

Graduate Studies in College and Research Librarianship

AMONG dissertations, theses, and projects completed at California, Chicago, Columbia, Denver, Illinois and Michigan during 1948, which may be of interest to college, university and research librarians, are the titles listed below. Starred items represent doctoral dissertations.

California

Lundy, Frank A. Faculty Rank for Professional Librarians.

Pedley, Katharine G. The Reading of Vocational Students at the Samuel Gompers Trades School. San Francisco, in the Spring of 1946.

Chicago

*Burke, Father Redmond Ambrose. The Control of Reading by the Catholic Church.

*Davies, David William. Social and Economic Background to the History of the Elzeviers.

Delougaz, Nathalie Poliakoff. Survey of Book Publishing in Soviet Russia.

Doherty, Francis Xavier. The New England Deposit Library. (Abstract in *Library Quarterly*, January 1949.)

*Eaton, Thelma. The Wandering Printers of Spain and Portugal, 1473-1536.

*Fussler, Herman Howe. Characteristics of the Research Literature Used by Chemists and Physicists in the United States. (Abstract in *Library Quarterly*, January and April 1949.)

Haselden, Clyde LeRoy. The Social Attitudes of Librarians and Selection of Books on Social Issues.

Hutton, Leonelle Maureen. Library Personnel in Negro Colleges.

Kavanagh, Sister Clarence Marie. A Study of Noncurricular Reading of Students of Marian College.

Komidar, Joseph Stanley. American History Textbooks for Different Educational Levels: A Comparative Analysis of the Origins of the Constitution.

Libbey, David Carleton. The Library of

the Chicago Historical Society: A Study. Schlosser, Winifred Wright. The Bibliography of Local Imprints as a Historical Source.

Todd, Ann McKinney. Undergraduate Student Reading at the University of Missouri.

*Van Hoesen, Florence Ruth. An Analysis of Adult Reference Work in Public Libraries as an Approach to the Content of a Reference Course.

Columbia

Bogart, Ruth E. College Library Development in New York State during the Nineteenth Century.

Christ, Robert W. Acquisition Work in College Libraries.

Gordon, Edna C. Current Reading Material as a Factor in the Attitudes of College Students Concerning Certain Social Problems.

Thom, Ian W. The Divided Catalog in College and University Libraries. (Abstract in this issue of *College and Research Libraries*.)

Denver

Bustamante, María. American Sociology: An Introduction for Chilean College Students . . . Historical, Critical, and Bibliographical.

Fites, Gilbert Garver, Jr. A General Study of the University of Denver Business Administration Library.

Edwards, Zona Maxine. A Survey of the Biological Science Collection of the Mary Reed Library of the University of Denver.

Julian, Hilda May. Relations Between the College Library and the Social Science Department.

Lusky, Warren Alfred. A Survey of the Geography Collection of the University of Denver Libraries.

McLeod, Joyce Elva. A Study of the Methods for the Encouragement of Recreational Reading in the College Library.

Wells, Doris Jeanette. Book Guidance for the Young Adult.

Williams, Dagny Henriette. College Library Publications as Media for Public Relations.

Illinois

- Coffin, Georgia Rose. John Maccock, a Seventeenth Century Printer.
Hoage, Alethia Annette Lewis. Resignations in Two University Libraries.
Knox, Margaret Enid. Publication of Scientific and Technological Research by the United States Government.
Sheppard, Edward Lee. The Radical and Labor Periodical Press in Chicago: its origin and development to 1890.
Winger, Howard Woodrow. A Personnel Program for Student Assistants in University Libraries.

Michigan

- Grondin, Francois-Zavier. Research Materials in Canadian Constitutional History and Political Science at the University of Michigan.
Manheim, Theodore. Book Publishing and Reading Interests in Philadelphia in 1802.
Phipps, Barbara. A Study of Reference Questions, in Relation to the Effectiveness of Library Instruction at Emmanuel Missionary College.
Ranz, James. The Map Library; Problems in the Development and Organization of Map Collections.
Riesner, Marianna. The Acquisition of Map Materials for a College Library.
Ulrich, John L. Guide to Postwar Wage and Salary Statistics.

Use of Punched Cards

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of two hours per day to code the cards and file them; 15 hours every three months to arrange the cards by fund and rearrange them by author; one hour per month to follow up outstanding orders. A simple preliminary time study indicates a saving over a year's period of approximately 18 weeks or over 700 hours of a clerk's time. The saving in salary for a six-month period will pay for a two years' supply of these cards.

In this article I have made no attempt at a detailed explanation of punched cards as such. This question was thoroughly discussed by Katherine M. Stokes in the *Library Journal* in 1947 and does not need repeating.

In conclusion, the following advantages of this system have become apparent:

(1) It furnishes considerable assistance in the bookkeeping operation and speeds up the processing of invoices.

(2) It offers an efficient follow-up system.

(3) After serving its primary function, the system is adaptable to various statistical

studies. For example, at the end of the year for annual report purposes it will be possible to furnish statistics concerning the number of titles purchased in each subject field. Also, studies concerning the relative costs of books by subject will be possible. (It would be relatively simple to arrange the cards for all items purchased during the year by fund which is closely correlated with academic subjects, and using that figure with the amount of money spent on each fund, the average cost of books by subject could be obtained.)

(4) Filing of cards in the orders and receipts file and in the dead file becomes almost mechanical and is much faster than hand filing.

(5) By reading the slots on the cards, errors in filing and in punching show up readily.

(6) The orders and receipts file may be weeded out at regular intervals.

(7) One complete step in the processing of invoices for payment can be eliminated, thus speeding up the entire process.

(8) It will no longer be necessary to type a copy of the purchase order to be filed by fund. This will save one sheet of paper for each purchase order typed. In addition, each page of the purchase order can be filled instead of having only two or three titles per page, as a separate purchase order for each fund will not be necessary.

Supply of Library of Congress Catalog Cards to Research Centers¹

[Note: On December 23, 1946 the Library announced (in *Cataloging Service*, no. 7, December 1946) that the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* would commence publication in January 1947 and that the depository sets of cards which had been maintained in a number of libraries throughout the country beginning in 1902 would consequently be unnecessary, and would be terminated. As a result of a significant demand, however, the Library has for some months engaged in discussions, with a committee of the Association of Research Libraries, whether it would be justified in supplying cards to research centers on a regional basis. The following announcement, the terms of which are acceptable to this committee, has resulted from these discussions.]

1. The Library of Congress has previously indicated its willingness to support regional union catalogs by providing its currently printed catalog cards for inter-filing in them. Such a supply of cards constitutes a subsidy to the regional union catalogs which the Library of Congress considers to be justified by the services they render in lightening the load upon the National Union Catalog, in expanding the Nation's bibliographical resources, in facilitating interlibrary loans, and in providing a clearing-house service for bibliographic information.

2. The existing regional union catalogs do not, however, adequately serve all regions of the country. The Library of Congress is therefore willing to supply its currently printed cards to institutional

catalogs performing in large measure the same service as regional union catalogs, to the extent necessary to provide a more nearly complete regional service. The following conditions would govern such a free supply of cards.

(a) The recipient library must be a center of research of recognized importance in a wide variety of fields. (In selecting institutions which meet this requirement the Library of Congress will consult particularly with library groups such as the A.L.A. Board of Resources of American Libraries and its subcommittee on Union Catalogs and Bibliographical Centers.)

