

# Brief of Minutes

## ACRL Board of Directors

**Meeting, Tuesday morning,  
February 2, 1954,  
in Chicago**

Present were officers, directors, chairmen of sections and committees, and ACRL representatives on ALA Council. President MacPherson presided. As usual, an agenda with supporting documents had previously been mailed to all those present.

Miss MacPherson welcomed Mr. Mumford, incoming ALA president; she introduced Miss Saidel, ACRL's new publications officer, and Miss Mitchell, secretary to Mr. Hamlin.

David Jolly reported for the Buildings Committee that a very successful buildings institute had been held in Madison, Wisconsin the previous Saturday and Sunday.

In the absence of a representative of the Duplicate Exchange Union, a letter from the chairman, Mrs. Dorsey L. MacDonald, was read. This dealt with revised rules of procedure and cooperation with the U. S. Book Exchange.

Mr. Heintz reported for the Committee on Financing *C&RL* that individual responsibilities were being assigned to committee members. He read portions of a letter from Walter Hafner which told of specific results achieved by Stechert-Hafner ads in the journal.

Mr. Thompson stated that the Publications Committee was doing well with the *ACRL Monographs*. The *ACRL Microcard Series* would have eighteen titles ready for publication by the end of February. Precisely the same qualitative standards should be maintained for the *Microcards* as for *C&RL* and the *Monographs*. The University of Rochester Press, publisher of the series, handles all such details as classification, distribution, and bookkeeping. The Northern Printing and Engraving Company of Racine manufactures the cards. Felix Reichmann, Fremont Rider and Mr. Thompson comprise the editorial board. A small subsidy is needed to cover postage costs of manuscripts. Mr. Maxfield emphasized the importance of know-

ing scope and editorial policy of the *ACRL Monographs*, and read the statement printed on the inside cover of recent monographs.

Mr. McNeal reported that the emphasis of the ACRL State Representatives had been on membership. Procedure in appointing state representatives was described. It was desirable for these people to serve relatively long terms. Practices and policies were informally approved.

The Research Planning Committee had recommended dissolution at Los Angeles. Mr. Fussler, who represented the committee, felt that if it was to continue its purpose should be redefined. Robert H. Muller had written in to express belief in the importance of such a committee to ACRL. Mr. Hamlin concurred but suggested the committee be disbanded now and that the objectives be studied and redefined and brought back to the Board another year. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Maxfield spoke of the value of the committee to publishing.

It was voted that,  
*the Research Planning Committee be abolished.*

G. Flint Purdy, chairman of the Statistics Committee, summarized the results of a meeting the previous day of Office of Education officials with officers of ALA and its divisions on the collection and publication of library statistics. This group agreed on the need for a clearing house on statistical work. The ACRL committee had furnished its forms to several state agencies. The recent publication (by newsletter) of the junior college statistics was mentioned and Mr. Moriarty commented on its value to him. The committee emphasizes the collection of facts of immediate administrative use to college librarians. Mr. Lyle asked whether Mr. Purdy wanted an ACRL resolution urging Office of Education coordination with ACRL in collecting college library statistics. A carefully drafted resolution might be useful. No single questionnaire form could cover all needs; a clearing house was desirable. The ACRL Statistics Committee will explore these prob-

lems further with the Office of Education.

The Committee on Audio-Visual Work was not represented. Mr. Maxfield described plans to issue a monograph on audio-visual facilities in college libraries and Mr. Hamlin read a portion of a letter from the chairman on the need for an AV newsletter.

Mr. Ellsworth was not present to report for the Committee to Implement Library of Congress Bibliographical Projects but had written to request continuance of the committee in its present form one more year.

Mr. Eaton stated that the Committee on Committee Appointments was making good progress but that suggestions for people to serve were welcomed.

The President reported appointment of Gerald McDonald to head the ad hoc committee to study the establishment of a group within ALA for librarians especially interested in rare books. Other members are Colton Storm, Hannah D. French, Thomas M. Simkins, Lawrence C. Powell, and Clyde Walton.

At the request of Mr. Eaton the Executive Secretary had prepared a short, draft statement of purpose for each ACRL committee. It was agreed that the directors should define the scope of each committee operation. After some discussion it was voted that,

- (1) *the name of the Committee on Committee Appointments be changed to "Committee on Committees."*
- (2) *the wording of Mr. Eaton's suggested statement of purpose for the Committee on Committees be accepted: "To study ACRL committees and to recommend the establishment or discontinuance of committees as the needs of the Association require; to define the duties of committees subject to approval of the Board of Directors; to solicit recommendations for appointments to committees, and to transmit these recommendations with its own advice to the president and the president-elect."*

Julia Bennett appeared briefly to report on federal legislation.

Mr. Moriarty reported on meetings of the Committee on Divisional Relationships. They had been unable to simplify the dues scale. The committee favored a procedure whereby any interested division might ap-

point one member to an ALA board in which the division should have an interest. Proposals to reorganize the ALA Executive Board were described.

### **Meeting, Tuesday evening, February 2, in Chicago**

Present were officers and directors and several guests.

President MacPherson welcomed Mr. Lindquist, ALA treasurer, as the representative of the Executive Board. She reported that James M. Kingsley, Jr. had resigned as chairman of the Committee on Conference Programs; he had been replaced by Ralph H. Hopp.

Mr. Shipman presented the financial statement. Balance on November 30 was \$16,226.30; this was \$16,355 on February 2. Funds had increased steadily in recent years but important obligations had been assumed recently. The Association was in good shape financially. On request, Mr. Hamlin described the need for budget revisions. Not all of the \$4,120 requested for *C&RL* subvention should actually be used. Conference budget should be increased to cover travel of the increased headquarters staff. New office equipment was needed because four full-time staff members were crowded into an office approximately 14' x 14' and he hoped ALA would provide ACRL with other quarters; if a move is made, some new furniture is absolutely necessary. Adjustments in salaries were desirable because of changes in the ALA pay plan and vacancies in positions. Mr. Shipman noted that the total increase requested was only \$245, after appropriations to discontinued committees are subtracted.

It was voted that,

*the budget be amended as follows:*

<i>C&amp;RL Subvention</i>	—increased to \$4,120.00
<i>Annual Conference</i>	—increased to 300.00
<i>Publication Officer salary</i>	—decreased to 3,500.00
<i>New Office Equipment</i>	—increased to 850.00
<i>Publications Committee</i>	—increased to 125.00

President MacPherson presented a request from the University of Chicago Graduate

Library School for assistance in financing their conference on college librarianship in June. There was long discussion. It was noted that an expense of \$700 was for the publication of the papers.

It was voted that,

*ACRL offer to publish the Proceedings of the 1954 Chicago University Graduate Library School Conference as an ACRL Monograph.*

Alton H. Keller, chairman of the ALA Board on Acquisition of Library Materials, stated that support was needed by their Joint Committee of Librarians and Publishers on Reprinting. Funds were being solicited from ALA, its divisions, and other organized bodies to develop a program of reprinting publications needed by libraries. A "Reprint Expediter's" office in New York will be the center for the work. \$1,000 is needed for the first year and probably for the second; after that the office should be self-supporting.

It was voted that,

*\$355 be appropriated the ALA Board on Acquisition of Library Materials for the purpose of securing clerical assistance toward the effective implementation of their reprint project.*

Referral was made to the morning's discussion of committee functions.

It was voted that,

*President MacPherson ask chairmen of ACRL committees to comment on statement of their functions as set forth and distributed as an appendix to the agenda; that on the basis of these comments the Executive Secretary be asked to prepare a revised statement of committee functions and refer it to the Committee on Committees; and that the Committee on Committees prepare a statement on the final reporting for approval of the Board of Directors.*

President MacPherson reported that pay at ALA Headquarters had been increased for the lower brackets (clerical and secretarial), and her opinion had been requested in regard to increases for the professional staff. On question, Mr. Hamlin reported that the elaborate ALA classification and pay plan was, in his experience, a waste of both time

and money. He cited examples of waste in the ACRL office.

The Board discussed salary and classification matters in the absence of Miss Saidel and Mr. Hamlin. It was the consensus of opinion that a competent and suitable executive secretary could not be found at the beginning rate of Grade 13.

It was, therefore voted that,

*the Board recommend to Mr. Clift the reclassification of Mr. Hamlin from Grade 13 to Grade 14.*

The question of salary for the editor of *C&RL* as well as for the editors of the *Monograph* and *Microcard* series was discussed, and no action was taken.

President MacPherson presented plans for the Twin Cities Conference. ACRL was to have certain priority on meeting rooms on Tuesday, June 22. The Board was agreeable to the plans already under way to have a series of meetings on the University of Minnesota campus on that day.

The agenda for the Board meeting included a report with several recommendations by Burton W. Adkinson, chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural and Scientific Resources. Mr. Hamlin spoke of the importance of some action in this area. ARL was said to be skeptical of the practical value of this cause, and there was a general reluctance to take any ACRL action or to encourage the Executive Secretary to spend time on this subject.

The agenda likewise contained a proposal by Mr. Hamlin for closer cooperation between ACRL and learned societies by the use of liaison people or representatives to such organizations as the American Historical Association, American Chemical Society, etc. The hour was very late and the proposal was only briefly considered. President MacPherson was empowered to appoint a committee to explore the matter. Mr. Lyle, Mr. Adams and Mr. Branscomb were appointed.

In the agenda Mr. Hamlin had proposed a new inter-library loan committee to study possible changes in the forms and procedures now in use and to investigate American cooperation in international inter-library loans. This was referred to Mr. Eaton's committee.

The ACRL Planning Committee, proposed

*(Continued on page 225)*

# Notes from the ACRL Office

At various times this office has appealed to college and research libraries for their annual reports, staff bulletins, and sundry other publications. A good deal of this material is received every day, skimmed or read for items of importance, and turned over to the ALA library for preservation and often for loan by mail. After several years I have acquired certain prejudices for and against publications or authors. For example, it's a good general rule to read anything written by a Wright. (Wright, Louis B., Wright, Wyllis E., Wright, Walter W., to name only three.) Another is to read publications from West Liberty, West Virginia.

