the full four-year Monteith curriculum. Purpose of the project will be to coordinate faculty planning and library services for students and instructors so that broad and varied use of the library will be a necessary and vital part of every student's college experience. Students will be given the opportunity to develop maximum competence in the use of books and other library materials and to become increasingly independent in their study.

EARLY THIS YEAR the Superior Court of the State of California denied application for a preliminary injunction to prevent California State Library from transferring the Sutro Library from its present location in the San Francisco Public Library Building to a portion of the Gleeson Memorial Library on the campus of the University of San Francisco. The Sutro library was a gift to the trustees of the California State Library on condition that it be permanently

located in the city of San Francisco. The plaintiffs in the recent action (Alberta Pruett, *et al. vs.* Carina R. Zimmerman as State Librarian, *et al.*) contended that the lease of space in the Gleeson Memorial Library violated the terms and conditions under which the State accepted the gift from the Sutro heirs. They alleged that in violation of the terms of the gift as accepted by the State, the library is to be placed in an atmosphere and environment under the partial control and influence, and within the atmosphere surrounding an environment of a university controlled by a church. The court, however, ruled that:

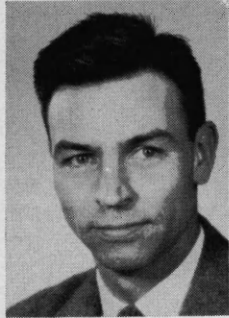
"The terms of the lease, which are made a part of the pleading, completely contradict these equivocal and obscure assertions. Paragraph 1 of the lease specifies that the State shall use the premises only for a free public library in accordance with the policies established by the State Library. The university undertakes merely to provide floor space in a building for the shelving of books, the expense of utilities, . . . Paragraph xiv of the lease requires the lessor to provide a separate entrance for the Sutro Library on Golden Gate Avenue. . . ."

A DISTINGUISHED LIST of experts has been gathered for the twenty-fifth anniversary conference in the University of Chicago Graduate Library School series, to be held in Chicago August 15-17. The topic, "Persistent Issues in American Librarianship," explores the major challenges which modern society faces in the library field. To investigate each problem area, speakers have been chosen whose past experience and current practice qualify them to survey the problem and suggest possible future developments. Information may be obtained from Lester Asheim, director of the conference, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

A UNION LIST of newspapers in California libraries, representing holdings of 138 libraries in the state, is available in the Union Catalog Section of the State Library in Sacramento. The list, on cards, contains information on three categories of newspapers: foreign; those published prior to 1900 in the United States, its territories and possessions (excluding California); and those published in California at any time.

Personnel

MARCUS A. MCCORISON has been appointed librarian of the American Antiquarian Society effective August 1, 1960. Mr. McCorison



M. A. McCorison

is presently head of special collections at the State University of Iowa Library. Previously he was chief of the rare books department in the Dartmouth College Library.

Though born in Wisconsin in 1926 and a graduate of Ripon College in that state, Mr. McCorison has spent

most of his time in New England. A notable exception was a two-year stint in the Pacific with the United States Navy. He received an M.A. in history at the University of Vermont in 1951 where his thesis consisted of a check list of Vermont imprints, 1800-1810. After a brief return engagement with the armed forces he completed the master's program at the School of Library Service, Columbia University. His first position in library work was librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library at Montpelier, Vermont. Mr. McCorison's publications have appeared in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, *Printing and Graphic Arts*, *Vermont History*, *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, and other journals. Printing is foremost among his hobbies, and the products of his private press, while infrequent, are of a high order.

Mr. McCorison is a member of ALA and the American Antiquarian Society, a former trustee of the Vermont Historical Society, and a past president of the New Hampshire Library Association.—Richard W. Morin.

BRUCE M. BROWN has been appointed to the librarianship of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. He succeeds Thomas M. Iiams and has been serving as acting librarian since Mr. Iiams' death last August.

Brown is well fitted to carry on the tradition of friendly service and genuine, useful bookishness which was firmly implanted in

the pattern of library administration during Mr. Iiams' distinguished tenure at Colgate. He brings to his new position a background of a year's effective administrative experience as acting librarian and many years' effective bookmanship.

A graduate of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Brown entered librarianship seasoned with several years' work in advertising and printing in New York City and Springfield, Mass. His typographical interests are still strongly reflected in his personal book collection and in the Colgate library's collections of fine printing. He was born in New York City in 1917, is married and the father of three children. He has a master's degree in education from New York University, and his B.S. in L.S. is from Columbia.

Firm but not inflexible in his opinions, ambitious but not self-seeking in his career, meticulous in his own work but never over-demanding of others, Bob Talmadge has proved his librarianship in subordinate jobs at the University of Illinois and the University of Kansas. Late this summer he moves to Tulane University and will soon prove his abilities all over again, as director of libraries there.



Robert L. Talmadge

If Bob's career sounds like something out of a Rover Boys book or a Jack Armstrong radio serial it is simply because the facts read that way. His record is one of hard work and accomplishment followed by merited advancement that has moved, and keeps on moving, with Pavlovian consistency.

ROBERT LOUIS TALMADGE was born in Seattle May 22, 1920. After elementary and high school education in Kansas City, Kans., Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis he attended Kansas City, Kans., Junior College and the University of Kansas, being graduated from

the latter in 1941. A successful career as an undergraduate was quickly followed by a successful career in the Navy. On active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve from June 1941 to October 1945 he was commissioned ensign and naval aviator in April 1942. By the time he was separated from active service as a lieutenant three and a half years later he had won a Distinguished Flying Cross and the Navy's Air Medal. He was promoted to lieutenant commander before his resignation from the Navy in 1955.

His library education includes B.S. in L.S. and M.S. in L.S. (1946 and 1951) degrees from the University of Illinois Library School, and in 1956 he attended the Advanced Seminar for Library Administrators at the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service. His first professional experience was as a cataloger in the University of Illinois Library. Subsequent positions there were as bibliographer and as administrative assistant to the director. He left Illinois in 1953 to go to the University of Kansas as associate director of libraries. Since July 1959 he has been acting director of libraries there.

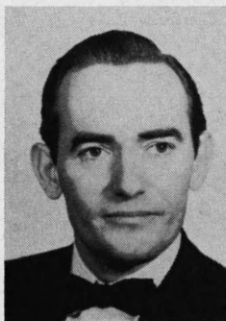
Bob's success at his primary work has been paralleled by equal success in state and national library activities. He was a founder and the first president (1949-50) of Beta Phi Mu. He is active in ALA, ACRL, and in the Library Administration Division and the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA, and was this spring a candidate for ACRL's Board of Directors. He was chairman of the College and Universities Libraries Section of the Kansas Library Association 1957-58.

In 1957-58 he worked with Robert Vosper in a survey sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries of the first ten years of operation of the Farmington Plan. His work with that project was described in an article "The Farmington Plan Survey: An Interim Report" (*CRL*, XIX (1958), 375-83). With Vosper he edited the *Farmington Plan Survey: Final Report* in 1959, and he reported the proceedings of the 1959 Conference on the Farmington Plan for the minutes of the fifty-second meeting of ARL, 1959. He is co-author of *The Alma College Library: A Survey*, 1958, and in 1957 published in the *ALA Bulletin* "Libraries and Museums of Kansas City." His master's thesis topic was "Practices

and Policies of the Reference Departments of Large University Libraries Concerning the Preparation of Bibliographies."

Bob is married and the father of three children. He is active in the Presbyterian church and in the work of the Rotary Club of Lawrence. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors and of Phi Kappa Phi.