(b) The recipient library must agree to file cards provided by the Library of Congress into the most complete catalog of its own holdings which is generally available to its users; or to make some other filing arrangement deemed by the Library of Congress to be a satisfactory substitute.

(c) The recipient library must agree to make the resulting catalog readily available for consultation by the general public, regardless of any restrictions on the public availability and its use of collections.

(d) The recipient library must agree not to render illegible the information on the Library of Congress cards, although it may add information to the cards, either with or without cancelling portions of the printed text by drawing a light line through them.

(e) Because the Library of Congress must retain title to the cards, the recipient library may not dispose of them without the concurrence of the Librarian of Congress.

(f) The Library of Congress cannot

¹ Appendix to the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* February 8-14, 1949, p. 1-2.

undertake to supply cards printed prior to the date of the completion of the agreement with any given library. In cases in which an agreement is reached with a library which has purchased complete sets of printed cards in the period since the effective date of the cancellation of depository sets of cards, the Library of Congress is prepared to credit the recipient library with the cost of such cards. This last undertaking will lapse as of December 31, 1949.

(g) All agreements made under this announcement are subject to reexamination at 5-year intervals. In any case of cancella-

tion by the Library of Congress, the recipient library will be given one year's notice.

3. The Library of Congress will welcome requests for cards for the purposes mentioned herein from the libraries which may be eligible and which are willing to accept the conditions named above. A period of six months from the date of this announcement will be allowed for the filing of applications before action is taken on any of them, in order that the Library of Congress may make the choices, where there are alternatives, best calculated to advance the national bibliographical interest.

Allocation of Book Budget

(Continued from page 218)

significant unknown factors that cannot, at least now, be resolved statistically are the present strength of any particular book collection, the cost of adequate or complete coverage of a field, etc. Gradually, notably through the Farmington experience, we will learn more about costs. If others will follow the lead of Coney and Ellsworth in searching the subject, we may solve other problems. But as one of these writers replied to the questionnaire, "It is not possible at the present time to arrive at an objective formula," but if the formula study is used "with discretion and common sense" it may have some usefulness.

Discretion and common sense, then, with an honest attempt at the kind of objectivity that prevents the budget from becoming a political plum, are probably more useful in balancing all obvious factors than any "scientific" procedure. In practice this approach is apparently the one used at many libraries, including U.C.L.A., at the present time. Wilson and Tauber seem to agree.⁴

(g). Although one librarian reported that he purposely did not do so, it is com-

mon practice to make known to the faculty the size and use of allocations. Such practice seems only good public relations, although it can be argued that knowledge of an unusually solvent fund may encourage wasteful buying.

The library administration at U.C.L.A. has taken the open book as a first principle in its relations with the faculty, and the Library Committee has purposely published its decisions on budget matters in annual and special reports to the faculty.

As is common with questionnaires, most respondents to this one asked to be informed of results. The writer too, after his experience, feels most strongly that there is a great need for more study of this whole subject and for more information on current practice. If, for example, several librarians would regularly record the details of book fund allocations and expenditures in a series of annual reports, we would have on hand a body of information of potentially great value in any pragmatic or theoretical approach to the problem. But of course this shortage of knowledge is common in many library fields.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 84-88.

General Description of UNESCO'S Project for Reproduction of Out-of-Print Periodicals

INSISTENT REQUESTS have been made to Unesco by libraries and research institutions in all fields of study, for help in obtaining copies of highly important out-of-print periodicals. The demand comes not only from war-damaged countries but from libraries in countries which were prevented from maintaining their subscriptions to foreign periodicals owing to the general rupture of communications, or for economic reasons. Also, there are many important institutions, newly established since the war, which cannot build up their research libraries because the publications they need are out-of-print.

It is recognized as an inevitable fact that the original publishers of periodicals cannot generally be interested in reprinting past issues. Their editorial and production staffs are properly concerned with the immediate task of producing current issues, but it is believed that most publishers will be willing to cooperate in making it possible for Unesco to organize the production of reproductions, and that many will also cooperate in the work of distribution.

A preliminary selection will be made from a small number of periodicals, all in the fields of higher studies and advanced technology, for past numbers of which a clear demand has been expressed and which, as far as is known to us at the present, are out-of-print. Consultation will take place with existing projects of a similar nature in various countries to avoid overlapping of efforts.

The procedure then is:

1. To ascertain from their publishers

whether these periodicals are actually out-of-print, and if microfilm or offset copies have already been made.

2. If high quality copies have already been made but are not longer readily available, action will be taken to improve their availability as part of the Unesco program.

3. If no suitable reproductions have been made in the past, the publisher's cooperation will be enlisted in having new copies made; copyrights will be cleared and provisional arrangements made for distribution, preferably through the publisher's agencies.

4. Prices will be obtained from microfilm or offset reproduction firms for the production work. The reproductions will be made whenever possible in the country of original publication, if high quality work can be done at a sufficiently cheap price.

5. If the publisher requires the help of Unesco, the list of issues, with alternative prices for film or offset will be sent to all possible subscribers. However the publisher may know that his own needs, plus the Unesco backlog, will be sufficient for a definite quantity of copies.

6. According to the number of subscribers in each case, and the wishes of the publisher, it will be decided whether reproduction is to be in microfilm or in photo offset.

7. Orders will be placed with the reproducing firms for the quantities needed.

8. Arrangements will be made to distribute through the original publisher or other suitable distributor.

Address inquiries to Libraries Division, Unesco, 405 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

A Brief of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Directors of A.C.R.L., Chicago

Meeting, Jan. 21, 1949

President Benjamin E. Powell explained that in addition to the members of the board, the A.C.R.L. representatives on the A.L.A. Council had been invited to attend the meeting in order that they might be instructed in the wishes of the membership.

Dr. Powell reported on the three mail votes which had been taken by the Board of Directors in the last six months: They had voted unanimously in favor of Mr. Howard's resolution concerning basic legislation to clarify the status of the Library of Congress; they voted in favor of establishing a subcommittee of the Policy Committee. The committee was appointed last October and met early in November with Mr. Shaw to discuss the proposals of the Fourth Activities Committee; they voted to continue the policy of publishing the salary and general statistics in *College and Research Libraries* rather than as a separate.

The first subject of discussion was the report of the Fourth Activities Committee. The recommendation in Part I that the executive secretaries of divisions receive secretarial help from a pool instead of each having a private secretary drew some discussion. The board took no action on this point but made a strong statement that they want the A.C.R.L. executive secretary to have whatever secretarial help he needs. Some of the objections to the idea of a secretarial pool were the undesirability of having the executive secretary of A.C.R.L. responsible to the A.C.R.L. board and his secretarial help responsible to the A.L.A., the matter of someone to handle details of his work when he is away from the office on field trips, and the fact that with help from a pool the intangible but important factor of personal loyalty does not exist.

The board then turned to discussion of Part II of the report of the Fourth Activities Committee. In regard to the provision for geographic organization of the A.L.A., the

opinion was expressed that it is important not to disrupt local cooperation now existing, and that there is a basic weakness in the proposed method of setting up state chapters of A.L.A.—under this proposal the majority of the A.L.A. members in a state, although they may not be the majority of the members in the state association, may vote to form an A.L.A. chapter, which might wreck the state association. The board did not make a statement on this subject because they felt that such a statement might more appropriately come from the regional meetings to be held in the fall.

In discussing organization by type of work and by type of library some of the points brought out were:

(1) The organization by type of library which provides that these "substantive" associations may not subdivide by type of work would eliminate the A.C.R.L. Reference Section.