West Liberty State College is, I understand, a small state institution of less than 700 students and has a book collection of under 30,000 volumes.

A professional library staff of one found time in 1951 to run a brief study of the students who *don't* use the library, and was concerned that the library might not be making contact with almost one-fifth of the students. This definite recognition of responsibility to the lost sheep of the campus is unusual. Those who have lived and worked on large campuses know that many students boast of never having entered the chapel or the library (which is worse?). It is only occasionally that I see signs that a library staff has taken positive action to reach those students who have bibliothecal allergies. This exasperating illness is one we will never eradicate completely, but diagnosis should be a step toward cure, or can it be we need library evangelists?

Mrs. Boughter, who is *the* professional staff of West Liberty State College is among the first to experiment with suspension of fines for books and periodicals. Experience over one full semester led to reinstatement of the fine system. While this experiment without fines increased overdues, Mrs. Boughter concluded that elimination of fines should be studied further. "We have been pleased to note . . . that complaints about our fine system, formerly quite numerous, have been completely eliminated."

Here is the West Liberty report on microfilm:

"The reactions of patrons to microfilm seem

to vary with the age of the patron and with the type of material to be used. Students generally enjoy using microfilm. Some of our students have stated that they never thought reading could be fun until they used the microfilm reader. On the other hand, a visiting faculty member in the higher age bracket decided not to use an article in the *New York Times* when he found it was available only on microfilm. Mr. John B. Nicholson, Jr., of Kent State University wrote: "There is a kind of *romance* about using microfilm readers which the undergraduate likes. We have no difficulty in selling the idea of film use to either the undergraduate or graduates. Faculty members at first resisted the use of film rather strongly. But today this has been overcome for the most part." The greatest resistance to microfilm on the part of faculty members has come from the mathematics and physics departments.

" . . . The cost of microfilming one year's issue of a magazine is often less than the cost of binding; but, for a few titles, the cost of microfilm is far greater than that of binding."

From the annual report of one of the Wrights (Walter W. Wright, Assistant Librarian in Charge of the Service Division, the University of Pennsylvania) comes this, quoted principally from his Reserve Book Department Head, Miss Betty Feeney.

"In August, Miss Feeney and I visited the Lamont and Hayden libraries in Cambridge. This visit was useful in clarifying the picture of our proposed undergraduate library and it provoked a piece of thoughtful reporting from Miss Feeney. While she became a convert to the cause exemplified by Lamont, she went beyond that in a paragraph that bears repeating:

"On the other hand, I persist in coming out by the same door I went in so far as the over-all concept of service to the undergraduate is concerned. The segregation of 60,000 volumes or 160,000 volumes, no matter how carefully selected and ingeniously shelved and housed, does not solve the problem created by an educational program that is geared to push 13,000 people through college via uniform assignments and mass production methods. Such a segregation is, to be sure, the beginning of the solution, and Harvard has made this beginning, but it must be viewed as only that. If the University Library does in reality propose to make a contribution to the undergraduate in terms of "teaching with books," then the entire service program must be designed to reach him. A

vital service to the undergraduate in a university this size will have to be at least a "program" for the entire Service Division, if not a crusade. It must involve a more promotional and dynamic approach on the part of the Reference Department; it must be a constant awareness of the undergraduate and his difficulties on the part of the Circulation Department in devising systems, routines and avenues of approach to the main book collection; it must be a practical and simple integration between the Reserve Department where the undergraduate goes first and the Circulation and Reference Departments; it must be a Freshman orientation program that is alive and thriving and which has the active support from the faculty.'

An unusual item among the many which each mail brings is a beautifully printed pamphlet, "Greetings from the Stanford University Libraries, Christmas 1953." This begins with appropriate Christmas verse, continues with a brief statement by Mr. Swank on the outstanding acquisitions of the year, notes on the staff, library lectures or other notable happenings of the year, special services, etc., and concludes with a list of all donors.

Also from Stanford ("Report of the Director of University Libraries," 1951/52) comes the following:

"In a material sense . . . resources increased but little last year—a few more books and periodicals, a small print collection, a little more equipment, and a slight budget increase sum up the gains. The emphasis of the year's work has therefore rested on increasing the value to the University of our present resources. In short, our progress has been substantial, even though it has not been of the sort which lends itself to inventory. It has resulted from the ingenuity, the devotion, the *esprit de corps* of the staff. Old activities have been restudied, new ones have been instituted in a spirit of helpfulness. This conscious and inspiring effort to do our work better with the tools at hand is the subject of the ensuing report.

"The Library has not recently had a formal program of extra-curricular service aimed at the stimulation of good voluntary reading, the building of private libraries, the appreciation of the arts, and other such values which are important to the cultural development of the student. Through the years library exhibits have helped; so have the seven-day book shelves. Certainly the mere exposure of students to the library stack must incite many of them to new reading experiences. But that is not enough. Undergraduates are ordinarily forbidden access to the stack, and there is no browsing room any-

where on the campus—no general display of best books on open shelves to which students can go directly and make their own selections. A university library can do much, if it will, to enrich the lives of the students. When the proposed General Education Division becomes a reality, much more will be done at Stanford. Meanwhile, a beginning has been inspired by William B. Ready, who joined the staff in July 1951 as Chief Acquisition Librarian.

"Experimental dormitory libraries for recreational reading were established at Encina and Lagunita with duplicate books set aside over a period of time for that purpose. The collections were managed by volunteer student librarians. A third collection was loaned to the Newman Club until support for an independent library was obtained, at which time the books were returned to the campus. The Vestry Library in the Memorial Church has been actively developed with the enthusiastic cooperation of the Chaplain and Mr. Miller, Lecturer in Religion.

"In the spring a colorful display of prints of modern painting, hung along the walls of the main staircase, attracted considerable interest. About a hundred good but inexpensive reproductions were mounted on masonite for lending to students and faculty, who could take them home, hang them in their rooms, and exchange them later for other paintings of their choice. There was an immediate and appreciative demand for this service—a small service indeed, but happily conceived. The collection is intended to offer something to every taste, and the very modest investment of funds has gone for first-rate reproductions which are inexpensively mounted. Mrs. Volkov, art specialist in the Reference and Humanities Division advises on acquisitions and handles the loans. The establishment of this collection and the administrative arrangements for its care illustrate what was previously said about the more effective use of existing resources and the ability to extend the library's service with little or no additional money.

"Then in the lower lobby there appeared announcements of the first Intermezzo programs, a series of talks, films, exhibits, and recitals sponsored by the library. The lectures were held informally in the Bender (rare book) Room and featured members of the faculty and such outside speakers as Bernard De Voto and Dorothy Baker. The talks were followed by coffee and discussion. Several book-related films, such as *Quartet* and *Of Mice and Men*, were shown in Cubberley Auditorium to capacity crowds. Reading lists and other background materials were distributed. There is no doubt that Intermezzo cast the library in a new and welcome role in the hearts of the many students

and faculty who felt its impact. . . .

"Another project which brought crowds to the library for a new experience was the quarterly book sale. Thousands of surplus duplicates, after being weeded of volumes with market or exchange value, were displayed on book trucks in the lower lobby and sold to students and faculty for nominal prices. A few students found bargains, many (some for the first time) bought books for their private libraries, and everybody had fun."

None of these moves at Stanford is unique, but together they indicate a healthy recognition of broader educational responsibilities than has been customary in university libraries. Quite a few libraries the size of Stanford have opened their stacks to all or most of the undergraduate body. In commenting on open stacks for undergraduates, *The Northwestern Library News* stated sometime ago, "In our case the system has proven not only educationally sound, but also financially advantageous; that is, it has saved a considerable amount of money for the University."

Two college library bulletins received in one morning's mail last fall carried the following notices:

"Friends of the college, alumni, and neighbors of the college community are reminded that our library books are available for them to *borrow*, provided that student needs have priority." (From Lewis and Clark College Library, Portland, Oregon.)

"Do you know that the library at St. Thomas is for the use of Houstonians in general, as well as for faculty and student body? As the only Catholic library available to the public in this region, we think it worthwhile to remind you of this. Tell your friends and acquaintances. . . . The use of our books could be widely extended. . . . Books may be consulted or *borrowed* Monday thru Friday until 9 P.M. . . ."

Here are two small colleges in large cities which not only offer the borrowing privilege to hundreds of thousands, but advertise it. Most college libraries do serve their communities by freely granting the borrowing privilege, but general practice is not to give publicity to this service.

This journal frequently carries an ad of Edwards Brothers (Ann Arbor, Michigan) for the *Library of Congress Author Catalog* or for the two five-year supplements which cover the period from 1942 through 1952.

The whole set numbers some 233 volumes and costs well over a thousand dollars.

I have long been curious about sales of this title, both because of the great cost, and because I see sets in some very small college libraries, and read in their annual reports about cataloging economies which are credited to this tool. Last fall the publisher told me that he had sold about eight hundred sets of the basic catalog (167 vols.) and had about 125 copies on hand from the second printing. The printing order for the first supplement (42 vols.) had been a great deal higher; of the thousand copies run, all but about one hundred had been sold. The printing order for the second *Supplement* was likewise put at 1000 copies, of which about 650 copies had been sold last November, shortly after publication date. Contrast with these figures the June, 1942 announcement of the project in the *Journal of Documentary Reproduction* (5:109-110) which states: "at least 300 subscriptions, most of which have already been received, will be required. . . ." If a moral may be drawn, it is that a professional association such as ACRL should not shrink back from costly ventures provided they are very useful. They can be made to pay their way.

Another "costly venture" which is just beginning to win acceptance by college libraries is the periodical microfilm program of University Microfilms, Inc., also of Ann Arbor. As most librarians know, this is a service to supply a microfilm copy of the completed volume of a periodical at a cost which is often equivalent to the cost of binding. This service is available only to libraries with current subscriptions.