WILLIAM R. ESHELMAN, who has been appointed librarian of the Los Angeles State College, has gained all of his professional



Wm. R. Eshelman

library experience at this rapidly growing institution, now one of the largest in California. He became periodicals-reference librarian in the still-forming library in 1951. He was made assistant librarian in 1954, and then served successively as chief of technical services, of reader services, and

of circulation services. On the death of Beverley Caverhill in 1959 he was appointed acting librarian. He has been well prepared by this varied experience and by his assumption of steadily increasing responsibilities to assume the headship.

Mr. Eshelman has been a California resident since 1926, having been born in Oklahoma. His college education was received at the Pasadena Junior College and at Chapman College, from which he earned his A.B. in 1943. An A.M. in English literature was granted by the University of California at Los Angeles. He obtained his B.L.S. from the Berkeley campus of the University. At UCLA he was a reader and teaching assistant in English; at Berkeley he was a research assistant in German.

Editor, printer, and publisher are all titles which Mr. Eshelman can claim. He performed all three functions from 1943 to 1955 in producing, with Kemper Nomland, Jr., *The Illiterati*, a little magazine, and booklets of poetry bearing the imprint of The Untide Press. This year he has assumed the editorship of *The California Librarian*, official journal of the California Library Association.

He has served on the CLA's Committee on Intellectual Freedom and was its chairman in 1957. He is the secretary of the College, University and Research Libraries Section of

the CLA. He has been a member of the Rounce & Coffin Club of Los Angeles since 1947, and was its secretary-treasurer for several years.—*Everett T. Moore.*

Appointments

DONALD G. ALEXIS is reference librarian, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

BARBARA ALTMAN, formerly assistant librarian, John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Boston, is now head of the medical library, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG has been appointed to the gift and exchange section of the acquisitions department, University of California, Los Angeles.

HANS BART has been appointed to the catalog department, University of California, Los Angeles.

A. L. BLOOMFIELD, professor of medicine, emeritus, Stanford University, has been appointed director, historical collection, Lane Medical Library, Stanford University.

WALTER BOTSFORD, formerly secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, is now extension librarian, Idaho State Library.

JAMES R. BOWMAN, has been promoted to the position of head of the monthly checklist section, Library of Congress, and editor of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*. Mr. Bowman was formerly in the English language section where he specialized, for the most part, in the cataloging of documents.

DAVID BRUNTON has been appointed librarian at Elmhurst (Ill.) College, beginning in September.

EDWIN CARPENTER, formerly a staff member of the California Historical Society, is now bibliographer of Western Americana, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

ANNE COOGAN CATLIN has been named assistant in reference at the University of Pittsburgh Library.

GERALD M. COBLE, formerly assistant director, University of Oklahoma Library, is now director, School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma.

MRS. HALLIE LOOMIS CRAYTOR, formerly field supervisor, Cuyahoga County Public Library, Cleveland, is now librarian, East Mississippi Junior College, Scooba.

MRS. ELIZABETH DECHARMS has been appointed librarian of the new Art and Architecture Library, Washington University, St. Louis.

PETER DEMERY, ACRL publications officer, will join the staff of the acquisitions department of the University of Washington Library in September.

JANET DICKSON, formerly head cataloger, Pennsylvania State College Library, is now head, catalog department, Smithsonian Institution Library.

THOMAS G. ENGLISH, JR., formerly a staff member of the University of Nebraska Library, is now head of technical reports cataloging, U. S. Navy Electronics Laboratory Library, San Diego.

RONALD V. GLENS is the new executive secretary of ALA's Reference Services Division. Mr. Glens was formerly general librarian (administrative assistant) at the University of Idaho Library.

JEAN GUASCO, formerly associate librarian and cataloger, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., is now chief librarian.

MRS. LILY HEARN, formerly education librarian, University of Southern California, is now assistant librarian in charge of public services.

MILDRED JAMES, formerly librarian, Pearl River Junior College, Poplarville, Miss., is now head librarian, Arkansas Teachers College, Conway.

PHYLLIS JAYNES, formerly assistant reference librarian, Genesee County Library, Flint, Michigan, is now reference librarian, General Motors Institute, Flint.

M. IRENE JONES, formerly associate librarian, Mooney Memorial Library, University of Tennessee (Medical Units), Memphis, is now librarian.

DEBORAH KING, who retired as head of circulation, University of California, Los Angeles, in 1957, has accepted a part-time position in the Document Library, Stanford University.

JOHN P. McDONALD, formerly assistant director for readers services, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, is now associate director.

JOHN B. McTAGGART, formerly librarian, Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, Berkeley, Calif., is now librarian, Methodist Theological School, Stratford, Ohio.

EDWARD MIGNON has been appointed to the reference and bibliography and inter-library loans sections of the reference department, University of California, Los Angeles.

WALTER L. NECKER, formerly assistant librarian, library branch, Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, Chicago, is now head of the library.

GERALD NEWTON, formerly acquisitions librarian, University of Kansas City Libraries, is now chief of technical services.

MRS. ELIZABETH K. OLMSTEAD, formerly circulation librarian, Wellesley College, is now head of the circulation department, Harvard Medical Library.

CONRAD C. REINING has been appointed head of the Africana section, general reference and bibliography section, Library of Congress. He was formerly with the Special Operations Research Office of American University.

JAMES H. RENZ is acquisitions librarian, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

H. THEODORE RYBERG has been appointed assistant director of the Syracuse University Libraries. Mr. Ryberg goes to his new post from the University of Buffalo, where he has served as assistant director of libraries.

JOHN MURRAY ROSS, formerly assistant music librarian, Queens College, New York, is now in the reference department, University of California, Los Angeles.

MRS. ELIZABETH SCHUG, formerly librarian, Waukegan (Ill.) Public Library, is now research librarian, editorial and research department, Field Enterprises, Chicago.

LUDWIG SICKMANN, lecturer in the University of Cologne Library School, Germany, and vice-secretary of the Working Group on Coordination of Cataloging Principles of the International Federation of Library Associations, will be a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School during the summer session.

MOLLIE THOMPSON is now liaison officer, Commonwealth National Library, and librarian of the Australian Reference Library at the Australian Consulate-General, New York.

ALPHONSE F. TREZZA will become an associate executive director of ALA and executive secretary of its Library Administration Division effective September 6. Mr. Trezza has been executive secretary of the Catholic Library Association and editor of *The Catholic Library World* since 1956.

GERTRUDE E. VOELKER, formerly head of technical services, Iowa State Teachers College, is now acquisitions librarian, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio.

DONALD WASSON, formerly assistant librarian, Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York, is now librarian.

* MRS. GLADYS WILSON, formerly head of the music department, Minneapolis Public Library, is now librarian of Schmitt, Hall and McCreary Company, Minneapolis.

Retirements

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KUHLMAN, retiring this month as director of Joint University Libraries (serving Vanderbilt University and



A. F. Kuhlman

Scarritt and George Peabody Colleges) is a man of stature in his profession and to him college and university librarians owe much.

The first editor of *CRL*, Dr. Kuhlman said in 1939: "The ACRL can become the hope of our profession . . . but only if we have a vital and vigorous pro-

gram in which a large membership participates." There were then about eight hundred members of the organization, and this high figure was attributed to the membership campaigns held in connection with reorganization—turning the College and Reference Section of ALA into the Association of College and Reference Libraries. This reorganization, begun in 1936—the year Frederick Kuhlman came to Nashville and Joint University Libraries—was an accomplished fact in 1938, and Dr. Kuhlman was appointed to edit the new association's journal, the first devoted to college and university libraries. In December 1939 the first issue of *CRL* was published.