(2) The proposed affiliated associations would have no income except what A.L.A. gives them and they would not have the right to choose their own members.

(3) The proposed reorganization would provide for sending *College and Research Libraries* to all A.C.R.L. members automatically and without payment other than their regular A.L.A. dues.

(4) The question arose as to what provision would be made for funds for the sections.

(5) There is need for one strong national organization but strength must grow out of a cooperative effort and not out of one which is imposed on the organization.

(6) Specialized interests among librarians must be taken into account.

(7) The goal is the construction of an organizational plan which will answer the now existing objections to a strong association.

(8) It was suggested that ideas for the new structure of a central national organization might well emanate from the present major groups of A.L.A.

It was voted that the Policy Committee and the Board of Directors, jointly, should draft a statement embodying the views of A.C.R.L. regarding the reorganization of A.L.A. as a directive to the A.L.A. Council. The motion provided that the Policy Committee be authorized to consult with other groups in the matter and also included the provision that this drafted resolution be brought first before the A.C.R.L. Board of Directors and then to a business meeting of the association.

Ada J. English presented a report of the activities of the Committee on the Finances of *College and Research Libraries*. Her committee has materially increased the number of subscribers to the journal and has secured a large number of ads. She requested additional funds to carry on the work of the committee.

The board authorized an adjustment in the amount now paid to A.L.A. for keeping subscription records of *College and Research Libraries* so as to meet more nearly the present cost. (The amount paid A.L.A. for this service has not changed since it was originally established in 1939.)

The board approved President Powell's suggestion that the decision as to whether regional A.C.R.L. meetings should be held should be left to the regions and approved his plan to appoint in each region a committee composed of representatives of all the sections of A.C.R.L., one of whom would be designated the A.C.R.L. chairman for that region and authorized to contact the existing college and university chairman in that region and to arrange the program for the regional meeting with whatever advice may be wanted from A.C.R.L.'s official board.

Meeting, Jan. 23, 1949

Motions were passed as follows:

(1) An additional \$75 to the Committee on the Finances of *College and Research Libraries*.

(2) An additional \$50 to the Junior College Libraries Section for use in the completion of the directory which they are preparing.

(3) A contribution of \$100 for use in punching I.B.M. cards in connection with the A.L.A. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of library salaries.

(4) A contribution of \$100 for secretarial help to cut and run stencils in connection with the publication of the *Library Score Card*, which will probably be available late this summer.

(5) Appointment of a committee to make an objective study of what is actually being spent when a library lends a book by mail. This committee could look into techniques and practices and perhaps suggest points at which a saving could be made in these practices.

(6) To publish as a supplement to the July issue of *College and Research Libraries* the three papers on rare books in the university library which were given at the meeting of the University Libraries Section in Atlantic City. A few copies are to be bound in book form with a special title page.

President Powell was authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the desirability of making a comprehensive survey of faculty status for librarians.

The proposal that *College and Research Libraries* celebrate its tenth anniversary in October 1949 by having a special anniversary issue was discussed. It was suggested that a 10-year index would be a useful tool. Another suggestion was a special issue devoted to papers by A.C.R.L. members who have been making studies in foreign countries. The board passed a motion that *College and Research Libraries* have a special number approximately twice its normal size to contain a 10-year index and the articles on foreign libraries provided that the cost of such an issue can be met within the amount already allocated to the budget of *College and Research Libraries*.

There was some discussion of the advisability of sending a letter to colleges and universities which have recently hired a new librarian requesting information which might be of some aid to recruiting. It was suggested that perhaps personal contacts by the executive secretary would be more satisfactory than contacts by letter.

In discussing the library development program which Mr. Cory had proposed to the A.L.A. Council, the board felt that its present contribution is much in that direction.

N. ORWIN RUSH
A.C.R.L.

Executive Secretary

Brief of Minutes

Association of Research Libraries

Jan. 20, 1949, Chicago

THE 32ND MEETING of the Association of Research Libraries, one of the most fully attended in its history, was held in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, on Jan. 20, 1949.

Newspapers on Microfilm

The executive secretary announced that the plan of the association to publish *Newspapers on Microfilm: A Union Check List*, compiled under the direction of George A. Schwegmann, Jr. and manufactured at the Library of Congress, had now been brought to completion. The executive secretary was authorized to sell the same at \$2.00 per copy.

Indexing Service, United Nations Documents and Publications

Carl H. Milam, director of library services, United Nations, who was present as a guest, announced the publication, as an experimental venture, of the *Weekly Index to Documents and Publications of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*, beginning with the year 1949. He distributed sample copies of the first number and asked that criticisms and suggestions be sent to him promptly. He said that the *Weekly Index* had not yet been established on a permanent basis. Whether it would be continued would depend in part upon the extent to which it appeared to meet the needs of those who use the documents and publications in question. If continued he thought the subscription price would probably be \$20 for 52 issues, approximately the actual cost of printing.

Mr. Milam spoke also of plans to produce an index and check list of United Nations documents, each volume to be devoted to one or more sessions of each organization, and an index in mimeographed form showing the disposition of agenda items.

On motion it was voted that the association endorse the project to print United Nations indexes as very desirable.

United States Book Exchange

Alice Dulany Ball, executive director of U.S.B.E., was present as a guest and made a short statement. She said the exchange had gone into full scale operation as of Jan. 1, 1949 with the support of a three-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. She said it would collect duplicates from American libraries, list them, and supply lists to libraries abroad to make selections. It would also collect duplicates from libraries abroad and distribute them to American libraries. Since its interest centers in research materials and it will distribute them at low cost, Miss Ball anticipated that it would be able to render a very real service to American research libraries.

Miss Ball expressed the hope that the information which the exchange would be able to assemble would prove very helpful from a bibliographical standpoint. In addition to bibliographical service, it is hoped that eventually the exchange might be able to offer participating libraries a procurement service. As a means of keeping participating libraries informed of progress, it was proposed to issue a monthly newsletter, the first issue to appear February 1.

Farmington Plan

Consideration of the Farmington Plan was introduced with a report by Paul North Rice reviewing the first year of operation as seen from the vantage point of the New York Public Library, which had acted as the control office to which all Farmington receipts had been sent for classification and reshipment to the recipient libraries.

Mr. Rice gave statistics of the first year's receipts as follows: Books received from France, 2634; Switzerland, 558; and Sweden, 356 making a total of 3548. The cost of handling them was \$1029.37. They had been assigned and shipped to 46 of the 54 libraries which are participating in the plan. Assignments to a particular institution had ranged

from a single item to as many as 729 items. No volumes had been received at New York Public Library before April, and it was very clear that a good many 1948 imprints would be received in 1949.

Mr. Rice felt that, as an initial operation, the plan had achieved a considerable measure of success. There had, however, been difficulties. There had been disappointing delays on the part of agents in sending the books, and there had been unavoidable delays in handling the books after their arrival in this country. There had been complaints from some libraries that they had received duplicates of their own purchases or of previous Farmington receipts. Agents abroad had found difficulty in eliminating parts of continuations and series and publications on the list of items they were not to send, though this difficulty was diminishing as agents grew in understanding of what was wanted. A difficulty which threatens to persist has been that participating libraries have no easy way to determine in advance whether or not a particular book will come to them under the Plan.