From my reading of annual reports, it is quite apparent that this program has been a great success in some progressive college libraries. It is very beneficial in all types of institutions when used with care. No library will want to give up binding all periodicals in favor of microfilm; the title which is best on film at one institution should be bound elsewhere, because needs vary. A case in point is *College and Research Libraries*. If the grand total of professional librarians on campus is only two or three or four and the stacks are getting a little tight, should you continue to bind? I think not (and please send any pre-1950 and October 1952-April 1953 copies back to ACRL headquarters, as many issues are o.p.). This matter of micro-

film vs. bound volumes is essentially a matter of anticipated use and available shelf space. We are inclined to overestimate the use (not importance) of periodical volumes more than several years old, and few librarians can feel sure of plenty of shelf space for another generation. Reading machines and film will never be popular except with small fry and gadgetteers, but are accepted as a standard tool of scholarship by the younger generation of faculty.

It is surprising to visit so many college libraries which do not own a modern microfilm reader. One perfectly good model retails for \$350, and this cost can be spread over several budget years. Sizeable discounts on readers are available to libraries which contract for current files of periodicals on microfilm. The microcard and the microfilm are here to stay, and should be basic equipment for even the smallest college libraries.

Another University Microfilms service of college libraries is the program of issuing doctoral dissertations on microfilm. These are abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts* (\$6.00 per year) and positive films are available at a cost of 1½ cents per page (\$1.00-\$2.50 for most dissertations). Included are the theses of nearly fifty leading American universities and many more institutions will be joining the program. In many cases the abstract is all that the reader needs. Not so many years ago I remember procuring ten manuscript theses on inter-library loan for a student who had to make sure they held nothing he could use. All came, first-class postage, of course, and heavily insured. The transactions involved a multitude of requests, acknowledgements, and miscellaneous correspondence. *Dissertation Abstracts* would have been worth its weight in gold then, and undoubtedly will be so to many a future reference librarian.

The advertisement elsewhere in this issue is tangible evidence of the usefulness of the Shoe String Press, which is the part-time interest of John H. Ottemiller and Robert F. Metzendorf, both of the Yale University Library. Like Ralph Shaw's Scarecrow Press (see *C&RL* for January, 1954), this enterprise makes available at moderate prices scholarly material which might not otherwise get into print. To quote Mr. Ottemiller, "The purpose of the Shoe String Press is to publish desirable texts and compilations (both old and new) which are not otherwise avail-

able; to bridge the gap between commercial publishers and the university presses but not to compete with them; to present to the academic public and to libraries (and to the general public when possible) books of real usefulness in economical but attractive formats printed on good quality paper and bound in boards; to combine these factors with low overhead costs in the publication of editions limited to 500, 750, or 1000 copies priced at customary commercial rates; to avoid subventions other than the need for capital to launch a given title but with the intent to return such risk capital as rapidly as returns can be realized from sales; and finally to pay a royalty to each author on all net sales and to make the books so published pay their own way."

Both Scarecrow and Shoe String have issued very useful works at moderate prices. Some of their titles appear to be of unusual importance to scholarship.

If other college librarians are of a mind to enter the same general field as Scarecrow and Shoe String, suggested press names are: Sevescent (reprinting the classics), Salamander (able to survive burning), Scalawag (in the lighter vein), Septentrional (Americana), or possibly Sesquipedalian (look this up yourself).

A related enterprise is *Academic Reprints*, which grew up and operates adjacent to the Stanford University Campus in Palo Alto. As the name implies, this is limited to republication of scholarly books, an enterprise which certainly delights all college librarians. At the request of the Stanford University Library, this concern has issued short runs of out-of-print items needed in quantity (particularly reserve book room use) at a cost not far above normal, quantity, book trade rates. Xerox equipment is used for this. *Academic Reprints* will be able to bring down the cost of such short-run work if other libraries use its facilities and thereby make possible some pooling of current needs.

Cooperating in this same general field is our own Association with its *ACRL Monographs*. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors a substantial sum was voted to implement the reprint program of the ALA Board on the Acquisition of Library Materials. Librarians will welcome these and similar ventures which make more scholarly materials available.

\* \* \*

Around the middle of February many college libraries received bills for the estimated postal charges to pay for shipments of government documents from Washington. This is a tangible result of a move in the government to cut down on free postal services, even when these are for worthy educational purposes. One of our members estimates that this U. S. government directive will cost each depository library up to five hundred dollars a year; and it may well mean as much as \$300,000 a year diverted from total income of college and reference libraries of this country.

This action stems from government policy, not the Superintendent of Documents, and comments or complaints will be most effective when sent to members of Congress.

\* \* \*

ACRL plans for the Twin Cities Conference are all extremely tentative as this is written. If arrangements can be worked out, college and reference librarians will spend the full day of Tuesday, June 22 on the campus of the University of Minnesota. The morning will probably be devoted to College Section discussion groups. The afternoon will probably have programs by the University and Junior College sections, and some of the morning discussion groups may likewise continue through the afternoon. Somewhere, somehow, we should all find lunch on this campus which normally handles a faculty and student population of about 17,000. Our resourceful Committee on Conference Programs (Ralph Hopp, chairman) will undoubtedly find us all some diversion or recreation for the late afternoon period before dinner.

The program for the Pure and Applied Science Section will probably come Tuesday morning; that of the Teacher Training Insti-

tutions Section is being requested for Thursday morning. Reference will probably meet on Thursday afternoon at the Municipal Auditorium. Thursday is also a good day to be present because the evening brings library school reunion dinners and square dancing.

The University campus is a few miles from the center of town but easily reached by bus. Taxi fare, as I remember it, is slightly more than \$1.50.

Interest in college library building problems remains high and ACRL will take part in the Library Buildings Pre-Conference Institute in St. Paul on Saturday and Sunday, June 19-20. This institute is jointly sponsored by the buildings committees of ALA, ACRL, AASL, PLD and DLCYP. The program on Saturday will cover those general aspects of planning which are applicable to all types of library buildings. On the following days registrants will separate into a college library group, a school library group, and a public library group. The college librarians will meet in the Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.

Details of the Institute will be published in the *ALA Bulletin* and elsewhere. Attendance is limited to one hundred and reservations must be made before June 1st with Miss Helen Geer at ALA Headquarters. The registration fee is \$6.00.

Another conference of special interest to college librarians is that of the University of Chicago on "The Function of the Library in the Modern College." This runs from June 14th to 18th and is therefore conveniently scheduled for people who will be attending the ALA Conference in Minneapolis the week following. Details of the G.L.S. Conference are given elsewhere in this issue.—*Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.*

\* \* \*

The following issues of *College and Research Libraries* are out of print. Copies no longer needed by readers will be very much appreciated at Headquarters and will be put to good use in completing files in libraries. Please send any you can spare to the ACRL Office, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Illinois.

Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 4 (March and September 1941)

Vol. 6, No. 2 (March 1945)

Vol. 7, Nos. 1 and 2 (January and April 1946)

Vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2, and 4 (January, April and October 1949)



# News from the Field

## *Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections*

The James Joyce collection of Mr. James Spoerri, Chicago lawyer and eminent bibliographer of Joyce, has been acquired by the University of Kansas Library. Numbering some 600 pieces, the Spoerri collection represents twelve years of careful attention to Joyce bibliography. It is probably one of the three most complete collections of printed Joyceana now in institutional hands. A check list is now in process, and the materials will soon be available for exhibit and research. The entire collection and subsequent additions will be retained intact in the Rare Books section of the Department of Special Collections.

The University of Kansas Library has completed arrangements to take over the core (30,000) volumes of the distinguished economics collection of Chicago's John Crerar Library. In order to live within its building and budget Crerar has begun to concentrate its field of service and collecting. Economics is out-of-scope and Kansas University takes over what may be recorded as the largest single purchase in the field of economics. Rich in nineteenth century English material—corn law pamphlets and the like—the Crerar-to-Kansas Collection was founded by J. Christian Bay primarily at the turn of the century by the purchase of at least two great scholarly libraries: the C. V. Garritsen collection from Amsterdam and the private library of R. T. Ely of Wisconsin.

As important as the economics collection from Crerar is the Fitzpatrick purchase. A former professor of botany, Thomas Jefferson Fitzpatrick, assembled his library while on the staff of the University of Nebraska. The strength of the Fitzpatrick collection is in the historical botany and the early history of the science in the United States. The Rafinesque portion alone, books and manuscripts, may be one of the best in the country. There were over thirty John Ray items on one shelf. Among the choice items were over 300 early Linnean items and a rich hoard of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts of the important early American botanists. Adding to the value of the Fitzpatrick purchase is the fact

that it so effectively extends and enriches both the Ellis and Clendenen collections, giving the University of Kansas in total a deep research collection in the history of science.

A collection of manuscripts relating to an important aspect of medical and agricultural science has been presented to the Library of Congress. The collection contains some 900 personal papers of the late Dr. Cooper R. Curtice, eminent agricultural scientist and parasitologist, and was given to the Library by the Curtice family of Fairfax, Virginia.

By establishing that the cattle tick was the carrier of dread "Texas fever," a disease that literally paralyzed most of the Southern United States cattle industry in the 1890's, Dr. Curtice and his colleagues, who began their research as early as 1884, demonstrated that a disease can be transmitted by an insect. This fact opened a new field of medical research; Dr. William C. Gorgas and Dr. Walter Reed applied it in eliminating the scourge of yellow fever and malaria in the tropics.

Many of Dr. Curtice's papers—correspondence, diaries, personal records, genealogical and biographical materials, and manuscripts of his articles—relate to his crusade to teach livestock raisers how to eradicate the cattle tick. Even when his opinion was unsupported by other scientists or by leaders in the livestock industry, Dr. Curtice tirelessly promoted his theory that "Texas fever" could be eliminated by destroying the carrier of the disease.