For three years Dr. Kuhlman kept the struggling journal on its feet, at the same time working to strengthen and support the fledgling association and to promote the profession to its proper position in the library world. Such endeavor meant long hours of unceasing effort and a preoccupation with the broad potentials of the new association as well as the minutia of editorship. All this, and the responsibility of running his own library for the first time—and it is one of the large university libraries of the South—would have bewildered a lesser man, but Frederick Kuhlman took it all in his stride, while on the side he served on the ALA Council (1932-36); as chairman of the Committee on Public Documents (1932-36) and editor of its pa-

pers (1933-36); as chairman of the Steering Committee of the University and Reference Librarian's Round Table (1938); chairman and editor of *College and University Library Service—Trends, Standards, Appraisals, Problems* (1938); and chairman of the College and Reference Librarians' Committee on Publications (1939-41)!

It is hardly necessary to point out that today ACRL has verified Dr. Kuhlman's words as to its being the hope of the profession and that *CRL* is recognized as worthy of comparison with any publication of any profession. The approximately eight thousand association members are greatly in the debt of the ACRL pioneers who worked so long and hard to develop the "vital and vigorous" program needed, and foremost among these men stands Dr. Kuhlman, with his infinite capacity for organization, clear and forward thinking, painstaking work, and unquenchable enthusiasm for libraries and librarianship.

Dr. Kuhlman has always worked hard and at more than one job at a time. He received his B.S. degree in 1916 from Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois, and immediately plunged into wartime social work for the YMCA, the Illinois War Recreation Board, and the American Red Cross, serving as morale officer in the United States Army in 1918-19. In 1920 he returned to the academic atmosphere as an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Missouri, meanwhile working toward and receiving a master's degree from Chicago in 1922. In 1924 he became associate professor at Missouri, and held this post until 1929. During these nine years of professorship, Frederick Kuhlman was carrying out his academic assignment, getting a master's degree, making surveys and writing the reports (*Social Survey of City of Jackson, Tennessee*, 1920; *Paroles and Pardons, Missouri Crime Survey*, 1926); writing *A Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice*, 1929; serving on various boards, conferences, and surveys related to his work in sociology; and obtaining his Ph.D. degree.

Sometime during that period from 1920 to 1929, his interests were intrigued by the field of librarianship, and after receiving

the Ph.D. degree from Chicago in 1929, he became the associate director of the University of Chicago Libraries. This appointment was made upon the recommendation of the social science division of the University of Chicago following his work in fifteen research libraries for the Social Science Research Council. All the boundless energy and ability to become steeped in his subject were now to be directed toward libraries. His activities during those first years in library work have already been noted.

After his stint of editorship for *CRL* was over in 1941, he put his social science-survey know-how into library surveys. In 1940 he was the co-author of *A Survey of the University of Florida Library* (for ALA) and *A Survey of the University of Mississippi Library*. He directed the North Texas Regional Libraries Survey (1943); Survey of Four St. Paul College Libraries, 1952; and the Survey of Seven Libraries of Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges, 1958.

Meanwhile, another facet of his professional ability came to the fore. In 1949 he began doing building consultant work. The impressive list of his library-building clients includes Texas Christian University, 1949; Mississippi State College, 1949-50; Southwestern Memphis, 1950-51; Tennessee State Library and Archives Building, 1950-51; Jackson (Mississippi) State College, 1957-58;

Florence State College in Alabama, and Auburn University in 1959-60.

Always concerned with research (JUL has been a member of the Association of Research Libraries since 1945), Dr. Kuhlman in 1944 took part in the Conference of Graduate Deans and Librarians on Development of Library Resources and Graduate Work in Cooperative University Centers of the South, serving as joint chairman and editor of the *Proceedings*. In 1942 he had written *The Development of University Centers in the South*. In 1956 a new research association, the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, was formed, and Dr. Kuhlman was elected its first chairman "in recognition," say the minutes, "of his outstanding contributions to research leadership in the Southeast and in the United States."

Merely listing the details of his career cannot begin to convey the magnitude of the work he has turned out. A recital of offices held and committees served cannot do more than hint at the tremendous contribution he has made to librarianship.

He is now retiring from a post he has filled for twenty-five years, but it is unthinkable that he could ever retire from interest in and concern with his chosen profession.—*William H. Jesse.*

Necrology

The library career of HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG, best known to many by his initials, HML, began when he took a position as page in the public library of his home town, Dayton, in the late 1880's. It continued when he served as a student assistant at Harvard under Justin Winsor. He graduated from Harvard in 1896, after three years study, with a *magna cum laude*, and instead of remaining at Harvard as he might well have done, accepted a position under Dr. John Shaw Billings in the newly established New York Public Library. In the years that followed, aided in no small way by HML, that library became one of the largest and by far the most used library in the country. Although he had many opportunities to change

base and to become the head of other important libraries, he stayed put until retirement age.

After an assignment in charge of manuscripts in the Lenox part of the Library, he was appointed assistant to Dr. Billings and came under the influence of that stimulating but somewhat brusque soldier, doctor, and librarian, and worked with him closely until Billings' death in 1913.

In 1908 Lydenberg became chief of the reference department of the Library, but long before that he had begun his work of building up and rounding out the Library's collections, which was to become his greatest single contribution to his library and, indirectly, to his profession. There have been

great book collectors at one time or another in each of our great libraries from the Library of Congress on down. Without them the libraries could not have become great; but the results of Harry Lydenberg's never ceasing struggle during a period of a generation and a half to improve the New York Public Library collection have never been equaled for persistency, consistency, brilliancy, and ingenuity, and as a result, in the fields the Library had chosen to cover, it became and remains the best rounded and complete to be found anywhere.

The collections of the reference department of the New York Public Library are Mr. Lydenberg's greatest monument, but his other contributions to his profession and his influence on it and the scholarly world go much farther afield. He was responsible for one of the first, if not the first, photostat installations in a library, and was an important cog in the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, which did so much a generation ago to reorient library collections and research methods. He was the authority among his library colleagues on the care and repair of books, and his volume with that title, written in collaboration with John Archer, is still the standard manual on that important topic. He was the first librarian to comprehend fully and then to do something about what is in many ways, if the long view is taken, our greatest problem: the disintegration of the paper on which library holdings are printed. The experiments conducted under his supervision on the preservation of newspapers during the first World War; his pamphlet entitled *Paper or Sawdust*; and his sponsorship of the study of paper preservation made by the Bureau of Standards, as well as his later promotion of microfilm, were only a few of his efforts in this important field.

HML was a historian of note. His monumental history of the New York Public Library, published in 1923, is a model for library histories, and his editing of the *Archibald Robertson Diaries and Sketches in America, 1762 to 1780*, published in 1930, is a work that would have done great credit to any professional historian.

Lydenberg's interest in fine printing and his promotion of it in the printing office of the New York Public Library set a useful example for other libraries and elsewhere in

that field. His many painstaking research projects carried on year after year in connection with the reference problems referred to him, the results of which were published in the Library's *Bulletin*, are models of their kind. His contributions to the *New York Public Library Bulletin* cover a period of sixty years, and did more than any other one factor in making that bulletin one of America's great bibliographical enterprises.

Few now remember Lydenberg's part in developing the classification scheme of the New York Public Library, which is one of the few classifications developed not on a theoretical basis but for a particular library to fit a particular situation, and which is a classification which has served its purpose well. Few may remember his contributions to the subject-heading list used in his library, although it is an important part of the Library's operation today. The New York Public Library catalog, with all its faults, is still one of the most useful ones to be found anywhere, and no one has a greater claim to credit in this connection than he had. Few now remember the painstaking indexing of some thousands of different periodical titles that he carried on for over a generation, alone for most of that period, which placed nearly a million cards under special names, places, and subjects in the catalog and which do so much to make that catalog uniquely useful.

Space is not available to record in detail HML's teaching of library history at Columbia, the valuable contributions he made to the Century Association and the American Philosophical Society; the part that he played in surveys of the library of the University of Pennsylvania and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; his presidency of ALA, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the New York Library Club; his part in founding the Association of Research Libraries; or his influence on scores and scores of young men and women who worked under his direction in the New York Public Library or came under his influence elsewhere. He was an able administrator, although he had no special interest in library administration for the sake of administration.