At Mr. Metcalf's suggestion, John Fall of the New York Public Library, who had had charge of the Farmington Plan office, was called on to make a brief report of the trip which he had made to Europe in the autumn to establish direct contact with our Farmington dealers in France, Switzerland and Sweden, and to prepare the way for an extension of the plan to other countries. Mr. Fall spoke briefly of his trip. He expressed appreciation of the preliminary work which Mr. Nyholm had done last summer. He listed the Farmington dealers in France, Switzerland and Sweden whom he had visited and to whom he had explained the new procedures which it was proposed to follow this year. He had also visited dealers in Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy whom he recommended that we make our agents as the Farmington Plan is extended to those countries.

Mr. Metcalf then spoke of our experiences with the Farmington Plan as he saw them. He fully recognized the difficulties, and to those which had already been mentioned he added others, namely, books sometimes cost us more than they would have cost if bought through certain New York agents; our Farmington dealers have been too selective; there

have been disagreements about classification, etc. But he said that the main questions were: "Will the Farmington Plan in the long run give us better coverage of foreign publications than any other plan which we can devise and will it do this without involving us in too many disadvantages; will it perhaps have other advantages such as saving us money through making it possible and desirable for many of us to be more selective than we have been in the past in our foreign acquisitions in fields for which we do not accept a major responsibility?" To these questions he felt that an affirmative answer would ultimately be given. On the subject of costs he emphasized that we have been pressing our agents not for discounts but for service. He felt that this was sound policy since if we pressed for discounts, we would "undoubtedly lose out on many hard-to-get books on which the agents would lose money if considered by themselves alone."

Mr. Metcalf then proposed that we ask our agents abroad, as of 1949, to classify Farmington books for us with the guidance of index cards which have been prepared by the New York Public Library, and to send them directly to the cooperating libraries. In the comparatively few cases in which they would find it difficult to classify they would be asked to continue the 1948 practice of shipping directly to New York Public Library for classification and reshipment to the recipient libraries. He felt that this new arrangement would save time, would give to each participating library a valuable direct contact with our Farmington dealers, etc.

On motion it was voted that the proposal for classification abroad and direct shipment to cooperating libraries be approved.

On further motion the addition as of Jan. 1, 1949 of five countries to the Farmington Plan, namely Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy, was approved.

On further motion, after discussion, it was voted that existing subject commitments be continued in 1949 not only with respect to the Farmington Plan countries of 1948 but with respect to the five new ones now added.

In reply to a question Mr. Metcalf stated that participating libraries, not members of A.R.L., would be informed promptly of the foregoing decisions.

Mr. Metcalf reported that Lewis Hanke, Library of Congress, had undertaken while

in Mexico to investigate dealers and try to select one who might serve as our Farmington agent for that country.

Upon motion Mr. Metcalf was authorized, upon receipt of Mr. Hanke's recommendation, to proceed with negotiations looking to the inclusion of Mexico in the Farmington Plan at once.

Mr. Metcalf stated that in the operation of the Farmington Plan, new monograph series and new periodicals would be sent directly to the New York Public Library for examination and would then be assigned to participating libraries.

Mr. Metcalf stated that with a view to improving communication between Farmington dealers and participating libraries, and hence the functioning of the plan, a mimeographed publication would be issued from time to time by the Farmington Office and sent to dealers and libraries. He urged as a means of avoiding "dealer trouble" that libraries do their utmost to pay Farmington bills promptly.

Mr. Metcalf requested that members come to the next meeting prepared to discuss a further extension of the Farmington Plan. As possible additions, Austria, Germany, Spain, Portugal, certain Latin American countries, Australia and New Zealand were mentioned. A question arose on the inclusion of Russia, but the prevailing opinion appeared to be that while present conditions continued, Russia had better not be attempted.

Committee on Research Libraries and the Library of Congress

Mr. David, chairman, made a progress report dealing with the several problems which have been placed before the committee.

With respect to the first problem, namely the bases on which the Library of Congress would find it possible to make full sets of its printed cards available without charge to United States libraries, he was able to report a definite achievement. After the problem had been studied for the committee by Robert A. Miller of the University of Indiana Library, and after extended discussions with the Librarian of Congress in Atlantic City and Chicago, a formula had been arrived at which was acceptable to the Library of Congress. (With minor verbal modifications it has since been published in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Feb. 8-14, 1949, Ap-

pendix.) In essence it provides, on the analogy of the existing Library of Congress practice of providing cards without charge to regional union catalogs, that the Library of Congress may supply cards to institutional catalogs performing in large measures the same service as regional union catalogs.

With respect to the problem of federal subsidy to libraries giving extensive service to federal field offices (and the allied problem of regional federal libraries), he was able to report almost no progress. Though the committee has held prolonged discussions, the obstacles had appeared almost insuperable. Nevertheless there was strong opinion in the committee that there must in due course be a network of great regional libraries established in this country which can hardly be created and maintained without federal subsidy. The committee was unwilling to acknowledge defeat and was determined to continue its discussions, Mr. Coney taking the lead.

With respect to the problem of cooperative cataloging arrangements, the committee had sought the help of Andrew D. Osborn, Harvard Library, who had gone to Washington last spring and spent several days in a study of it. Mr. Osborn's report expounds and then sets forth seriatim a considerable number of recommendations, the first of which have to do with a simplification and reduction of cost of *entries* and the rest of which have to do with the setting up of a standing advisory committee of the Library of Congress and the cooperating libraries to revise and promulgate cataloging rules and deal with subject cataloging. The committee had had inadequate opportunity to study this report and requested that it be reproduced as an appendix to the minutes of the present meeting in order that the whole membership should be able to study it. Members were invited to send their comments to the committee which undertook to continue its consideration of the problem.

With respect to the problem of including the catalog cards of other libraries, other than the Library of Congress printed cards, in the *Cumulative Catalog*, the committee had sought the help of LeRoy C. Merritt, University of California. Mr. Merritt had investigated the problem, particularly by the method of questionnaires submitted to subscribers to the *Cumulative Catalog* and had

concluded that "the demand is for an [expanded] *Cumulative Catalog* containing as complete a record as possible in one alphabet, but that the cost would be so great that this is impractical." However, he had made a reference to the Ellsworth Report (*Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Nov. 16-22, 1948) and had suggested that a sound practical way out of the dilemma might still be found through some combination of the two approaches to the problem. The committee undertook to continue its study of the problem and it was directed that the Merritt and Ellsworth reports be reproduced together as appendixes to the minutes of the meeting.

With respect to the problem of an interchange of personnel on a swapping basis between the Library of Congress and other libraries, the committee had sought the assistance of Herman H. Henkle who had addressed a questionnaire to A.R.L. members. The answers were far from unanimous though it was clear that, in spite of difficulties, there existed a very real interest in the subject. The committee undertook to continue its consideration of the problem and to bring in a more definite report.

The last problem before the committee, namely that of the role of the Library of Congress as an informational clearing house in relation to subjects not now covered, had been referred to Herman H. Fussler. His thoughtful report on the subject had not yet had from the committee the attention which it deserved. It was therefore ordered to be reproduced as an appendix to the minutes and the committee undertook to bring in a further report at the spring meeting.

Committee on Library Statistics

Mr. Lyle, chairman, presented a report (to be reproduced as an appendix to the minutes) and sought the discharge of his committee, it being his conviction that, whether an acceptable decision could be reached or not, further discussions in committee would be of little use. However, it was pointed out that so important a report deserved more careful consideration than could be given it at the moment. He was therefore urged, and he agreed, to allow his committee to remain in being at least until the next meeting when it was hoped that important decisions could be made. The principal point at issue was

whether library holdings should be counted and reported by volume or by bibliographical unit.