Controversial plays about Russia are nothing new, and neither are after-theater traffic snarls and air-conditioned theaters, according to playbills in a Cornell University Library collection.

The thousands of unarranged playbills, dating back to 1756, were in a collection of books and papers bequeathed to Cornell by Benno Loewy, lawyer and bibliophile of New York City who died in 1936. Graduate students recently completed the task of arranging the materials. Now the playbills make an easily used research source on the history of the American and British theater. The early American playbills generally presented the British plays and starred English actors. Be-

ginning in 1830, increasing interest in "native American talent" appeared.

The Yale University Library has received a group of rare books and documents dealing with Western Americana. They are the gift of William Robertson Coe, who is also the donor of Yale's famous Coe Collection of Western Americana. This new group includes a 427-year-old edition of a Spanish novel which is believed to be the world's first book in which the name California appears. Also among the books are two journals of Ambrose G. Bierce; the Letter Book of Major Benjamin O'Fallon, a pioneer Indian Agent and nephew of General William Clark, of Lewis and Clark fame; the only known copy of the first constitution proposed for Nevada; and a group of newspapers published in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1877 and 1878. In addition, there are the letters of Anna Maria Pittman Lee, known as the first white woman to see Willamette Falls, Oregon. She was also the first to be wed in Oregon Territory, the first teacher in the territory and the first white woman buried there.

The world's first book to mention the name California is *Las Sergas de Esplandian*, or *The Adventures of Esplandian*, written by Garcia Gutierrez de Montalvo and published at Seville in 1510. The one at Yale is the only known copy of an edition published in Burgos, Spain, in 1526. When the Spanish pioneers reached the coast of the area now called California, they gave it that name because they thought it closely resembled a mythical island called "California" in *Las Sergas*. The mythical island of "California," as described in this medieval Spanish romance, is a paradise inhabited by handsome, Amazon-like women ruled by a Queen Calafia. *Las Sergas de Esplandian* has a literary distinction quite apart from its reputation as the originator of the name California. It was the first book in Don Quixote's library to be condemned to the flames in a vain effort to cure the renowned romantic of his dreams.

Anna Maria Pittman Lee was a poetess as well as a prolific letter writer. The letters at Yale include seven of her original manuscript poems along with her correspondence with her family. A native of New York, she left for the Oregon Mission, which had been established at the request of the Indians themselves, in 1836. She was part of a group of men and women who constituted the first

reinforcements for the mission. Anna Maria made this trip with the Rev. Jason Lee, founder of the Oregon Mission and the man who was to become her husband. This woman, whose poems are among the earliest known verse composed in the Oregon Territory, died with her infant son on June 26, 1838, less than a year after her marriage.

One of the Ambrose Bierce journals contains route maps of a journey in 1866 from Fort Laramie in the Dakota Territory to Fort Benton in the Montana Territory. Bierce made this journey as an aide to Major General Hazen during the Red Cloud War and his maps are the earliest surveys of this route through what was then the heart of the wild Sioux territory. These volumes attest to Bierce's skill as a topographical engineer, a skill generally obscured by his reputation as a writer. He showed the same daring in his Fort Benton expedition as in his more widely-known experiences as a Union agent behind the Confederate lines during the Civil War.

Dedication of the new James Ford Bell room in the University of Minnesota Library was held on October 30. The room, a gift from Mr. Bell, founder of General Mills and a University Regent, houses his world-famed collection of rare books relating chiefly to events which led to the discovery of America and to the exploration and settlement of the Northwest. Dedication ceremonies included a symposium on "Book Collecting and Scholarship" and a dinner sponsored by Friends of the University Library. Principal speaker at the dinner was Edward Weeks, editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, whose topic was "Adventures in the World of Books." Speakers at the symposium, presided over by Theodore C. Blegen, Dean of the Graduate School at the University, were Colton Storm, Assistant Director, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan; Stanley Pargellis, Librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago; Louis B. Wright, Director, Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D. C.; Frank P. Leslie, President of the Friends of the Library.

Designed to fit its contents, the James Ford Bell room is of the late Elizabethan period—in keeping with the era of discovery and exploration associated with English people in the sixteenth century. Three of its walls are panelled in linenfold-carved English oak, while the fourth is formed by a stained glass window

set in a deep bay spanned by three arches supported on stone columns. A massive, carved stone fireplace from a 16th century English manor house carries out the Elizabethan theme. Furniture in the room consists almost entirely of original pieces made in that period or earlier.

The Bell collection of rare books is built around one of the most romantic of all themes: the discovery and exploration of the North American continent beginning with the search for "a road to Cathay." This search is reported in one of the collection's volumes, a 1477 edition of *Marco Polo's Travels* printed in German, a book of such rarity that only one other copy is known to exist in the United States.

The Henderson State Teachers College Library, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, has built up in the last three years a collection of audio-visual materials in the fine arts area. The holdings are 582 art reproductions from painters of all ages, ranging from standard vertical file size to 3 x 5 feet. To accompany the study of these paintings, there are 789 slides, 2 x 4 inches in size. The slide collection includes sculpture and architecture from the ancient through the modern period. Although the record collection was begun prior to 1950, the library has added more than 500 recordings in the last three years. Not only are musical recordings included, but also drama, speech, poetry, and historical and educational recordings. Seven rooms equipped with long-playing machines are available in the library. The book collection in these subjects has been built up to provide background study in the field of fine arts.

The Marquette University Memorial Library, Milwaukee, completed at a cost of one and one half million dollars, and unofficially opened September 21, 1953, was dedicated on December 2. It is a monument to the civic consciousness, the generosity, and the pride of accomplishment of the businessmen and industrialists of Milwaukee and Wisconsin.

A three-story structure, the Memorial Library is cross-shaped in design. There are five stack levels, and the building has a shelf capacity of 500,000 volumes. Noteworthy is the library's flexibility. The present open stack system can be easily changed to closed stack administration, if desired. A divisional

reading policy can be established with no change in the building. Extension of the wings easily makes possible future expansion without modifying the essential architectural design or the library operations.

On May 25, 1953, Bethel College, located at North Newton, Kansas, dedicated its new library building although it had been open for use since February 1, 1953. Miss Leona Krehbiel reports that students and faculty accomplished the move from the old building to the new in two days, January 29 and 30, using wooden trays especially built for the move.

John F. Harvey, newly appointed librarian at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, reports that three reading rooms of the College Library have now been air-conditioned.

The plans for Rutgers University's new library, ground for which was broken on September 22, 1953, include small lockers as places for students to leave their books, typewriters, portable microfilm readers, etc. The library at present operates without fines. Information about the two points is sought by headquarters. If your library has had experience with either of them, please write to the Executive Secretary.

The A. S. W. Rosenbach  
*Miscellaneous* Fellows in Bibliography during the next three years have been appointed. Dr. Fredson Bowers, Professor of English at the University of Virginia, has been appointed fellow for the current year and will offer a series of lectures "On Editing Shakespeare and other Elizabethan Dramatists." Miss Dorothy Miner, the Director of the Walters Art Gallery of Baltimore, the fellow for 1954-55 has chosen as her topic "The Medieval Illustrated Book," and Dr. John H. Powell of Philadelphia, the fellow for 1955-56, is to speak on "United States Government Publications, 1776-1816."

The A. S. W. Rosenbach Fellowship in Bibliography was established in 1929 by the late Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia, internationally known dealer in rare books, to bring to the University of Pennsylvania distinguished scholars for the delivery of a series of public lectures on some topic in the field of bibliography.

Dr. Bowers will deliver three lectures at the University on April 21, 28, and May 5.

He has chosen for his topics: "The Nature of the Texts and Their Problems," "The Functions of Textual Criticism and Bibliography," and "The Method, Form and Content of the Critical Edition." The lectures are to be held in Alumni Auditorium of Dietrich Hall at 4:00 in the afternoon and will be open to the public.

Dr. Bowers is nationally known in this country as the leading exponent of the systematic and scholarly tradition of descriptive bibliography begun in England by W. W. Gregg and Ronald B. McKerrow. He is the author of numerous articles on bibliographical and textual problems and of the book *Principals of Bibliographical Description* (Princeton, 1949). He is at present at work on a bibliography of restoration drama.

Bard College Library, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., celebrated its sixtieth anniversary by a meeting held in the overcrowded Hoffman Memorial Library. The main address was given by Dr. Werner Jaeger, University Professor and Director of the Institute for Classical Studies at Harvard University. The speaker, internationally famous for his standard work *Paideia: The Ideals of Greek Culture*, gave an interpretation of "The Greeks and the Education of Man." His address has just been printed; a limited number of complimentary copies are available to academic libraries from the office of the Librarian, Bard College.

*Detroit in Its World Setting: A 250-Year Chronology, 1701-1951*, has been issued by the Detroit Public Library (1953, 311p.). This volume, made possible by a grant from the McGregor Fund, was edited by Rae Elizabeth Rips, with the staff as a whole participating in its compilation. The four major categories employed in the volume are Detroit and Michigan, World History, Cultural Progress, and Scientific and Commercial Progress. These headings are used appropriately as the chronology unfolds. An item under "Cultural Progress" for 1940, for example is "Zoot suit craze began," while under the same heading for 1840 there is noted the "First recorded bowling match at Knickerbocker Alleys, New York." The volume should be a useful reference source for librarians who are interested in tracing

social, economic, literary, industrial, educational, and other events.

*World Literature, Volume I: Greek, Roman, Oriental and Medieval*, by Buckner B. Trawick, has been issued by Barnes and Noble (New York, 280p., \$1.50). One of the College Outline Series, this volume contains plot outlines, biographical data, historical backgrounds, and evaluations.

*Writings and Addresses of Luther Harris Evans, Librarian of Congress, 1945-1953* is a bibliographical compilation published by the Library of Congress (1953, 92p.). This is an impressive listing of Dr. Evan's contributions to the literature of librarianship and other fields.