Lydenberg was always fearful of staying on the job after age had impaired his effectiveness, and insisted on retiring long before that time came. He resigned from the New

York Public Library in 1941 after forty-five years of service, but his career was far from ended. He was recalled to his profession before he had found a new home to which to retire, and became the director of the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin in Mexico City, which he organized and established successfully, and which was the first of what has become a long series of American libraries in parts of the world where libraries were still underdeveloped.

This task completed, he became director of the International Relations Office of the ALA, and then, well after his seventieth birthday, he joined the Library of Congress mission sent abroad to acquire for American libraries European books, particularly German publications, not then available in the United States due to the war. On this strenuous assignment he did more than his share and wore down the other members of the mission who were half his age. Returning to the United States, he arrived in Washington one evening, and the next morning walked the three or four miles to the International Relations Office at the Library of Congress before opening time, while the other members of the mission were looking for a place to recuperate from their strenuous efforts.

HML was a slight, wiry man with almost fabulous strength and endurance. He kept fit physically by working in his much loved

garden and walking. He never seemed to be in a hurry, but he never spared himself. His persistent desire not to stay on the job past his prime brought about his final retirement from active library work in 1947, although he continued his researches, notably his study of *Crossing the Line* which was finally published in 1957. He moved to Greensboro, North Carolina, where he was within walking distance of the library of the Woman's College of North Carolina. He felt that he could not be without a good library at hand, and this particular library had the added advantage of being presided over by Charles Adams, a former colleague at the New York Public Library.

Mr. and Mrs. Lydenberg stayed in Greensboro until, as age took its toll, with his usual acumen and competence, they moved for the last time to Westerville, Ohio, in order to be next door to his daughter and her doctor husband. Harry Lydenberg died in April 1960, after a long and painful illness.

Harry Lydenberg was a truly great, all-around librarian, and in addition was a great man and one who, in spite of his quiet, unassuming, and almost austere manner, had an unusual number of library colleagues, scholars, and book collectors throughout the land who were proud to think of him as their friend and who mourn his loss.—*Keyes D. Metcalf.*

Research Information Solicited

Academic librarians are urged to report any current investigations that may be suitable for inclusion in *Library Research in Progress*. In addition to publicizing more formal research projects, this publication lists surveys, management studies, and other types of library self-study. Investigations in progress on or after January 1, 1960 are eligible for inclusion even though they may already have been completed. *Library Research in Progress* aims to be a continuing record of library studies as well as a clearinghouse of research information. Forms for reporting projects may be obtained from the editor at the Library Services Branch, Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C.

We Point with Pride: A Message from ACRL's President

ACRL begins in 1960/61 a new decade of activity. Such a time often provokes a glance back at the road we have just traveled and urges a look to what our future course may be.



Edmon Low

The most important development for ACRL during the fifties was the reorganization of ALA itself which in turn caused the reorganization of all its then constituent divisions and the creation of others. Time alone will show how wise we were in this action. At present, in spite of various difficulties of ACRL in adjusting to its new role, it seems to have been a good move and many believe we have a stronger national organization than we should ultimately have had otherwise.

During this decade ACRL can certainly be proud of, among many things, the continued publication of *CRL*. This periodical, under the able guidance of Maury Tauber and his excellent editorial staff, has been characterized by lucid writing, a most attractive format, and the selection of material well suited to the needs and interests of our membership. It has been a potent force in promoting a professional attitude on the part of the members and is a publication which we can with pride call to the attention of people both within and outside the library profession. We hope it continues to represent us as well through the coming decade.

Much of the work of ACRL is carried on by committees. Possibly the most notable activity in this field has been done by the Committee on Grants. For the past several years, through the generosity of donors, particularly the United States Steel Foundation, it has been possible for ACRL to make grants to aid libraries in private colleges and universities, thereby not only improving

the libraries themselves but also calling the attention of college administrators in a most pertinent way to the needs of their libraries. ACRL owes a debt of gratitude to Humphrey Bousfield, Arthur Hamlin, Dorothy Crosland, Ed Heintz, and others who have served on this committee for their work in securing grants. The continuation of them on an expanded scale for the coming year, with more donors participating than ever before, augurs well for the future of this program. These new standards have already been distributed widely. We must now work to implement them in every way and, eventually, to raise them to an even higher level.

The Committee on Standards, under the chairmanship of Felix Hirsch, is another with a record of solid achievement. The formulation of standards for both junior college and college libraries has established guideposts for their development which will have a beneficial and lasting effect.

The Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations is making initial contacts with these organizations. With its dinner meeting with the heads of these in Washington last summer, it opened avenues of contact which are leading to identification of mutual problems and to an opportunity for working together almost unlimited in extent. In fact, all committees, whether concerned with the organizational aspects of the division or with bibliothecal or other activities, have worked most faithfully and the membership of ACRL is indebted to them.

The various sections also have been active: the University Libraries Section with its study, under the direction of Arthur McAnally, of academic status of librarians; the recently formed Rare Books Section which sponsored the successful Rare Books Conference last year at the University of Virginia and is now planning another at Oberlin next summer; and the Subject Specialists Section with its enthusiastic assumption of a broadened field of operation and with its creation of sub-sections on art and on political science.

These activities, which are only a part of the total are mentioned to indicate the work (the extent of which is often not recognized even by its own members) now being carried on by the association.

The association has its critics, particularly those who have been dissatisfied with its relationship to the remainder of ALA organization and of the role assigned to ACRL. ACRL's activities themselves would seem to disprove these accusations in a large part. However, as most members probably believe that there is still room for improvement in one way or another, I have some suggestions of goals toward which the association might well strive in addition to continuing much good work already started.

Most of the libraries with membership in ACRL—that is, the college and university libraries—operate as a unit of a larger organization, the college or university as a whole. I think that ACRL, as an official body, has not assumed as much responsibility as it should in examining the relationship of the library to its parent body and to the outside organizations and movements in higher education which affect colleges and universities as a whole and, less directly, their libraries. In the first sphere, the consideration of academic status is a start, but this study only gathered information—no recommendation or policy has been formulated. There remains the whole question of library support, involving salaries of librarians, extent of bookstock needed, and amount of support in relation to total resources of the institution. I am not thinking so much of further studies, although unquestionably more exact information is needed, but rather of specific recommendations and of actively calling to the attention of the administrators involved various shortcomings as they appear. Again, our standards are a start in this direction.

Similarly, the Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations is a start with outside agencies, but so far only a start. And as yet we have not done anything in the governmental field and this, I believe, is the area of most immediate importance.

We hear much about federal aid to education and, more recently, of aid to higher education as the situation of colleges and uni-

versities becomes increasingly desperate and is brought more often to public attention. Some aid is already forthcoming—scholarships under the National Defense Education Act, for instance—and more is proposed, such as loans or grants-in-aid for buildings and equipment. As yet there seems to be little sentiment for aid to the general operating budgets as such, but rather for specific items or in certain areas of activity.

It is my belief that an excellent case can and should be made at this time for aid to college and university libraries in acquiring books and related materials. The constantly rising cost of such materials, particularly periodicals and books in the field of the natural sciences, is placing an ever increasing strain on library budgets of all sizes. The emphasis in the last few years on the sciences and expanded research in this field make the problem still more acute. Every library needs more books. In this way, and for a relatively small amount, material assistance could be given to the total educational effort in higher education and to research, both so important today for national defense.