Committee on Microfilming Cooperation

Mr. Tate, chairman, reported that an information center on long-run microfilm projects had been established at the Library of Congress (and he urged publicity); that *Newspapers on Microfilm, A Union Check-List*, compiled by George A. Schwegmann, Jr., had been published and was for sale through the office of the executive secretary; and that a preliminary draft of "Standards for the Microphotographic Reproduction of Newspapers" was undergoing final revision and would be published in a forthcoming issue of *American Documentation*, a new periodical just announced by the American Documentation Institute. He said that his committee had also given considerable attention to the problem of pricing policy in the production and sale of microfilms and to the problem of loaning positive copies of microfilms of newspapers and similar materials. In both these cases further study was felt to be necessary before positive recommendations could be made.

There were two other large problems which required attention. The first, namely the evaluation of existing files of newspapers and similar materials on microfilm, Mr. Tate said might be dealt with in the newly established Center for Scientific Aids to Learning at M.I.T.; the second, that of what newspapers should be microfilmed in order to insure good nationwide coverage of the principal sources, he felt should be referred to a different committee "whose interests lie in the field of resources planning rather than in technical realization." He therefore expressed the hope that his committee could soon complete its assignment and ask to be discharged.

Committee on the Reproduction of Wartime Serials

Charles H. Brown, chairman, reporting on an inquiry which he had made among member libraries, recommended that action be taken to extend the distribution of duplicates of wartime serials (hitherto confined to German serials) to include those of France, Italy and Japan. On motion it was so voted.

Then turning to the reproduction program,

Mr. Brown reported that Edwards Brothers would complete within the next two years the reproduction of wartime issues of 100 serials of which some volumes had already been reproduced; he expected that 65 would be completed in 1949. In addition to the 100 mentioned, Mr. Edwards expects this year to start the reproduction of 32 serials not on the original list. These reproductions will be on the basis of four pages on one.

Mr. Brown distributed samples of four pages on one reproduction and also of reproduction by means of photostats. Members present agreed unanimously that they would prefer the four to one reproductions to photostats, even if the price were double that of photostats.

Edwards Brothers have listed the four following periodicals the reproduction of which will start as soon as sufficient orders are received: *Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie*; *Deutsche Math. Vereinigung. Jahresbericht*; *Natur und Volk*; *Physikalische Berichte*. Members desiring them were urged to place orders at once.

The thanks of the association were voted to the University of Minnesota Library and to Raymond H. Shove for their effective efforts in locating for the committee single issues of wartime serials.

Committee on Indexing and Abstracting

In the absence of Mr. Ellsworth, chairman, the executive secretary presented a brief report on his behalf. Mr. Ellsworth and the members of his committee have studied their problem very largely through conversations with the members of their faculties with a view to finding out what the scholars want. Their findings have been that scholars disagree among themselves on many fundamental questions bearing on this subject. Therefore the committee has reluctantly reached the conclusion that while much can and should be done, A.R.L. should do nothing on its own responsibility at this time. Meanwhile efforts

of some promise are being made to find out how the scientist works and what his needs are. The results of these efforts should be awaited.

With respect to the more specific problem of American representation at the projected conference on scientific abstracting which is to be held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris this coming June, Mr. Ellsworth urged that steps be taken to bring it about that at least one librarian be placed on the American delegation. That problem he had referred to the executive secretary who in turn had taken it up with Mr. Clapp of the Library of Congress. Mr. Clapp's soundings at the Department of State had been encouraging with respect to this matter. Mr. Clapp also reported on the cooperation between the Library of Congress and UNESCO in the field of bibliography which was still in its early stages.

Royal Society Conference

Mr. Shaw drew attention to the publication of the Proceedings of the Royal Society's Scientific Information Conference, June 1948, which may be purchased directly from the society.

Supplement to the DeRicci Census

At the request of Professor C. U. Faye, University of Illinois, the executive secretary distributed copies of a circular announcing plans for a supplement to the *DeRicci Census of Mediaeval and Renaissance Manuscripts*.

Place and Date of the Next Meeting

It was decided to accept the invitation of the director of the Harvard Library to hold the next meeting in the Lamont Library, Harvard University, on the afternoon and evening of March 31, in connection with the Harvard Conference on The Place of the Library in a University.—*Charles W. David, Executive Secretary.*

Personnel

IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR Robert H. Muller became director of libraries at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. From September 1946 to February 1949 he was librarian at Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.; before that time he was chief of the acquisitions section, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce. He received his doctor's degree from the Graduate Library School in 1942. Immediately thereafter, he organized the meteorological research library for the Army Air Forces Headquarters in Washington and subsequently served in the Army for two years. His earlier professional experience included assistantships at the San Francisco Public Library and at Temple University Library. He received his basic library training at the University of California School of Librarianship, after graduating from Stanford University, California.

Dr. Muller brings to S.I.U. a broad professional competency with especial promise and achievement in two important areas—library buildings and the teaching role of libraries. At Bradley he played a dominant role in the thinking, planning and construction of a new \$600,000 library building. Using modular construction, he evolved a struc-

ture which skillfully combined functional utility with aesthetic grace—and that on an urban campus. The Bradley University Library building and the new Washington State College Library building are likely to be pacesetters for the college library buildings of the future. At Carbondale, Dr. Muller has an even greater challenge; it will be his task to direct the planning of a proposed new library building that is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

After the construction of a new building, the problem of effectively implementing the teaching role of the library is still to be solved. To this problem, too, Dr. Muller brings appropriate qualifications. His major interest during his graduate work was in the field of communications and at Bradley he introduced and taught a course on mass communications and public opinion. He inaugurated a library sponsored book discussion program at Bradley and has investigated the newspaper reading preferences of university students. All who know or have worked with Dr. Muller are aware of his ability, insight and vision. We can expect to see interesting developments in library service at Southern Illinois University in the years ahead.—*Herbert Goldhor.*

Appointments

Arthur M. McAnally, who recently reorganized the library system at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, has resigned his position as librarian of the University of New Mexico to become assistant director of the University of Illinois Library in charge of public service departments and associate professor of library science.

Harriet D. MacPherson, professor of library science at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, since last June, will succeed Dr. Marie Hamilton Law as dean of the Graduate School of Library Science in September. Dr. MacPherson was librarian of Smith College from 1943 until going to Drexel.

Wilmer H. Baatz, assistant chief of the library division of the Veterans Administra-

tion, became assistant librarian of the University of Rochester on April 18.

Dr. Leslie W. Dunlap, assistant chief of the Division of Manuscripts at the Library of Congress, has been appointed librarian of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver.

Kenneth Brough has recently been appointed librarian and professor of bibliography at San Francisco State College.

Frank N. Jones, on the Harvard College Library staff since 1946, left to become head librarian of Ohio University Library, Athens, on July 1.

Hobart F. Berolzheimer, formerly first assistant in book selection for the Chicago Public Library, is now acquisitions librarian, University of California, Santa Barbara College Library.

Donald B. Engley, formerly librarian of Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, has accepted the post of assistant librarian of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

William A. Kozumplik, who has been assistant librarian of Notre Dame University since 1947, is going to Oregon State College at Corvallis as assistant librarian with the rank of associate professor.

Thomas S. Shaw, assistant in charge of public reference, Main Reading Room, Library of Congress, and lecturer in reference and bibliography at the Catholic University of America, has been appointed to a lectureship in reference and bibliography at the School of Librarianship of the University of California for 1949-50.