*The Public Library in American Life*, by Ernestine Rose (New York, Columbia University Press, 1953, 238p., \$3.25) is an up-to-date statement of the services of the public library. Of special interest to college and research librarians are Chapter 16, "The Public Library and Scholarship," Chapter 17, "A People's University," and Chapter 18, "Professors of Books." Miss Rose is concerned with the intellectual processes of people, and suggests that librarians as "Professors of Books" can help them with their problems in the world of knowledge and ideas. The volume is a culmination of many years of experience, and is written on a practical level.

Motion pictures, from "Fred Ott's Sneeze," produced in 1894, to such films as "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon," produced in 1949, are listed in three catalogs issued by the Library of Congress. Two of the volumes—*Motion Pictures, 1894-1912* and *Motion Pictures, 1940-1949*—have just been published and they, together with *Motion Pictures, 1912-1939*, issued in 1951, provide an unbroken, 55-year record of the copyright registration of more than 76,000 motion pictures in this country. Foreign films registered for United States copyright are also listed. All three catalogs are printed on good quality, antique paper and are bound in durable buckram covers, so they may serve as a permanent source of film information. Orders, accompanied by check or money order, for any or all the volumes should be sent to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. The 92-page *Motion Pictures, 1894-1912* sells for \$2; the 1,250-page *Motion Pictures, 1912-1939* is \$18; and the 598-page *Motion Pictures, 1940-1949* is \$10.

The launching of a vast, 15-year project to gather, edit, and publish all of the known papers of Benjamin Franklin, whose 248th birthday anniversary was on January 18, has been announced by the American Philosophical Society and Yale University, joint sponsors of the venture. The project has been made possible by a grant from *Life Magazine* on behalf of Time, Inc. The edition will be the most inclusive ever published of the writings and papers of Franklin, scientist, philosopher and statesman. It will also be one of the largest editorial ventures in the history of American book publishing. To be administered by Yale and the Philosophical Society out of grants from *Life Magazine* and the Society, the venture will cost more than \$600,000 over a 15-year period. The Society has already spent \$250,000 in the last 20 years assembling Franklin items for its own collection. The editorial work, to be centered at Yale, will be under the editorship of Leonard W. Labaree, Farnam Professor of History at Yale. The Yale University Press will publish the edition which is expected to run to 25 or 30 volumes.

The Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., Elizabeth Ferguson, librarian, has available *Life Insurance Fact Book 1953* and other free pamphlets on insurance.

Archibald Hanna, Jr., librarian of the Coe Collection of Western Americana and of Benjamin Franklin Collection at Yale is the compiler of *John Buchan, 1875-1940: A Bibliography* (Hamden, Conn., The Shoe String Press, 1953, 135p., \$3.00). This volume lists books and pamphlets by Buchan, his contributions to books and periodicals, and writings about him. It should be noted that this is the second publication of The Shoe String Press, the first being a reprint of the *Epistle in Verse on the Death of James Boswell*, by the Rev. Samuel Martin.

The *Report(s) of Meeting(s)* and the *Newsletter* of the Association of American Library Schools, both of which are issued in February and July, may be secured at an annual subscription rate of \$1.50 each through Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, School of Library Service, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

The third edition of the *Directory of the Association of American Library Schools, 1953*, is available at \$2.00 from the Editor,

Mr. Raymond H. Shove, Division of Library Instruction, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The UNESCO International Social Science Bulletin, vol. 5, no. 3, 1953, contains a number of papers on "Public Opinion Research." There is also a bibliography on the subject for 1945-53.

The Scarecrow Press has issued two new titles of interest to reference librarians: *Drury's Guide to Best Plays*, by F. K. W. Drury (1953, 367p., \$6.50), and *State Laws on the Employment of Women*, by Edith L. Fisch and Mortimer D. Schwartz (1953, 377p. \$7.50). More than 1200 plays are listed by Drury. Data include date of production or printing, editions and collections in which the plays have been published, annotations which describe the plays, and information on number of acts, types of sets, performers, and costumes. Also included are a title index, a subject index, and a guide to abbreviations citing collections. The Fisch-Schwartz volume includes legislation on equality of treatment and opportunity and regulation of working conditions for women. The legislation is arranged by states.

College and other librarians will be interested in *Pioneering Leaders in Librarianship*, first series, edited by Emily Miller Danton (American Library Association, 1953, 202p. \$4.45). The eighteen librarians considered in this volume are Clement W. Andrews, Sarah B. Askew, Arthur E. Bostwick, R. R. Bowker, Miriam E. Carey, Jennie M. Flexner, James L. Gillis, J. C. M. Hanson, Caroline M. Hewins, Josephus N. Larned, Henry E. Legler, Eunice R. Oberly, E. C. Richardson, Minerva Sanders, Katharine L. Sharp, Elizabeth P. Sohler, Mary L. Titcomb, and Alice S. Tyler.

The October 1953 issue of *Library Trends*, issued by the University of Illinois Library School is "Current Trends in Cataloging and Classification," edited by Maurice F. Tauber; the January, 1954, issue is "Scientific Management in Libraries," edited by Ralph R. Shaw.

More than 2,800 Russian publications containing information about *Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union* are listed by subject in a bibliography of that title published by the Library of Congress (1953, 234p.). This is another in the Library's series of publications listing sources

of information useful to individuals and organizations conducting research programs that require knowledge about specific aspects of the Russian economy (Order from LC Card Division, \$1.60).

*South Atlantic Studies for Sturgis E. Leavitt*, edited by Thomas B. Stroup and Sterling A. Stoudemire (Washington, D.C., The Scarecrow Press, 1953, 215p., \$5.50) is a series of papers in honor of Professor Leavitt. While many of the papers emphasize Dr. Leavitt's major interest, Latin-American literature, there are also included articles on other literary topics. Lawrence S. Thompson has contributed "Resources for Research in Latin-American Literature in Southern Libraries."

Harriett Genung, librarian of Mt. St. Antonio College in Pomona, Calif., is the author of "The Heart of the College" in *Junior College Journal* for November, 1953.

The National Archives has issued a revised and enlarged *List of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (1953, 98p.). This publication lists Federal records of high research value that are now available on microfilm to scholars, research institutions, and the general public at moderate cost through the National Archives microfilm pub-

lication program.

Many of the most significant older records of the Federal departments and agencies are included in the new list. The several hundred microfilm publications described provide basic documentation for research in United States, European, Far Eastern, and Latin American history as well as in local history and genealogy. Also listed are materials for research in economics, public administration, political science, law and ethnology. The microfilms contain explanatory notes and other information intended to facilitate their use.

The Utenriksdepartementets Bibliotek of the Norwegian government has issued *BokstavsSignaturer for Internasjonale Organisasjoner og Foreninger Politiske Partier*. It was compiled by Hedvig Schaanning and published in Oslo in 1953. This is a list of abbreviations of the names of hundreds of organizations in various fields of international relations in all countries of the world, both official and non-official bodies are noted, as well as technical and non-technical groups.

The H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., New York City, has available for sale a few copies of *The British Museum Library*, by Arundell Esdaile (London, G. Allen & Unwin, 1946, \$3.00).

## Brief of Minutes

(Continued from page 214)

both in Mr. Hamlin's annual report and in the agenda, was postponed until the Minneapolis Conference.

Mr. Hamlin reported briefly on a meeting of librarians and publishers regarding the extended use of small books or paperbacks in college libraries.

In reply to a communication from the president of the Division of Cataloging and Classification, it was voted that,

*ACRL indicate their willingness to cooperate with the Division of Cataloging and Classification in response to their invitation to participate jointly through committees or other officially designated delegates in studies or projects in the areas of our mutual interests.*

The Audio-Visual Workshop held prior to

the Los Angeles Conference had recommended the employment of an A-V specialist by the divisions at ALA headquarters, or the establishment of a clearing house there. The Board referred these recommendations to the ACRL Audio-Visual Committee.

At the morning meeting, it had been reported that the Committee on Selective Bibliography had come to a standstill in its work.

It was voted that,  
*the Committee on Selective Bibliography be abolished.*

Since it had been inactive for two years, it was also voted that,

*the Committee on Preparation and Qualifications for Librarianship be abolished.*

—Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary

# Personnel

## FOUR NEW CHIEFS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Four of the major positions in The New York Public Library, left vacant by retirement or promotion, have recently been filled. Three are in the Reference Department, one is Library-wide—and all but one of the appointments were by promotion from within. The odd one recalls a former staff member. All of the new Chiefs are well known through ALA and other professional activities and therefore the following notes merely summarize their careers.

EDWARD G. FREEHAFFER, formerly chief of the Personnel Office, became chief of the reference Department on January 1, 1954, the fourth man to hold the post, the third to have the title. Harry Miller Lydenberg was chief reference librarian. His successors, Keyes D. Metcalf, Paul North Rice and now Freehafer became chief of the reference department.

Except for parts of two years, 1944 and 1945, as assistant librarian at Brown, Freehafer's whole library career has been in The New York Public Library. He came to the reference department after graduation from Columbia School of Library Service in 1932, began in the Main Reading Room and then toured the building with stops at the Information Desk, Economics Division and the Director's Office. In 1941 he was appointed chief of the newly organized American History and Genealogy Division and in 1942 added the duties of acting chief of the Acquisition division. In 1944 he left New York for Providence.

In 1945 he was back as executive assistant in the Reference Department, a roving assignment largely concerned with details of management and procedures. Late in 1947 he organized a Personnel Office, new to the library and covering the staff of nearly 1,600 in both the Reference and Circulation Departments. He was appointed chief and, with a staff of eleven, began operations on January 1, 1948. In that year he worked closely with Public Administration Service in the development of a Classification and Pay Plan for the Reference Department. With and without outside agencies he has made later extensive personnel surveys covering all library employees.

In addition to his Library duties, Freehafer

has served on a number of ALA and NYLA committees and on the University of the State of New York's Examining Committee for Public Librarians' Certificates of which he was chairman in 1952. He is a member of the New York Library Club, the Archons of Colophon, and the Grolier Club.