I should like for ACRL to make a definite proposal in this regard. Next January is the beginning of a new Congress under a new administration. Elections will be over then, for the time being, and it will be a good time to propose new legislation with a chance of having it considered. But, because our libraries are units of larger organizations, it would be desirable for such legislation to have the support not only of our own association and that of ALA as a whole but also of the presidents and administrators of our institutions and of other professional organizations, such as the Association of American Colleges. To achieve cooperation on such a broad front is no easy task and will require much effort and patience on the part of many. But it is in such areas as this where the particular mission of ACRL lies and where it is our responsibility to speak for ALA as a whole. This is a most difficult role, and each ACRL member should feel it his obligation to share his ideas in developing an effective program. If this be done, ACRL will have a program which will test the mettle of us all and one to which we can all point with added pride.—*Edmon Low, ACRL President.*

ACRL Board at Montreal

BRIEF OF MINUTES

JUNE 20

Present: President Wyman W. Parker, Vice-President Edmon Low, Past President Lewis Branscomb; Elmer M. Grieder, Ralph H. Hopp, Lottie M. Skidmore, H. Dean Stallings, Laurence E. Tomlinson, Katherine Walker, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Jackson E. Towne, Walter W. Wright, Helen M. Brown, Richard Chapin, Morrison C. Haviland, Ruth M. Heiss, Helen Mitchell, George S. Bonn, Catherine Cardew, Ralph W. McComb, Donald E. Thompson, Fritz Veit, Richard Harwell, Flora B. Ludington, H. Vail Deale, Robert B. Downs, Felix E. Hirsch, Robert W. Orr, Ruth K. Porritt.

President Parker called the meeting to order at 10:15 Monday morning, June 20. He noted that his report as president and Mr. Harwell's report as executive secretary would be made to the membership meeting.

Mr. Downs made an informative report on the two library projects in Burma. He emphasized the success with which Paul Bixler has directed the project at the University of Rangoon and the rapidity with which Jay Daily, the library adviser at the University of Mandalay, has organized the library there. The conduct of the projects was commended by Mr. Branscomb. Mr. Grieder suggested that a by-product of the work of ACRL's committee might be a compilation of procedures for the work of foreign library projects.

Miss Walker reported the tally of the votes in the ACRL and section elections (the winners are reported elsewhere in this issue of *CRL*).

Mr. Branscomb reported as ACRL's representative to ALA's Program Evaluation and Budget Committee. He emphasized the exigencies that PEBCO faced in creating an ALA budget for 1961 in the face of rising costs, expanding programs, and limited income. He reported that the ALA basic budget was increased by about 7.9 per cent, the divisional budgets decreased by about 13.5 per cent, the budget for divisional periodicals increased by about 1.6 per cent, the budget for ALA committees decreased by

about 7.4 per cent. As probable factors necessitating the reductions in division budgets he cited over-all emphasis by PEBCO on recruiting and membership promotion and the necessity for added items in the basic ALA budget. He reported that the ACRL's requested budget for this year was \$3343, considerably under its 1959/60 budget of \$4647, but that the amount allotted by PEBCO is only \$1647. He reported also that the budget for *CRL* was reduced from a request of \$24,806 to \$21,782. He noted that the ACRL budget is down 64 per cent from its 1959/60 figure.

Considerable discussion by the Board followed Mr. Branscomb's report. Mr. Parker characterized it as "disheartening" and questioned whether or not the developments represented by it are a move toward fuller centralization of activities in ALA. Mr. Harwell assured the Board that *CRL* could be carried on despite the reductions in the budget. Mr. Orr remarked that other ALA programs must not be permitted to vitiate the divisional budgets. Mr. Grieder reinforced his remarks but noted that we must not judge prematurely between the importance of over-all ALA activities and divisional activities. He stressed that we would need to exercise vigilance to see that divisional programs were not dangerously de-emphasized. Mr. Low affirmed that ACRL should register its concern with the executive director of ALA. He was strongly reinforced in this opinion by Mr. Tomlinson. Miss Ludington reminded the Board that, despite its imperfections, budgeting by PEBCO is a distinct improvement over former methods of ALA budgeting. The Board concluded its discussion of Mr. Branscomb's report with the adoption of a motion by Mr. Grieder:

That the budget committee be instructed by the Board to take cognizance that in the ALA budget just approved the budget of ACRL along with those of other divisions was cut and that this might be evidence of a trend toward strengthening other ALA activities at the expense of division activities; and, therefore, to study this matter and bring in recommendations at Midwinter to pre-

vent reoccurrence of budgeting that might lead us in such a direction.

Miss Heiss reported briefly on the work of the Subject Specialists Section, particularly the effective work now being carried on by its sub-sections.

Mr. Low distributed copies of his proposal for federal aid for book collections in college and university libraries. After a few general remarks by him, detailed discussion of it was postponed until the second meeting of the Board.

JUNE 21

Present: President Wyman W. Parker, Vice-President Edmon Low, Past President Lewis Branscomb; Elmer M. Grieder, Neal Harlow, Herbert T. F. Cahoon, Ralph H. Hopp, Lottie M. Skidmore, H. Dean Stallings, Laurence E. Tomlinson, Katherine Walker, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Jackson E. Towne, Walter W. Wright, J. Richard Blanchard, Helen M. Brown, Richard Chapin, Morrison C. Haviland, Helen Mitchell, Catherine Cardew, Frederick Goff, Ralph W. McComb, Donald E. Thompson, Fritz Veit, Richard Harwell, H. Vail Deale, Mary D. Herrick, Felix E. Hirsch, Robert W. Orr, Ruth K. Porritt, Flora B. Ludington, Keyes D. Metcalf, Mrs. Margaret K. Toth.

The second meeting was called to order by President Parker at 10:15 Tuesday morning, June 21.

Mr. Orr reported for the Committee on Organization. The committee recommended that ACRL sections should be flexible in their structure, that sub-sections might be formed on the recommendation of a section and approval by the ACRL Board, that sections are free to form committees but that the terms of committee members should conform with the practices of ACRL committees and that their formation should be reported to the ACRL Board. The committee recommended that ACRL chapters already constituted continue and that appropriate sections in state organizations be permitted to designate themselves as ACRL chapters simply by vote of their own membership and reporting to ACRL, if the state organization is itself a chapter of ALA. It recommended the abolition of the ACRL committee known

as State Representatives. It requested the combination of the present *ad hoc* Committee on Organization, the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws into a standing Committee on Organization. The recommendations of the committee were approved.

Mr. Orr also reported for the Grants Committee. He commended especially the work of Edward C. Heintz during the year.

Mr. Parker reported that Mr. Ellsworth had requested the continuation of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Relation of the Law Library with the General Library of a University until work now pending can be completed. The continuation was authorized.

Mr. Deale reported on National Library Week, summarizing in his report the returns of a questionnaire sent to college and university librarians. Mr. Hirsch reported the publication of the completed junior college library standards.

Miss Ludington reported for ACRL's joint committee with the Association of American Colleges and emphasized the desirability of work of this sort as a means of maintaining advantageous relations with college administrators. Mr. Metcalf summarized his work on his project for the compilation of a definitive book on college and university library buildings.

Discussion on Mr. Low's proposal for federal aid was reopened. Although some reservations were expressed concerning the desirability of federal aid, his proposal met generally enthusiastic approval. The Board voted to endorse the concept of the proposal and authorized Mr. Low to act in its behalf concerning it.

Miss Porritt reported for the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws and received Board approval of amendments necessary to bring the governing documents of ACRL in line with the ALA constitution.

Duplicated reports were available from the editor of ACRL Monographs, the editor of *CRL*, and the ACRL Publications Officer. Mrs. Toth reported briefly for the ACRL Microcard Series. Reports were received from the ACRL sections.

In response to a request which grew out of a meeting of librarians in the Boston area, Miss Brown reported the general unrest and concern of the librarians there with the organizational structure of ACRL within ALA.