Louise M. Stubblefield, reference-circulation librarian at the University of Illinois at Galesburg since 1946, became circulation librarian of the Columbia University Libraries on July 1.

John E. Smith, librarian of the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Los Angeles, has been appointed head of the acquisitions department of the library, succeeding Helen F. Shumacher, who resigned to be married. Mr. Smith is succeeded in his previous post by Robert E. Thomason.

Filomena Martemucci, head cataloger of Hunter College, New York City, has been appointed assistant librarian in charge of technical processes for the New York State Maritime Academy. Frederic O'Hara, library assistant, College of the City of New York, has been named assistant librarian in

charge of readers services.

Jorge Rivera-Ruiz began work on January 1 as assistant to the director of the Hispanic-American Institute and assistant acquisition librarian at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.

Nina McIntosh has succeeded Ruth Lowenthal as head cataloger at State College Library, Fort Hays, Kan.

Bernice Hetzner has been appointed librarian of the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln. Mr. Joy Blanchard, department head of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Library, has been named librarian of the College of Agriculture.

Robert E. Booth, formerly head of the reference department at the Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, is now associate librarian at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mrs. E. Grimes Witcher has been appointed head of the periodical department of the University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.

Francis S. Allen, Oregon State Library, is now senior librarian in charge of government documents, California State Polytechnic Library, San Luis Obispo.

Mollie H. Hollreigh, University of California Library at Los Angeles, has succeeded Loeta Johns as director of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center.

Martha Thurlow, formerly head of the chemistry library at the University of Texas, Austin, joined the staff of the Columbia University Libraries as assistant librarian in the Natural Science Library in charge of zoology.

Necrology

Raymond W. Holbrook, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation since 1946, died in New York City on May 2. A graduate of Dartmouth and the library schools of Columbia and Michigan, Mr. Holbrook was on the staff of the library of the College of the City of New York from 1931 to 1943. He left his position as supervisor of cataloging and classification to head a recataloging and reclassification project at the University of Georgia, where he advanced to the post of associate director in charge of technical processes.

Charles Edwin Janvrin, natural history li-

brarian emeritus at the University of Illinois, died in Urbana on March 19 after a prolonged illness. After teaching from 1894 until 1901 in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, he was appointed librarian of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Following his graduation from the New York State Library School in 1911, he came to Urbana as lecturer on departmental problems in the Library School and natural history librarian at the University of Illinois. During his tenure he saw the departmental collection grow from a few shelves of books to a research library of 35,000 volumes.

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

The private library of Dr. George Petrie, former professor and dean of the Graduate School at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, was presented to A.P.I. last year by Kate Lane, his sister-in-law. The collection contains some 12,000 volumes and exhibits the varied interests of Dr. Petrie. It is particularly strong in the fields of Alabama and southern history, modern European history, languages and literature, and contemporary American literature.

A collection of approximately 8000 photographic negatives, depicting early western scenes, has been acquired by Special Collections of the University of Oregon Library. Known as the Lee Morehouse collection, the negatives include scenes of Indian life, agriculture, urban and rural studies, Columbia River life, rodeo personalities and other illustrations of the culture of eastern Oregon dating from 1890 to 1920.

The Chicago Undergraduate Library of the University of Illinois, David K. Maxfield, librarian, has received a gift of architectural books and portfolios. Formerly comprising part of the special library of the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Root, the collection was recently appraised at approximately \$10,000. It will be used as a nucleus for the special departmental reading room for art and architecture which the Chicago Undergraduate Library plans to put into operation next fall.

The excellently written "Acquisitive Notes," edited by Robert Vosper, assistant librarian of the University of California, Los Angeles, announced in April that the library had purchased 50 Italian opera books. These books contain not only the dialogue of operas, but also the casts and plots of ballets performed between the acts. Many of the ballet plots are based on mythology and some have exotic settings—their scenes being laid in China, Persia, Turkey or India. They recount historical tales of love, jealousy, treachery and violence among the nobility, and romantic tragedies borrowed from English history. On the lighter side some of the ballet

themes concern themselves with magic and fantasy; others provide examples of straight farce, such as *The Conscript* (1839).

These libretti purchased for U.C.L.A. range in date from 1777 to 1853. Works by Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Pacini, Mayr, Mercadante, Nicolai, Fioravanti and many others are represented.

Library News, published by the Mississippi State Library, announced in February that a grant had recently been provided for the library through the generosity of the General Education Board. This grant will be in force for the next three years and will be matched with college funds. The money will be used to purchase books, new sets of periodicals and volumes to fill in sets now in the library.

Northwestern Library recently added to its collection of Kantiana by acquiring nine new items. Among the new acquisitions was a first edition of Kant's, *Kritik der reinen Vernunft* (Riga, 1781), the *Anthropologie in pragmatischer Hinsicht* (Konigsberg, 1798), *Kleine Schriften* (Neuwied, 1793), *Welches sind die wirklichen Fortschritte, die Metaphysik seit Leibniz' und Wolff's zeiten gemacht hat?* (Konigsberg, 1804). The remainder of the newly acquired Kantiana consists of contemporary works about Kant's philosophy.

Two important contributions to the Stanford University music library have been made by Colonel Tod Bates and Flodden W. Heron, both of San Francisco. First editions of 15 comparatively unknown Strauss waltzes—two by Eduard, seven by Johann, and six by Joseph—are included in the Bates gift of 28 pieces of rare sheet music. Colonel Bates is the owner of one of the most important private collections of sheet music in the United States. Mr. Heron gave the university's music library two volumes of *Original Scottish Airs for the Voice with Accompaniments for the Piano, Violin, and Violoncello*, many of them by the immortal Robert Burns. The airs were edited by G. Thomson of Edinburgh in 1805, and each of the volumes bears his signature. Arrangements for the gifts were made by Dr. Nathan van Patten, Stanford professor of bibliography.

Alexander O. Vietor, curator of the Yale Map Collection, announced earlier this year that the Yale University Library had acquired the earliest pair of dated globes made in America. The pair includes a terrestrial globe, made in 1811, and a celestial globe made the following year. Both were hand made by James Wilson of Bradford, Vt., who later established the first globe manufactory in this country. The globes are examples of the first engraving on a globular surface done in America. They were obtained for Yale through gifts from the Yale Library Associates, Horace Brown, Class of 1900, and Arthur W. Butler. The maker of the globes was a Vermont farmer who began the task at the age of 33 after having seen a British made globe at Dartmouth College. At the time he had only a meager knowledge of geography and astronomy and none of engraving. He acquired the necessary background in astronomy and geography and managed, by great sacrifice, to buy a third edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. He walked from his Vermont farm to New Haven, Conn., to see Amos Doolittle (1754-1832), who had engraved two maps in Jedediah Morse's *Geography Made Easy*. Picking up a basic knowledge of copper engraving from Doolittle, Wilson trudged back to Vermont. Being a farmer, he was an experienced blacksmith. He made all of his own tools, including his lathes and presses. He did his own printing and even made his own ink and varnish. Wilson spent 300 days making his first copper plate for a globe. However he ran into difficulty trying to get the true proportions of the meridians on a globular surface and was forced to begin his work all over again. In 1810 he completed and sold his first globe. Wilson was now 53 years of age. Eight years later he helped establish a globe manufactory in Albany, the first of its type in America. Within a few years British globes, which had monopolized the American market, had all but disappeared.