Freehafer commutes from Pelham; has a wife and son; and collects Pennsylvania Dutch antiques and literature.

RUTHERFORD D. ROGERS became chief of the Personnel Office on January 1, 1954, succeeding Edward G. Freehafer who had been chief since the Office was established six years ago.

Mr. Rogers was born and received his B.A. in Iowa, but since then has lived and worked in New York State. He took his M.A. and B.S. at Columbia, worked for two summers in The New York Public Library and in 1938 became reference librarian in the Columbia College Library and later was acting librarian and librarian.

After four years' service with the Air Transport Command, ending with the rank of Captain, he spent 1946-48 in Wall Street with the investment banking firm of Smith, Barney & Co. Fortunately for librarianship, he decided to let the financial world take care of itself and left it to become director of the Grosvenor Library in Buffalo. There he not only successfully administered his own institution but also worked effectively toward better organization of all library resources in the city and county.

There was a star in the East and in 1952 he began to follow it by going to Rochester as director of the Rochester Public Library and director of the Monroe County Library System. There, according to the President of his Board of Trustees, he "won the enthusi-

astic support of the board of trustees, his staff and the general public" and took "the Monroe County Library System through its earlier stages to a sound foundation."

For very good reasons the Grand Central is called Terminal and Rogers' friends and colleagues in New York City are hopeful that the eastern journey is ended.

Rogers has served on various professional committees including the University of the State of New York's Examining Committee for Public Librarians' Certificates.

JOHN FALL succeeded Rollin A. Sawyer, retired, as chief of the Economics Division on June 1, 1953. He had been chief, since 1944, of the Acquisition Division. In his new post he is responsible for the further development of the largest special collection in the Reference Department with somewhere between 900,000 and 1,000,000 volumes.

In the Acquisition Division he was in touch with the world's sources of new and old publications of all kinds. He was active in establishing the Farmington Plan and in 1948 traveled through western Europe for the Association of Research Libraries to explore contract arrangements for the Plan. He is probably better known to more booksellers and publishers than anyone else on the library's staff.

He is concerned with the management and use of large collections of books as well as with their accumulation. Under the direction of Keyes Metcalf he made a preliminary survey and report on the possibility of a regional center for the mid-western research libraries and more recently prepared one of the basic documents for Carl White's Committee on the Northeastern Regional Library.

Fall has found or made time for work on many ALA committees and has been specially concerned with those in the field of procurement. He is a director of the United States Book Exchange and is the ALA's representative to the H. W. Wilson Company.

Although he has been one of the world's largest book buyers he will not admit to any personal collecting habits. But none of his own bookshelves has any empty space and books seem to grow and spread in his apartment by a secret life of their own.

ROBERT E. KINGERY was appointed chief of the Preparation Division, succeeding G.

William Berquist, on January 1, 1951. On August 24, 1953 the Acquisition Division was merged with the Preparation Division so that now, except for book selection, the acquisition and cataloguing procedures for the Reference Department are in his care.

Two days after he became chief of the Preparation Division the library authorized a survey of it by Cresap, McCormick and Paget and for five months thereafter Kingery, a staff new to him and the surveyors worked cheerfully and intelligently together to find out what they did, why they did it, and how it could best be done. So far as they can be put on paper the results are recorded in the surveyors' report, a document now familiar to many libraries and library schools. The aftermath in terms of staff relationships and effective work is a continuing harvest.

Apart from the usual technical training, Kingery's special preparation for leading a staff of about 200 came from several years as Readers' Adviser, conductor of discussion groups and personnel assistant. A tour of duty with the U. S. Army in Alaska may have helped. He has also been an active member of many ALA and NYLA committees.

As an author, he has published *How-to-Do-It Books: a Selected Guide*, 1950; *Opportunities in Library Careers*, 1952; *What's in It For Me?*, 1947; and another is on the way. As a collector he gathers first editions and original drawings of Clarence Day and books about tobacco.

And when the day's last semi-colon has been laid to rest he quietly twists wires into shining curves which lead to who knows what infinite concepts beyond the scope of cards.—*Deoch Fulton.*

MAURICE F. TAUBER, editor of this journal, has been named Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service at Columbia University, where he has taught since 1944.

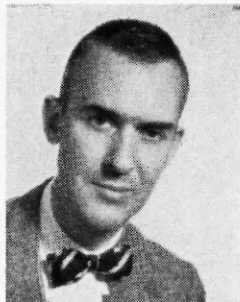
This appointment is well merited by the many contributions of Dr. Tauber to the scholarship of the profession. Few living men have done so much. The distinction is also well merited because of devoted service to professional associations, particularly to ALA and ACRL.

The appointment will be popular because Dr. Tauber is a teacher, with endless time and sympathy and interest in students. A modest man, a generous person, kindly, warm and



human. Columbia has chosen well.—*Arthur T. Hamlin.*

OLIVER DUNN began his duties as assistant director of libraries at Purdue University on November 16, 1953, having held the position of associate director of libraries at the California Institute of Technology since 1949.



*Oliver Dunn*

Dr. Dunn was born in Oxnard, California, in 1909, completed his elementary and secondary education in the Los Angeles public schools, and received his B.A. and M.A. in Philosophy from Stanford University, and his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Cornell University. He holds the B.L.S. degree from the University of California (1949).

For several years Dr. Dunn was Contract Administrator and Statistical Analyst in the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and he has also held a position as research assistant in the University of California in Berkeley.

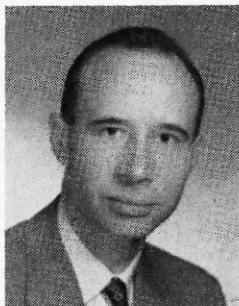
Among Dr. Dunn's activities in professional librarianship have been his presidency of the Pasadena Library Club and chairmanship of the Regional Resources Coordinating Committee of the California Library Association. He is a member of ALA and the California Library Association. His important contribution to the development of library cooperation in California is reflected in his publication in the *California Librarian* of "A Union Catalog of Bibliographies in Southern California Libraries," in December, 1952, and "Bibliographical Cooperation in California: A Survey of Highlights," in June, 1953.—*Everett T. Moore.*

JOHN H. BERTHEL who has been serving as Nicholas Murray Butler librarian at Columbia University since 1948 has been appointed librarian of The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He will report to his new post on July 1, 1954.

Mr. Berthel's association with Columbia began in 1934 as a student in Columbia College and part time assistant in the University

Libraries. He received his Bachelor's degree in 1938, the Master's degree in 1939, and has done advanced graduate work in political science.

Following completion of work for the Bachelor's degree in Library Service in 1942, he was promoted to the professional staff as reference assistant. Increase in responsibilities and corresponding advancement came at regular intervals. He was appointed college librarian in 1946, and was appointed to the newly created post of Butler librarian in 1948.



*John H. Berthel*

He has taught the Contemporary Civilization course in Columbia College and Social Science Literature in the School of Library Service. He is serving currently as a member of the Faculty of General Studies.

His many friends on the staff of the Columbia Libraries and in the various faculties of the University wish him every success in the new post and know that his contributions will be many and lasting as they have been at Columbia.—*Richard H. Logsdon.*

EDWARD JUDSON HUMESTON, JR., was appointed professor and head of the Library Science Department of the University of Kentucky in September 1953. Mr. Humeston brings to Lexington an enviable record of scholarship and teaching experience, and already during his short tenure the department has shown distinct advances.



*Edward J.  
Humeston, Jr.*

Born in Philadelphia in 1910, Mr. Humeston received his A.B. in 1932 from Hamilton College, his A.M. in 1934 and his Ph.D. in 1942 from Princeton University with a major in modern languages. He received his B.S. in L.S. from George Peabody College in 1946. In addition, he studied

in Grenoble and Paris in 1934 and 1935 and has travelled widely on the continent.

His teaching experience includes two years at the Taft School (1934-1936), the Princeton Tutoring School (1936-1937), Hollins College (1937-1942), the University of Texas (1948-1953, associate professor of library science), and the University of Wisconsin (visiting lecturer in library science, summer, 1952). For two years after he received his library degree from Peabody he served as chief librarian of Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg. He served for three and a half years in the United States Army during World War II and held many responsible editorial posts in connection with the Army's publication program.

In addition to his membership in library

associations, including ACRL, he has served as a member of the ALA Subscription Books Committee (1950-1953), a member of the executive board of the Texas Library Association (1952-1953), and editor of the *Texas Library Journal* (1952-1953). In November 1953 he inaugurated the University of Kentucky *Library Service Papers*, the first number of which was Laura K. Martin's "Public Libraries in Kentucky Today: A Brief Survey."

Mr. Humeston's standards for education for librarianship will mean much to the Ohio Valley, and his broad understanding of humanistic scholarship will mean much to library education in the nation at large.—*Lawrence S. Thompson.*

## Appointments

Mary Edna Anders, formerly assistant professor in the library school of Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, has been appointed social science librarian at the University of Florida.

Martha Bartlett, formerly librarian of the Willimantic State Teachers College Library, is new head librarian of the Highland Park (Illinois) Public Library.

Sara Yancey Belknap, formerly director of Dance and Music Archives in New York City, has joined the staff of the University of Florida Libraries as librarian in charge of Dance and Music Archives.

Virginia Beatty has been appointed director of the Medical Literature Service, College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Mrs. Beatty was formerly with the Atomic Energy Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

William K. Beatty, former reading room assistant, has been named assistant librarian, Readers' Service, Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Arthur B. Berthold has been appointed acting chief of the Division of Library and Reference Service of the U. S. Department of State.

Eleanor Blum, formerly reference librarian of the University of Illinois Undergraduate Library, has been appointed librarian of the Journalism Library, University of Illinois.

Alice P. Bray, formerly of the U. S. State Department, has been appointed cataloger of

the International Relations Collection of George Washington University.