She stated that these librarians feel a need for an organization in which all areas of concern to academic librarians may be worked with by academic librarians themselves as a unit. Mr. Chapin reinforced her statement with the report that it was equally a summary of the feeling of the steering committee of the University Libraries Section.

Mr. Harwell initiated discussion on a proposal that there be appointed a committee to work with the Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities. There was feeling that the Board did not have before it

sufficient background to warrant a decision in the matter. Further consideration of the question was, therefore, deferred.

Mr. Grieder had been asked by Mr. Parker to serve as a committee of one to consider the preparation of a statement on intellectual freedom in response to a request from ALA. Mr. Grieder reported that because of the diversity of institutional loyalties represented in the membership of ACRL it would be extremely difficult for the Board to compose a representative statement. His recommendation that the Board not issue a formal statement was adopted.

Building Information Wanted

Under a grant from the Council on Library Resources to ACRL and the Association of Research Libraries, I shall be engaged during the next four years in preparing a book on the planning of college, university, and research library buildings. A strong advisory committee is assisting me. I plan to talk with many librarians and to visit many new library buildings, but in addition I should like to invite readers of this journal to help by sending to me frank comments on blunders in library architecture that have come to their attention. I am particularly interested in buildings that have been constructed during the past fifteen years. Did special problems arise in dealing with the architects? What features have caused trouble? Are there faulty spatial relationships? Has the building proved to be too large or too small? Is the site selected unsatisfactory? Have difficulties arisen with furniture and equipment, air conditioning systems or lighting? Are service facilities inadequate? Has the building been too noisy? Are the arrangements for vertical and horizontal circulation as they should be? Has the style of architecture caused trouble? Was the cost of construction higher than anticipated? If you were able to begin again, what changes in your own dealing with the problems would you make? Did you receive too much or too little help in planning from the administrative officers of your institution, your academic staff and your students? Were there other problems than those listed above on which you would have found outside help in print or in other forms useful?

One reason for broadcasting an appeal for criticism in this way is that librarians who have shared in responsibility for planning a building may naturally be reluctant to call attention to its faults. Members of the staff who were not involved in planning may be more outspoken critics of architectural mistakes.

Comments will be regarded as strictly confidential if their author so desires, and no one will be quoted unless he specifically authorizes me to do so. I should be grateful to anyone who is willing to let me have the benefit of his experience, and in that way be useful to others who are now or will in the years ahead be facing building problems.—*Keyes D. Metcalf, 68 Fairmont St., Belmont, Mass.*

College and University Library Statistics

THE ANNUAL COMPILATION of college and university library statistics formerly conducted through ALA and published in *CRL* will be handled in the future by the Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. John Carson Rather, specialist for college and research libraries in the Library Services Branch of the Office of Education, will be in immediate charge of the work. He will be assisted by the research and statistical staffs of the Library Services Branch and of the Education Statistics Branch of the Office.

Forms for use in reporting statistics will this year be received by individual libraries from the Library Services Branch of the USOE, not from ACRL or ALA's Library Administration Division. It is expected that a detailed description of this year's survey will appear in an article by Rather in the September *CRL*. The following is the statement by Roy M. Hall, assistant commissioner for research of the USOE, and John Lorenz, director of the Library Services Branch, announcing the new plans for collecting the statistics:

"This fall the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will initiate a series of annual surveys of libraries in institutions of higher education. In doing so, the Office takes a major step toward its goal of furnishing current data on all types of libraries. Public library statistics have been issued annually since 1945. The first annual survey of school libraries (using sampling techniques) was undertaken early this year. Thus the compilation of academic library statistics will complete the series of annual reports on the status of three basic types of libraries.

"Plans for this survey were developed by the Library Services Branch, Office of Education, in close cooperation with officers and committee members of ACRL and the Library Administration Division. Coordination was essential since this OE survey will replace the annual statistics published in the January issue of *CRL*. Discussions of the changes in content and procedure were ini-

tiated by Frank L. Schick within the OE and by Hazel B. Timmerman and Richard Harwell within ALA. Meetings of representatives of the Library Services Branch with the ALA committees and groups concerned culminated in favorable action by the ACRL Executive Board and the LAD Statistics Committee for College and University Libraries at the 1959 ALA Midwinter Meeting.

"The survey will be conducted by John Carson Rather, specialist for college and research libraries, with the assistance of the research and statistical staff of the Library Services Branch and the OE Educational Statistics Branch.

"The questionnaire to be used covers the same areas as the *CRL* statistics: collections, staff, expenditures, and salaries. Changes in arrangement and wording of some questions follow the original intent of the former survey. One entirely new question is designed to determine the number of budgeted professional positions vacant on September 1, 1960. It is planned to issue the findings of the survey in two parts. The first report will list data of individual institutions arranged by state: totals will be given for all categories of information. The second report will present analytical summaries of the data grouped by type of institution and control, and by size of enrollment and control. These tables will give ranges and medians.

"The first report is scheduled for release in January 1961; the second in April. Copies of both reports will be mailed to all participating college and university libraries. Individual copies will also be available on request to the Publications Inquiry Unit of the Office of Education or the Library Services Branch.

"The goal of the Library Services Branch will be to maintain the usefulness of the *CRL* statistics while at the same time providing detailed analysis of the annual data. It is hoped that the results will be a significant contribution to college and university administration and to academic libraries and librarianship."

New ACRL Officers and Appointments

RALPH E. ELLSWORTH is the new vice-president and president-elect of ACRL. In an election which commanded both an unprecedentedly large vote and a record percentage of ACRL members voting he defeated Arthur Hamlin, librarian of the University of Cincinnati and former executive secretary of ACRL, to gain the principal office of the association for a second time.



Ralph E. Ellsworth

Ellsworth is director of libraries of the University of Colorado. For the last two years he has served as chairman of ACRL's special committee to investigate the relationship between the law libraries and the general libraries in universities. He is chairman of the Committee on Resources of RTSD and a member of the ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom. He was president of ACRL in 1951/52 and chairman of its University Libraries Section in 1953. Formerly librarian at the University of Iowa, he was president of the University of Iowa chapter of the AAUP in 1945. In 1954/55 he was chairman of the board of the Midwest Inter-Library Center. Particularly well known as a consultant on library buildings, he is the co-author of *Modular Planning for College and Small University Libraries* and the author of articles in various professional journals. His "Consultants for College and University Library Building Planning" appears in this issue of *CRL*.

In the 1960 election 4,078 of 7,285 eligible voters returned ballots. This count is more than five hundred more than the previous high vote in the association and represents 56 per cent of its membership as actual voters.

DIRECTORS

In the two contests for posts as directors-at-large, 1960-63, Flora Belle Ludington, librarian of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., defeated Douglas W. Bryant,



Lucile M. Morsch



Flora B. Ludington

associate director of the Harvard University Library; and Lucile M. Morsch, deputy chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, bested Robert L. Talmadge, associate director of libraries of the University of Kansas. Both Miss Ludington and Miss Morsch are past-presidents of ALA. As ACRL directors they succeeded Elizabeth Findley and Elmer Grieder.

In the ALA election for Council members, Dorothy Margaret Drake, librarian at Scripps College, Claremont, Calif., defeated William H. Jesse, director of libraries at the University of Tennessee, in the pairing on the ballot for which nominations had been made by ACRL's Nominating Committee. As a member of the ALA Council nominated by ACRL, Miss Drake will serve on the ACRL Board of Directors.

SECTION OFFICERS

Esther M. Hile was elected vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the College Libraries Section, and H. Vail Deale is the winner in the election for secretary of the section. They succeed Morrison C. Haviland and Victoria Hargrave. Defeated candidates were Luella R. Pollock and Warren F. Tracy.