The State College Library, Fort Hays, Kan., is the recipient of the library collected by Dr. I. H. Betz of York, Pa. The library is the gift of Dr. Betz's niece, Mrs. Ross L. Miller, Cimarron, Kan., and consists of 200 volumes of history, literature and science.

Duke University Library has obtained a complete collection of Ralph Waldo Emer-

son's works and other papers. Dr. Clarence Gohdes, Duke professor of American literature, has described the new material as containing "a complete set of first editions of all the books by Emerson, plus the English editions . . . as well as a goodly supply of the separates of individual orations or essays." A showpiece in the collection is a copy of *The Conduct of Life* (1860) with the words "Nathaniel Hawthorne, from the Author, November 6, 1860."

Dr. Carl M. White announced in March a gift to the Columbia University Libraries of 1500 volumes of Greek classics in English and modern Greek translation. The books were contributed by an organization comprised of Greek ship operators. According to Manuel Kulukundis, president of the group, the collection includes the works of outstanding contemporary Greek authors. The gift will augment the modern Greek collection which was presented to the Columbia Libraries in 1936 by the University of Athens, the late King George II, and the Greek ministry of Education.

Stanford University has acquired the professional library of Professor Takeo Kanaseki, noted Japanese anthropologist. The collection offers a wide range of material on eastern Asia previously unavailable to western scholars. It numbers some 800 separate items, including many complete series of journals. The collection contains contributions of Japanese scholars to the fields of prehistory, cultural anthropology and folklore. Also included are archeological surveys, plates from government museums, monographs and Japanese professional journals.

Fire completely destroyed the agricultural library of Pakistan some months ago and the government immediately issued a plea for assistance. In April, Dr. Sidney B. Smith, director of libraries at Vermont, announced that more than six tons of agricultural literature, including reports, pamphlets and books from state and national agricultural departments had been shipped to Pakistan by the University of Vermont. The collection is composed of duplicate publications now on file at the University.

Buildings The Oregon State Board of Higher Education has awarded contracts for the construction of

a modular type addition to the University of Oregon Library, with completion tentatively scheduled for midyear 1950. The four level addition will provide about 40,000 square feet of floor space (exclusive of ramps and stairways) at a building cost of \$631,608 for the 90 full size (18' x 22.5') bays and 12 smaller bays (9' x 18'). The modular type addition is designed to permit unlimited horizontal expansion in three directions, and to allow maximum flexibility in interior arrangements. The stack, reading and office areas will be interchangeable. Movement between the addition and the present fixed stacks will be facilitated by ramps, as well as by stairways and elevators in each part of the enlarged building.

The addition will seat 570 readers and have stack space for about 135,000 volumes. Besides furnishing custombuilt quarters for the library's audio-visual department, the addition will allow reorganization of facilities and expansion of services on a modified divisional plan. Access to the stacks will be unrestricted, and reading areas will be distributed throughout the stack areas rather than concentrated into conventional large reading rooms. Each level of the addition will also have conference and typing rooms as well as group study areas, carrels and faculty studies.

A new four-story library building is being constructed for Mississippi State College, Jackson. It will have 42 faculty studies and 35 student carrels, and a capacity of 450,000 volumes distributed throughout seven tiers of stacks. It will also contain a separate room for Mississippi books, two music rooms and a record library, an auditorium seating 122 persons, a browsing room and a microfilm laboratory. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete, brick and hollow tile with Indiana limestone trimmings. The building is scheduled for completion early next spring.

Dr. Carl M. White, Columbia University, announced a bequest of \$300,000 from the will of the late William Nelson Cromwell, noted lawyer who graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1876. The gift will be used to finance a major book stack construction project which will provide new shelving for 100,000 volumes in the Law Library. The stacks will be built three tiers

high, with a workroom for processing operations on the top level. Rare and irreplaceable materials will be shelved in a special section of the new stacks. The entire stack area will be moisture-proofed and air conditioned. Study desks will be provided for the convenience of students using material in the stacks.

The spring meeting of the Conference of College and University Librarians of Southern California met May 14 in the recently completed \$500,000 Immaculate Heart College Library. Equipment was the theme of a panel discussion. Everett Moore of U.C.L.A. acted as chairman. Sister Mary Regis, I.H.M. of Immaculate Heart College, Deborah King of U.C.L.A. and Herman Smith of Pasadena City College told of planning and equipping their respective libraries. Close inspection was made of the Immaculate Heart 150,000 volume library, unique for its stack tower, providing a vertical expansion with five tiers.

Curricula, Scholarships In answer to the many requests for information about degrees at the University of Denver School of Librarianship, from those who already have a graduate or undergraduate year of library science, the following information has been prepared. These students may carry a minor of 15 quarter hours (10 semester hours) of advanced library courses in the School of Librarianship, together with 30 quarter hours in a subject field, and receive the M.A. with a major in the subject field. The program requires three quarters in residence and is available during the summers, as well as the regular year. Application should be made to the dean, Graduate College, University of Denver, University Park Campus, Denver 10, Colo. This program is in addition to the regular curriculum of the school which leads to the Master's degree with a major in librarianship.

The fifth summer training course in the preservation and administration of archives, for custodians of public, institutional and business records, will be offered July 25-Aug. 20, 1949 by the American University, Washington, D.C., with the cooperation of the National Archives, the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress and the Maryland Hall of Records. The program will consist of lectures on the most important

phases of work with records and manuscripts, demonstrations and group conferences, in such fields as arrangement and description of record and manuscript material, repair and preservation, and cataloging. It will also include laboratory work in the National Archives and in the Maryland Hall of Records, which institutions will grant to the students the privileges of interns for the duration of the course. For those especially interested in the care of historical manuscripts, internships will be available in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and special lectures and laboratory experience will be provided for students whose work calls for emphasis on the basic problems of the administration of current records. The fee for the entire course, in which veterans may enrol under Public Laws 16 and 346, will be \$40.00. Detailed information may be obtained by writing to Ernst Posner, School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, The American University, 1901 F Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

The Medical Library Association is sponsoring two scholarships of \$150 each for students taking the medical library course at the Columbia University School of Library Service during the summer quarter of 1949. Funds for this purpose have come from a gift made by the Lilly Research Laboratories.

Preference will be given to students giving evidence of an intention to stay in medical library work and who seem to have possibilities of making a real contribution to it through their work. It is expected that the individual either has or will have a library school degree at the end of the course.

Application should be made to the Columbia University School of Library Service, New York 27, N.Y.

The New York State College for Teachers, Department of Librarianship, will hold its Second Annual Workshop for Children's and Young People's Librarians August 1-12. Laura K. Martin, associate professor of library science, University of Kentucky, will direct the program. The theme of the two week session will be "Periodicals and Pamphlets for Today's Problems." Two hours graduate credit will be granted participants and the course is open to students who have completed a one year course in library science. Arrangements may be made for room

and board. The cost of the course is \$14 for New York residents and \$20 for nonresidents.

At the request of A.C.R.L.,
Publications Humphry G. Bousfield, librarian, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y., is preparing a revision of the pamphlet on Friends of Library Groups. It will be appreciated if librarians of colleges and universities who have such groups will submit information about them by means of a questionnaire which will be sent on request.

Instead of a single comprehensive student handbook, the University of California Library, Berkeley, is publishing a series of Orientation Leaflets to introduce the library and its services to new students. Leaflets published so far are *The University of California Library* (No. 1); *How to Use the Catalog* (No. 2); *Magazine Indexes* (No. 3); *How to Find Book Reviews* (No. 4). They are uniform in size and punched to fit two standard sizes of looseleaf binders.