Vito J. Brenni has been appointed reference librarian of the University of West Virginia Library.

G. S. T. Cavanagh, formerly reference assistant in the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas.

Among recent appointments to the Columbia University Libraries staff are the following: Robert G. Bailey is senior documents assistant, Acquisitions Department; Harvey Bloomquist is librarian, Zoology-Botany Library; Mrs. Phyllis Dain, cataloger; James C. Dance is librarian, Psychology Library; Ann E. Frear is professional interne, Engineering Library; Wade Doares is librarian, Journalism Library; Mrs. Rosalie Halperin is senior reference assistant, Avery Architectural Library; Elaine F. Jones is senior circulation assistant, Business Library; Kenneth Lohf is assistant, Reference Department; Francis O'Leary is assistant librarian of the Natural Sciences and librarian, Geology Library; Harlan Phillips is assistant head, Oral History Research Office; Jadwiga Pulaska is cataloger; Eugene Sheehy is senior reference assistant, Reference Department; and Leslie A. Taylor-Evans, cataloger.

Jay Elwood Daily is librarian at Wagner College, Staten Island, New York.

Phyllis Bull Dalton has been promoted to

principal librarian in charge of all reader services at the California State Library, Sacramento.

H. Vaile Deale, formerly librarian of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, has been appointed director of the Beloit College Libraries, Beloit, Wisconsin.

Robert Delzell, formerly chief of the Acquisition Department of the Washington University Library, St. Louis, has been appointed documents librarian, Air University Library, Maxwell Field, Alabama.

D. Genevieve Dixon, formerly with the library school of the State Teachers College in Pittsburg, Kansas, has been appointed director of the Library Science Department of Texas State College for Women, Denton.

Mary Virginia Doss has been appointed reference librarian in the Education Library of the University of Florida.

Rice Estes has been appointed first assistant librarian at George Washington University Library, replacing Miller Simpson.

Evan Farmer has been appointed librarian of the Livingston (Alabama) State Teachers College.

Mary L. Goss has been appointed reserve and order librarian of the Carleton College Library, Northfield, Minnesota.

John Gribbin is now associate librarian of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

Katherine G. Harris is director of Reference Services, Detroit Public Library.

John F. Harvey, formerly librarian at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, is now librarian at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

Muriel Hodge, former cataloger, has been appointed assistant librarian, Preparation Division, Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Harriet Howe, who retired as director of the University of Denver School of Librarianship in 1950, is acting director of the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Southern California for the year 1953/54.

Herbert Hucks, Jr., associate librarian of Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, since January 1947, has been named librarian of the college.

Charlotte Kenton, formerly reference librarian of the Armed Forces Medical Library, has been appointed to the Reference Department of the library of the National

Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

Rosemary Mahon has returned as assistant librarian, Evansville College Library.

Anne V. Marinelli, who has been lecturer and consultant in Italy on a Fulbright grant in 1952/53, has been appointed assistant professor in the Library School of Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Ruth Martindale has been appointed librarian of the Eckhart Library (Mathematics and Physics) at the University of Chicago.

Grace E. Middletown is assistant, cataloging department, University of Arkansas Library.

Clyde J. Miller is interim humanities librarian at the University of Florida, replacing Annette Liles, who has taken a year's leave of absence for further study at Northwestern University.

Robert F. Munn has been appointed assistant librarian of the University of West Virginia after having served in the same library as reference librarian.

The following staff appointments have been made to the Ohio State University Libraries: Ruth M. Erlandson is reference librarian and assistant professor of library administration; Jane W. Gatliff, reference assistant; Celianna Grubb, personnel librarian; Ann Sullivan, cataloger, Ann Wenger, reference assistant; George L. Williams, librarian, History and Political Science Graduate Library; and Thelma P. Yakura, cataloger.

Mrs. Grace Osterhus is now periodical librarian at George Washington University.

Martha Patterson, formerly senior cataloger at the University of California Library, Davis, is now senior cataloger in the Kansas State College Library.

Raymond A. Piller has been appointed assistant librarian and instructor in library science at Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma.

Jane L. Pope has become assistant head of Acquisitions, University of Chicago Library, in charge of the periodical and serial record section.

Diana M. Priestly has been appointed law librarian at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Maurice F. Rahilly has been appointed assistant college librarian in charge of readers' services at the State University of New York Maritime College Library, Fort Schuyler, New York.

Ruth Rockwood, recently a Fulbright fellow in Thailand, is teaching in the library school of Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Alec Ross, formerly of the Acquisitions Department of the University of California Library at Los Angeles, has become head of Acquisitions at the University of Kansas Library.

Bertha M. Rothe, formerly law librarian of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, has become law librarian of George Washington University.

Joseph Rubinstein has been appointed supervising bibliographer in the new Special Collections Department of the University of Kansas Library.

Elma St. John has been appointed periodical librarian of the University of Kansas Library.

Edith Scott, formerly head of technical services at Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, has been appointed head of cataloging and acquisitions, University of Oklahoma Library.

Dan A. Seager is librarian, Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

Alice Jean Tanner has been appointed law librarian of Kansas City University.

James Tydeman is librarian of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School Library and in charge of the Graduate Library School's induction training program at the University of Chicago.

Carol Vassalo has been appointed assistant librarian at the Willimantic State Teachers College, in charge of the training school library.

Lynn Walker has been promoted to the position of science librarian, University of Florida, replacing Edwin Quinn.

Olive D. Willgrubs has been appointed order and reference bibliography librarian of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California.

Paul A. Winckler has been appointed librarian in charge of the Downtown Division Library of St. John's College, Brooklyn, comprising the College of Pharmacy, School of Commerce, Nursing Education and University College libraries.

Mrs. Jane H. Yadon, formerly of the University of Louisville Library, has been appointed reserve book librarian at George Washington University.

## Retirements

Fremont Rider retired from the librarianship of Olin Memorial Library, Wesleyan University June 30, 1953. He had attended The New York State Library School in Albany in 1905-1906, but was not identified with any library until he became librarian at Wesleyan in 1933. For some of these intervening years, he was managing editor of *Publishers Weekly* and the *Library Journal*, and from 1912-1917 was editor of *Library Annual*. He was author of a number of books and editor of a remarkable series of guide books: indeed, his guide book of New York City is far the best that ever was published.

In his twenty years at Wesleyan, he has seen the Library grow from less than 200,000 to more than 400,000 volumes. He has done much more than guide the development of the Library. His fertile mind suggested one invention after another, some of them affecting not only Wesleyan but other research libraries.

Undoubtedly, most important, was his

invention of microcards. In 1944 he published *The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library*. Probably the most exciting book on library economy that ever was published, it reads like a detective story, and before long almost every research librarian was reading it. Mr. Rider refused to have his microcard idea copyrighted. He became chairman of the Microcard Foundation, but quickly set up an advisory group of librarians to help him in the development of microcards. Other organizations were encouraged to produce microcards, and now hundreds of thousands of cards are printed every year. Microcards, with microprint and microfilm apparently have a permanent place as a form of microtext.

In 1949 Mr. Rider published *Compact Storage*, which discussed the ingenious method he had devised at Wesleyan for shelving less used research material. Other innovations at Wesleyan, which have been joyfully accepted by many other libraries, are the Wesleyan Library book trucks and the Rider sec-

tional shelving. His *Life of Melvil Dewey* is one of the most satisfactory volumes in the ALA series of American Library Pioneers. His *The Great Dilemma of World Organization* offered a possible solution for a great problem. It has been rumored that, at some time in his busy life, he has written detective stories under an unknown *nom de plume*.

For many years Fremont Rider has been especially interested in genealogy. He was editor of *The American Genealogical Index* and *The American Genealogical and Biographical Index* and has built, in Middletown, The Godfrey Memorial Library, devoted entirely to this field. It is good to know that although he has retired from the librarian-

ship of Wesleyan, it merely gives him more time to devote to two of his many interests, genealogy and microcards.—*Paul North Rice*.

Mary S. DuPre, librarian of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C., since 1905, retired in August 1953.

Miss Gertrude Larsen, cataloger, and Mrs. Adelaide Ohlendorf, head of the serial record section in Acquisitions, retired from the University of Chicago Library Staff last summer.

Helen A. Russell retired on June 1, 1953, after twenty-four years as librarian, State Teachers College at West Chester, Pennsylvania.

## Foreign Libraries

Dr. Karol Badecki, custodian of the Jagiellonian Library of the University of Cracow, died on January 29, 1953.

Wilhelm Munthe, chief librarian of the University of Oslo, retired soon after October

20, 1953 when he was 70 years old. He is well known in the library world.

Dr. Thilo Schnurre, director of the Murhardsche Bibliothek in Kassel, Germany, retired on May 1, 1952.

## Corrections

A. J. Walford of the British Ministry of Defence, London, became editor of the *Library Association Record*, beginning January,

1953. However, he succeeded Mr. W. B. Stevenson, who was editor from 1946-1952. Mr. L. R. McColvin held the post prior to this.

## Necrology

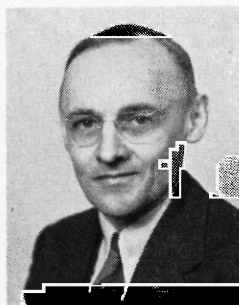
Archibald Malloch, formerly librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine, died on September 19, 1953 in White Plains, New York.

Miriam D. Tompkins, associate professor of library service at the School of Library Service of Columbia University, died on March 2, 1954.

Miss Tompkins began her professional career in the public libraries of Milwaukee and New York City, and subsequently became a member of the library school faculty at Emory University. In 1935 she joined the staff at Columbia, continuing there until her death. Her interests centered primarily around adult education through libraries. She was a co-author of *Helping the Reader Toward Self-Education* in 1938, and collaborated in the preparation of *Adult Education Activities for Public Libraries* for Unesco. In

1949-50, she surveyed public library service in New Zealand under a Fulbright fellowship.