James O. Wallace, librarian of San Antonio College, San Antonio, Tex., was opposed as a candidate for the vice-chairmanship of the Junior College Libraries Section. The new secretary of the section is Virginia Clark of Wright Junior College, Chicago. She won over Peggy Ann McCully. Wallace succeeds Catherine Cardew. Miss Clark suc-

ceeds Mrs. Helen Abel Brown.

The new vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the Rare Books Section is Mrs. Frances J. Brewer, chief of the gifts and rare books division of the Detroit Public Library. The new secretary is William H. Runge, acting curator of rare books at the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia. They succeed Frederick Goff and Tyrus Harmsen. Defeated candidates in this election were Wilbur J. Smith and George H. Healey.

The Subject Specialists Section elected Irene Zimmerman of the University of Florida Libraries vice-chairman and chairman-elect over Janet M. Rigney. Miss Zimmerman succeeds George Bonn. Frank N. Jones continues as secretary of the section.

Helen Wahoski, librarian of Wisconsin State College, Oshkosh, was elected secretary and chairman-elect of the Teacher Education Libraries Section. She defeated Mrs. Maud Merritt Cook Bentrup and succeeds Fritz Veit.

John H. Ottemiller, associate university librarian of Yale University, defeated Giles F. Shepherd, Jr., for the vice-chairmanship of the University Libraries Section. He succeeds Ralph McComb. Ruth Ringo continues as secretary of this section.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The new chairman of the Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations is Miss Lorena A. Garloch, librarian of the University of Pittsburgh. New members of the committee are Edward Heiliger and Stanley L. West.

The Committee on Conference Programs, which will devise the ACRL program for the Cleveland Conference in 1961, includes Frederick L. Taft, director of libraries of the Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, as chairman and Kenneth Fagerhaugh, Richard K. Gardner, Mrs. Helen S. Moffitt, Miss Eleanor M. Peterson, and Miss Eileen Thornton.

James H. Richards, librarian of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., succeeds Miss Ruth K. Porritt as chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws. Added to the committee to replace members whose terms have expired are Miss Sarah R. Reed and Miss Josephine M. Tharpe.

Robert W. Orr, director of the Iowa State University Library, Ames, has accepted re-

appointment as chairman of the Committee on Grants. Humphrey G. Bousfield will work with this group as a special consultant. Appointed as replacements in it are Miss Lois E. Engleman, Giles F. Shepherd, Richard W. Morin, and Miss Flora B. Ludington.

H. Vail Deale, chairman of this year's Committee on National Library Week, will serve as a member of the 1960/61 committee, the only carry-over in its personnel. Chairman of this year's committee is LeMoyné W. Anderson, director of libraries at Colorado State University, Fort Collins. Other members of the committee are Sister M. Claudia and Lee Zimmerman.

The new Nominating Committee has as its chairman Melvin J. Voigt, director of the Kansas State University Library, Manhattan. Other members are Miss Katherine Walker, chairman of the committee in 1959/60; George S. Bonn, Clyde H. Cantrell, Walfred Erickson, and Wyllis E. Wright.

William B. Ready, librarian of Marquette University, Milwaukee, succeeds W. Porter Kellam as chairman of the Publications Committee. The only new appointment to this group is that of Eugene P. Watson.

Felix E. Hirsch, librarian of Trenton State College, Trenton, N. J., continues as chairman of the Committee on Standards. Mrs. Helen Everett is the new appointee.

Membership on the Budget Committee is all ex-officio. Wyman W. Parker is chairman for 1960/61. The membership of the Advisory Committee To Administer the Rangoon Project remains as before.

The membership of the ACRL/ARL Advisory Committee for the Metcalf Project (for the production by Keyes D. Metcalf of a definitive volume on library buildings) is expected to remain stable throughout the four years of the project. It was appointed during the last year after the usual time for committee appointments and includes Ralph E. Ellsworth, William H. Jesse, Stephen A. McCarthy, Frank B. Rogers, Miss Eileen Thornton, Frederick H. Wagman, and Curtis Bradford.

Warren Kuhn is the new appointee to the AAC/ACRL Joint Committee To Consider the Problems of College Libraries. Richard E. Chapin continues to serve as the ACRL representative on the AASL-ACRL-DAVI Joint Committee on Mutual Interests in the Audio-Visual Field.

"As Long As We Both Shall Live"

(Continued from page 296)

to suppose that I chose) because I think that it is going to help, or comfort, or improve, or amuse, or delight. At the very least, I should know, after a time, whether or not it has met my expectations—and why. To discover this is neither to praise or to damn the book: if the two did not match, it may have been my expectations that were out of line, and not the book.

But, says the newly-wed, this is too personal an experience to be discussed. Quite possibly he may carefully avoid examining his own real feelings in the matter. I have no wish to set up as a marital-relations counselor; but, in the case of the reading, I am certain that it *must* be discussed: first in soliloquy; then among friends; and finally with the critic. It is my expectations that are important. If I am consistently satisfied, I am expecting too little, and must raise my standards; if I am consistently disappointed, I am expecting too much, and must come down from my pedestal; if I am consistently bored, I have no expectations, and must set about developing some if I do not intend to become a worthless misfit in the world of books. What is reasonable to expect I determine from my own reading experiences and from the comparison of my expectations with those of others.

The librarian's job is not customarily thought of as embracing the function of critic. The critic is supposed to evaluate; the librarian, to provide, describe, perhaps (if invited) to prescribe, and disseminate. Perhaps the average librarian's reluctance to pronounce judgments (especially, adverse), amounting almost to an occupational disease, is really a nice regard for proper professional boundaries. But, in actual fact, many of our professional activities are, to a considerable extent, critical—no matter how long and

loudly we protest our utmost impartiality: cataloging and classification, for example; or the weeding-out of material; or, the most obvious and basic critical judgment of all, selection. The historical development of publishing and library service has carried us over, willy-nilly, into the critic's province; and we are apt to do a better job if we play our part in evaluation in a conscious and conscientious, rather than self-deceptive, manner.

I am unable to understand or sympathize with the false modesty which leads most of us to disparage and conceal our own critical viewpoints because they are amateurish, personal, and prejudiced. All of the most important decisions we make in a lifetime are matters of amateurish, personal, and prejudiced judgment: vocation, religious and political affiliations, marriage and friendships, etc. We make little or no attempt to hide the opinions which these reflect, nor do we feel any need, for the most part, to defend them or excuse them. Why should it suddenly become so different when we are confronted with art, in any of its forms, or philosophy? Is it because we confuse critical opinion with dictum? To say that *I* like a certain book is not to say that I recommend it indiscriminately to others, or that I predict it will prove to be immortal, or even that I consider it intrinsically better than other books of similar sort and purpose. Even though every practising, professional critic declares an opposite reaction, my pronouncement remains valid within the range in which I have projected it—provided I have taken the pains to say *why* I find it so. "My reading has always been extremely personal—why deny it?—a hungry search for books to feed my own prejudices, as well as to strengthen my weaknesses, an earnest quest for verifica-

tion of my own experience."¹⁴ In the pursuit of a greater knowledge of books, it is not just a question of what books are to be known, but of who's knowing them—and how.

VI. THE RELATION

The best reading efforts I can manage to make, even if I credit myself with "knowing" all those titles I have merely skimmed and rejected or read about in some other book, are going to fall far short of the total knowledge of books I need. Am I in the end and after so much effort, to be defeated in my purpose? I believe that the answer here, as in so many other crucial problems of librarianship, lies to a great degree in cooperation. It is a matter of mild amazement to me that librarians, who have gone so far in cooperative acquisition, cooperative cataloging, cooperative circulation, and cooperative storage, should have done so pathetically little in the way of cooperative reading.