The leaflet form, rather than the handbook, was chosen for several advantages it offers in a large and complex library. It allows more thorough treatment of library matters when that seems desirable; it permits variations in style and content between leaflets addressed to graduates and undergraduates; and it permits variation in color of ink and paper and style of typography and illustration. The more popular leaflets are quickly reprinted, and revised editions keep the leaflets up to date. As a rule, the leaflets are tried out first in mimeographed editions and then revised and printed. This year the leaflets have been distributed in English and Speech classes.

Results and recommendations of a two year survey of how well public libraries are serving American communities will be made public in the fall. The Public Library Inquiry, under the direction of Dr. Robert D. Leigh, has been a project of the Social Science Research Council financed by a \$200,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The findings of Dr. Leigh's staff of experts will be published in seven volumes by Columbia University Press.

The Florida Library Association has published *Libraries in Florida*. This survey may be obtained for \$1.00 per copy from the

School of Library Training and Service, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Harry C. Bauer, director, University of Washington Library, Seattle, is the author of "Books at the University of Washington," in *The Pacific Spectator*, vol. III, No. 1, Winter 1949. The article has also been reprinted as a pamphlet.

The Association of Research Libraries has sponsored the publication, *Newspapers on Microfilm: a Union Check List*, issued from the office of the executive secretary, University of Pennsylvania Library. The list was compiled under the direction of George A. Schwegmann, Jr., and includes all entries of newspapers on microfilm which were reported to the National Union Catalog by libraries and other producers of microfilm. The arrangement is by country (United States first), and then by place and title. Locations of copies are indicated and prices are given when known.

Sir Ernest Gowers is the author of *Plain Words: A Guide to the Use of English*, issued by the British Information Services, New York. Librarians will be interested in this monograph which discusses style for official writing. Price, \$1.15.

The Public Administration Service, Chicago, has issued two publications of interest to librarians: *Public Administration Libraries: A Manual of Practice* (Publication No. 102, price \$2.50), and *Source Materials in Public Administration* (Publication No. 102A, price \$1.00). The first of these is a reprint of the edition in the lists of materials of 1941, with changes in the lists of materials in Chapter II, "Materials and Their Acquisition."

The Collection of Regional History of Cornell University, has issued its *Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Curator, 1946-1948*. The report by Edith M. Fox, curator, describes and analyzes the manuscripts, papers and other materials acquired by the collection during the period cited. It provides a body of useful information to research workers and librarians who are interested in knowing the nature of the materials acquired. Special lists for newspapers and periodicals and broadsides, as well a detailed index, are included.

The January 1949 *Library Notes*, a bulletin issued by the Friends of the Duke University

Library, contains an article on "The Music Collection of Duke University Library," by Dr. Kathi Meyer-Baer. A. S. Limouze writes about "Early English Periodicals in the University Library," and Clarence Gohdes reports on the Emerson collection, gathered together by the bibliophile Carroll A. Wilson, which has come to Duke.

Sister Mary Luella has edited *The Catholic Booklist, 1949* for the Catholic Library Association. Copies are available, at 65¢ each, from the Department of Library Science, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.

The October 1948 *Arkansas Libraries* is entitled the "College Library Edition." The issue contains a number of articles on college and university library problems, including both the technical and the readers' services.

New publications of the Library of Congress include *Centennial of the Territory of Minnesota Exhibition, March 5, 1949-June 15, 1949* (50¢, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.), and *Basic Information on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, 1912-1948*, by W. Brooke Graves of the Legislative Reference Service.

Other Library of Congress publications include: *Classification, Class K: Law*, prepared by Elizabeth V. Benyon, senior assistant in charge of preparations, the Law Library, University of Chicago. This classification, which makes use of Library of Congress notation, which has been reserved for law, is printed as manuscript for comment and suggestions by librarians and others. The Library of Congress eventually plans to prepare and publish a classification of law "adequate to its needs and in conformity with its system of classification."

Representative Positions in the Library of Congress (Government Printing Office, 1948), is a 576-page lithoprinted publication containing a wealth of information about many of the positions in the national library. The publication is intended to provide a means for members of the L.C. staff to relate their duties to the total organization and broad objectives of the Library. It is also designed to aid the administrative members of the staff in planning and improving techniques of organization and classification. The library profession as a whole can use the information in this volume to answer many questions about the organization of L.C. and

the various types of positions which have been established. The publication was prepared under the general supervision of George A. Pughe, director of personnel.

Walter Hausdorfer, librarian, Temple University, in his *Annual Report, 1947-1948* has provided a thorough analysis of the problems and shortcomings of the Temple libraries. The report is actually a plan for development in the future.

The library of the University of California at Los Angeles, Lawrence C. Powell, librarian, has issued an attractive *Handlist of an Exhibition of Great American Historical Documents, Manuscripts and Books*. The materials used in the exhibition, which was held Feb. 23-Mar. 13, 1949, were loaned by The Rosenbach Company.

The Winter 1949 *Harvard Library Bulletin* contains the following articles of interest: "The Lamont Library: I. Design," by Henry R. Shepley, and "II. Function," by Keyes D. Metcalf; "The Peabody Museum Library," by Margaret Currier; "The Improvement of the Widener Building as a Research Center;" and a continuation of "Melville's Reading: A Check-List of Books Owned and Borrowed," by Merton M. Sealts, Jr.

The *Junior College Journal*, March 1949, contains Crawford Beecher Thayer's "A New Role of the Junior-College Library."

A. D. Roberts, United Nations Library, has written an *Introduction to Reference Books*. The book is based on lectures given by the author during the 1945-46 and 1946-47 sessions of the School of Librarianship of University College, London. It is a practical explanation of various types of reference books and is aimed at the young library school student and library assistant. It is published by The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1 (1948, price, 12s.).

The Harvard University Press has published *Organization and Management: Selected Papers*, by Chester I. Barnard (1948, price \$4.00). Librarians interested in personnel relations will find much of value in this volume. Chapter V is concerned with "Concepts of Organization," and Chapter VIII is devoted to a consideration of "Education for Executives."

Professor Weldon A. Brown, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is the author of *The Common Cause, Collectivism: Menace or Challenge*, 1949. The volume is published by the North River Press, Box 821, Blacksburg, Va. The author presents the case of democracy against the development of collectivism.

Two recent books published by Henry Schuman which are of considerable interest to librarians are *Scientists and Amateurs: A History of the Royal Society*, by Dorothy Stimson, chairman of the Department of History at Goucher College, and *Sons of Science: The Story of the Smithsonian and Its Leaders*, by Paul H. Oehser, who has been affiliated with the Smithsonian since 1931. The authors include materials relating to the collections and libraries of the institutions. Both of these volumes, priced at \$4.00 each, are in *The Life of Science Library* series.

The *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, which began publication in January 1949, makes it easier for scholars and journalists to obtain current material regarding the Soviet Union. In addition to providing complete translations of the more important items in *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, and summaries of less important ones, the *Current Digest* contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines. The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, publishes *Current Digest*. The subscription rate, including the quarterly index, is \$150 per year; single copies, \$3.00. Universities, colleges, libraries and other education and research bodies subscribing may obtain additional copies at a special rate of \$25 per year. All communications should be addressed to the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, 1219 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Opportunities in College and University Librarianship has been published by the Conference of College and University Librarians of Southern California, for distribution to vocational counselors and interested college and junior college students. Additional copies are available at three cents each on application to Everett Moore, University of California Library, Los Angeles 24.