Willard Potter Lewis, librarian of Pennsylvania State College from 1931 to 1949, who



*Willard Potter Lewis*

passed away at State College on August 21, 1953, was born in Watertown, New York, August 10, 1889, the son of Benjamin M. and Jennie N. Lewis. He received his bachelor's degree from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut in 1911, took a Master's degree the following year and in 1913 graduated from the New York State Library School at Albany

with a B.L.S. He served successively as librarian of the Y.M.C.A. at Albany, 1913-14; of Baylor University, 1914-19; of Camp MacArthur at Waco, Texas in 1917; and of the University of New Hampshire from 1919 to 1929. There followed a brief interval as librarian of his *alma mater* at Middletown from 1929 to 1931 and then, when President Hetzel moved from New Hampshire to Penn. State, Mr. Lewis was sent forth, to be librarian of the latter institution, where he served until his retirement and death. When Mr. Lewis came to State College the book collection could only boast a total of 130,000 volumes, and these grew, to the time of his retirement, to 309,000.

In 1941 the first portion of a new library building which Mr. Lewis had planned was dedicated at State College, with Mr. P. L. Windsor, then the distinguished librarian of the University of Illinois, as the principal speaker.

Mr. Lewis was a member of the Library Section of the Advisory Committee of the Land Grant College Survey, 1928-1929, and a member of the Connecticut Public Library Commission, 1929-1931. He was active in the Pennsylvania Library Association, and served as its president in 1939-40. Significantly, he helped to establish a College and Reference Section for the PLA; and he served on numerous committees. He had previously been President of the New Hampshire Library Association.

Throughout most of his career Mr. Lewis contributed articles to our professional journals. He instituted the publication of an attractively printed bulletin called *Headlight on Books at Penn State*, and established a weekly series of "Wednesday Readings" in the library. He also promoted fraternity libraries and prepared a "Fraternity Five Foot Shelf" which listed effective titles for these collections. He reinstated the Summer Library School in cooperation with the PLA and the State Library.

Mr. Lewis was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the College and Reference Section of the ALA at Denver in 1935 and the following year at Richmond his duties were notably expanded. Although the Section had been conducting adequate meetings at the annual conferences of the Association, it had maintained only a small membership on the basis of wholly supplementary dues. Reorganiza-

tion plans which were to transform the Section into a vigorous and full-fledged division of ALA were now projected, under the aggressive leadership of Charles Harvey Brown of Iowa State College at Ames, and a dues-paying membership of hundreds of college librarians now began to develop and constituted one phase of the paper work which fell to Mr. Lewis' lot in connection with the new secretariat. In 1938, at Kansas City, the Association of College and Reference Libraries came into being. The undersigned had the privilege of substituting for Mr. Lewis at the San Francisco meeting of ALA held the following year, and Mr. Ben Powell, then librarian of the University of Missouri, and later Mr. Charles V. Park of Central Michigan College were to succeed Mr. Lewis before Mr. Orwin Rush, then librarian of Clark University, was to become the first full-time, paid secretary of ACRL in 1947. During all the years that this notable expansion of college and university library representation in the organization of ALA was being advocated and legislated Mr. Lewis accorded every phase of it his staunchest support.

Those of us who knew Mr. Lewis through contacts with him at successive conferences of the American Library Association, conferences which he always attended with marked relish, remember him vividly as a quite definitely home-spun, but genial, conscientious, hard-working and devoted member of the profession.

Mr. Lewis' children include three sons, Robert, Walter and Donald and one daughter, Barbara, whose married name is Mrs. William Heising. Mrs. Lewis was in ill health for several years, and died in January, 1954.

Speaking of the growth of the library at Pennsylvania State during the '30's and '40's, Mr. Lewis' successor has written:

"His effectiveness is to be measured not only by statistical gains but also by the vigor with which he worked for adequate library service for his institution."

It was the privilege of the undersigned to visit Mr. Lewis at State College in the years before the new library building was erected, and in recollection there comes to mind, as the two of us strolled down a pleasantly shaded State College street, a passing old Ford car filled to the brim with eight or ten rather young children. A half-dozen youthful, and obviously enthusiastic, voices shouted

from the car: "Hello, Mr. Lewis!", whereupon he paused to comment with a smile: "You see, I am *WELL* known *HERE!*"—*Jackson E. Towne.*

Fanny Borden, librarian emeritus of Vassar College, died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. January 31 after an illness of several months. Miss Borden was a graduate of Vassar College and received her professional training at the New York State Library School. She served as assistant librarian at Bryn Mawr from 1901 to 1903 and as associate librarian at Smith, 1903 to 1906. Her long period of service at Vassar began in 1908 when she returned to the college as a library assistant. Prior to her appointment as reference librarian in 1910, a post which she held until taking the librarianship in 1928, she served as classifier and cataloger. During her thirty-seven years at Vassar, the library's collection increased five-fold, under Miss Borden's administration library endowments were increased, the fine quality of the book collection, especially strong in source materials and bibliographies, was maintained and the library building enlarged by the addition of a new wing. A true scholar, she understood the needs of faculty and students and worked untiringly to make the library an effective teaching instrument. In addition to compiling two extensive and widely-used bibliographies, she prepared a library handbook for students and taught classes in bibliography. She not only enriched the library's collection in the field of fine printing but she imparted her love of beautiful books to students and staff. After her retirement in 1945, Miss Borden continued to devote many hours to library research, indexing archives and material relating to the early history of the college. Up to the time of her illness she was working on a history of the library, and while no chapters had been written, the source material had been organized and arranged. Miss Borden was a member of the American Library Association, New York Library Association, Bibliographical Society of America and the American Institute of Graphic Arts.—*Dorothy A. Plum.*

Halsey William Wilson, founder of The H. W. Wilson Company of New York, died on March 1, 1954, at the age of 85 at his home in Croton Heights, Westchester County,

New York, after an illness of several months.

Internationally renowned as a bibliographer,



*H. W. Wilson*

Mr. Wilson was the founder and Chairman of the Board of the world's largest reference publishing house, the 56-year-old H. W. Wilson Company of New York, publishers of more than 20 major indexing and reference services acclaimed as indispensable to research and scholarship in libraries the world over.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the Company's founding in 1948, the American Library Association saluted it as "the most important bibliographical enterprise ever conceived and brought to fruition by any one man." And the *Saturday Review* commented: "The name H. W. Wilson is to bibliography what Webster is to dictionaries, Bartlett to quotations." A leading educator wrote that it would be difficult if not impossible to imagine what modern scholarship or librarianship would be like without the Wilson publications.

One of Mr. Wilson's keys to success in providing library services was his willingness to heed the requests and consider the problems of the libraries themselves. Every publication of The Wilson Company has been the outgrowth of a definite need in libraries, and in attempting to meet the need, advice of the librarians has been widely sought. In the case of periodical indexes, the subscribers themselves from time to time vote on the periodicals to be indexed.

Mr. Wilson had been a regular attendant at library conferences, in recent years having attained the distinction of having attended more conferences of the American Library Association than any other member. He encouraged his staff to participate in library association affairs and gave generously of their time and abilities to committee work. In still another channel of cooperation representatives of the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association have been invited frequently to sit unofficially with The Wilson Company's Board of Directors.

In addition to his services to research, H. W.

Wilson made several unique contributions to the field of publishing. One of the most notable is the plan he originated for saving and interfiling type for the "cumulative" indexes associated with his name.

Another unusual contribution is the "service basis" method of charge, which not only made possible the publications of hundreds of reference volumes, but made it financially possible for libraries on six continents to own them.

Mr. Wilson served as president of the publishing firm bearing his name from its beginning until December 1952, when he requested that he be relieved of some of his administrative duties in order to devote more time to a study of the company's general policies and future plans. He was accordingly named Chairman of the Board of Directors and was succeeded as president by Howard Haycraft, who had been vice-president since 1940.

As the man who was regarded by many as the greatest benefactor of libraries since Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Wilson received numerous honors from educators and librarians.

Brown University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters in 1939, and in 1948 he received from the University of Minnesota its first "Outstanding Achievement" medal. Both the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association paid special honor to him in 1948, on the fiftieth anniversary of his firm's first publication, and in 1950 he received the American Library Association's \$500 Joseph W. Lippincott Award for Outstanding Achievement in Librarianship. In the same year the University of Minnesota Press published an account of his achievements, John Lawler's *The H. W. Wilson Company: Half a Century of Bibliographic Publishing*, with a foreword by E. W. McDiarmid, a past president of the American Library Association, in which he said, "Wilson has played a vital . . . part in nearly every scholarly activity of the past half-century."

A tribute is paid to Mr. Wilson by C. Sumner Spalding in the January 1954 issue of *C & R L* for his interest and work in relation to the Library of Congress printed catalogs.

## Federal Services to Libraries

(Continued from page 178)

the dragon of arithmetical progression.

The results of the survey are being published in book form late this spring by the American Library Association under the title of *Federal Services to Libraries*. Part I is to be devoted to an exposition of the policies governing Federal services to libraries, and Part II (the main section of the book) will consist of an alphabetical listing by subject of the services available to libraries from the government at the time the typescript went to press early in 1954. Each service is described in sufficient detail to make it meaningful. Finally there is an index in which every service, book, document, individual or agency mentioned in the text is cited by page reference, and under the name of each agency are to be found the services it offers.

Since nothing changes more rapidly than the Federal scene in Washington, it is only

fair to the Federal personnel who cooperated in this work to mention that some of the services listed may have been modified or discontinued in the interim between reportage and publication, and that all Federal services to libraries or to any other organizations or individuals are dependent upon such variables as budget and staff. Conversely, some services may well have been inaugurated after the book went to press. Nothing less than a looseleaf service could hope to achieve *current* coverage of this field. It is nevertheless the hope and belief of the Federal Relations Committee that librarians and others will find in *Federal Services to Libraries* a key to many services offered by their government but hitherto not used by many libraries which stand to benefit from them.