If there are far too many in our professional ranks who would scarcely qualify as readers in any sense, there is a much larger number who read but, having read, seem to consider it a point of honor or duty never to mention the fact in polite society; if they admit the addiction to reading at all, it is only to one or two of their most intimate acquaintances. Since this attitude is completely foreign to my make-up, I cannot claim to understand it; but I suspect that this strange reticence has various motivations: in some cases, the belief that such conversation about books read would prove boring to others; or, perhaps, the fear that what one has read recently would be regarded by others as too trivial to mention or, even worse, as distinctly queer; or, in other instances, the misgiving that what one had to say about a given title might prove to be not the "right" reaction; and so on. In any event,

there is a clearly discernable tradition that any group of librarians, from two to twice two thousand, assembled anywhere outside the library, may discuss salary scales and working conditions, travel experiences and vacation plans, personalities and gossip, movies, sports and TV programs, politics and the weather—anything, *except* books and reading!

While I shall never *accede* to this tradition, I am obviously powerless to do much about changing it; yet, I would have you consider what seems to me to be three *good* reasons why it ought to be changed. The principal one is based upon an observed phenomenon which I have formulated as Sweet's Law of the Natural Diversity of Reading Interests: If you take any group of from six to sixteen reading librarians, and make no effort to influence or mold their instinctive preferences, you will find remarkably little overlapping in their fields of primary interest. One reads science fiction, by choice, and another, detective stories; a third is particularly interested in local history, and a fourth, in music; still another combines an interest in medieval history with a love for modern art, while I claim the essay, and other forms of belles-lettres, as my favored sphere; contemporary English and American fiction has its well-read adherents, and so it goes. If, then, each member of this group is sharing with each other member a running review of his particular reading interests and activities, everyone must derive at least a conversational acquaintance with a tremendously broad scope of material to supplement his more intensive familiarity with certain specific fields. If you contend that such a vicarious, "drawing-room" knowledge of many books is worse than having none at all, I can only record my dissenting opinion. To me it is one further and fruitful way of knowing *about* a great many more books than we can ever know intimately and directly, and of knowing them bet-

¹⁴ Powell, *Islands of Books*, p. 54.

ter—because of personal associations—than a bibliographical reference or a paragraph in some guide-to-the-literature would allow.

Theoretically, such exchange of book-knowledge might be either oral (as in group discussion) or written (as in a library-staff publication); and, in either case, it might be either informal (as in an impromptu, *ad libitum* account) or systematic (as in a prepared speech or paper). After participation in various experiments, I have reluctantly concluded that there is no one “best” approach, and that the situation calls for some use of all possible methods. The main thing is that there should be *some* constant effort at communication of this sort, even if at the outset it is a responsibility accepted only by a small minority.

The second argument in favor of cooperative reading is that it confers the auxiliary benefit of clarification and coordination of one’s own reading. The very effort to formulate my impressions and descriptions of the books I have read in more precise terms that I would ever do for myself alone serves to correct any misconceptions, sharpen vague notions, and relate the diverse reactions I derive from each, and thus makes the books a more permanent yet pliable part of my total working equipment.

And the third reason for such relation of reading experience is its very value as propaganda. Only when some brave (or foolhardy?) souls take the initiative, and figuratively stand up in meeting-house to make their declarations as readers and reactors, will the reluctance of others to do the same be overcome. There is a happy quality of contagion in bibliophilism: as one reader voices his enthusiasms or concerns, he stirs up a like response in listeners who would otherwise have remained silent.

But let us be very clear on one point: any cooperative reading efforts are worse than wasted if they are intended to sell to others *my* favorite authors or even *my*

chosen topics. The aim must be to share—not to convert; there must be not merely tolerance of, but positive respect for others’ varying interests and discoveries; and the only permissible proselytism is that on behalf of the general good and the common aim of a greater composite knowledge of books. What is needed is *not* standardization of reading efforts in any one direction but a widespread individuality of effort, plus the proud, affectionate, unashamed admission of this devotion to books. “To the end I shall be reading—and forgetting. Ah, that’s the worst of it! Had I at command all the knowledge I have at any time possessed, I might call myself a learned man. Nothing surely is so bad for the memory as long-enduring worry, agitation, fear. I cannot preserve more than a few fragments of what I read, yet read I shall, persistently, rejoicingly. Would I gather erudition for a future life? Indeed, it no longer troubles me that I forget. I have the happiness of the passing moment, and what more can mortal ask?”¹⁵

The word “relation” has a happy ambiguity which lends a multiple meaning to its use as the theme of this chapter. It can mean: (a) the “act of relating, or telling”; or (b) “the mode in which one thing stands to another”; or (c) the “state of being mutually or reciprocally interested.”¹⁶ Because there is a relation, in sense (b) between our individual reading activities, we must develop a relation, in sense (c), by means of a relation, in sense (a). In pioneer fashion, we *can* help each other, if we will.

VIII. THE RECONCILIATION

And so, while there is still time, I tender these, my reconciliation vows, to my estranged profession, the “calling” of books:

I shall read, in part for profit and in

¹⁵ George Gissing, *The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft* (New York: The Modern Library, n.d.), p. 45.

¹⁶ *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (5th ed.; Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co., 1936), p. 839.

part for pleasure, as voraciously as determination can manage and as variously as interest allows; I shall read "persistently, rejoicingly."

By reading books about books, and by casual acquaintances with other books, I shall learn *about* many more books than I am able to know through the actual reading. I shall constantly study the profession, her traits and tendencies, not merely because she is such a fascinating enigma, but because the better I know her the more likely we are to avoid future discord.

I shall form impressions and opinions about the books I read; and, whenever the opportunity arises, I shall voice those views—not arrogantly, yet earnestly.

I shall try to induce my colleagues to give me the benefit of their diverse reading experiences; and, in this, I shall not wait for them to take the initiative, but will begin by discussing my own reading, in the announced expectation that they will respond in kind.

And if they should prove to be unwill-

ing to cooperate, I shall not allow this failure to mitigate or cancel the other responsibilities, here undertaken.

Read, react, relate. That is my program: neither a casually simple one, nor yet an impossible or unreasonable goal. And, to the extent that I succeed, I believe that this search for a greater knowledge of books will inevitably be its own reward. "The inquiring mind, the relishing mind, the ever-young (because unsatiated) mind. Books cannot on their own give you these things. It is what you in the first place must—no matter how long you live—be always prepared to give to them. Admittedly they can then return it to you stimulated and heightened, the kind of 'breeder-reactor' effect we now talk about so glibly in this atomic age. But, so far as you are concerned, every masterpiece is dead until you bring it to life."¹⁷ These aims, therefore, I promise to pursue for "as long as we both shall live."

¹⁷ Haley, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-20.

Inflation

A recent study of books in thirteen different subject fields showed that from 1947-58 the price increase ranged from 47 to 58 per cent. For example, books in the field of science had an average cost of \$5.52 in 1947. The average cost in 1958 was \$9.16. Books in the field of business which had an average cost of \$4.72 in 1947-49 had an average cost of \$7.98 in 1958. Books in the field of history had an average cost of \$4.76 in 1947-49 and by 1958 the average cost was \$6.46.

In the area of U. S. periodical prices, the average cost of periodicals in the field of agriculture in 1947-49 was \$1.77, and in 1958 the average cost was \$2.48. . . .

According to information obtained from a leading library supply house, there has been a 38 per cent over-all increase in all items since 1950.

In 1945 the average salary of all public library employees (part time, full time, professional, clerical, building staff, etc.) was \$1,100. In 1956 the amount was \$2,230. . . .

Beginning salaries of library school graduates have risen from an average of \$3,675 in 1954 to \$4,693 in 1958, an increase of about 27 per cent. . . .—From U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Education and Labor. Subcommittee on Special Education. Extension of Library Services Act. Hearings, 86th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 9319, H.R. 9494, H.R. 9812. Washington: 1960. p. 8.