

Nominees for ACRL

PRESIDENT

Lewis C. Branscomb, Director of Libraries, Ohio State University, Columbus.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT (one to be elected)

Wyman W. Parker, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Connecticut.
Joseph H. Reason, Howard University Library, Washington, D. C.

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE (two to be elected)

(1958-60)

Elmer M. Grieder, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California.
Forrest C. Palmer, Mississippi State College Libraries, State College.

(1958-61)

Page Ackerman, University of California Library, Los Angeles.
Patricia Paylore, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

DIRECTORS ON ALA COUNCIL (one to be elected)

Newton McKeon, Amherst College Library, Amherst, Massachusetts.
Marion A. Milczewski, University of California Library, Berkeley.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Edward C. Heintz, Kenyon College Library, Gambier, Ohio.

VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:

Morrison C. Haviland, University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Rev. Jovian Peter Lang, Librarian of College Libraries, St. Louis-Chicago Province, O.F.M., St. Louis, Missouri.

SECRETARY:

Margaret E. Knox, University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville.
Allan R. Laursen, College of the Pacific and Stockton College Libraries, Stockton, California.

DIRECTOR (1958-61):

Frances Kennedy, Oklahoma City University Library.
Laurence E. Tomlinson, Lewis and Clark College Library, Portland, Oregon.

JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Orlin C. Spicer, Morton High School and Junior College Libraries, Cicero, Illinois.

VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:

Helen Mitchell, Clark College Library, Vancouver, Washington.
James O. Wallace, San Antonio College Library, San Antonio, Texas.

Offices, 1958-59

SECRETARY:

Oma Carter, Central Christian College Library, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.
Loretta J. Frazier, Joplin Junior College Library, Joplin, Missouri.

SUBJECT SPECIALISTS SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Carson W. Bennett, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana.

VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:

Ruth M. Heiss, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ruth E. Schoneman, Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARY (1958-60):

Dwight L. Chapman, Museums Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Frank N. Jones, Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

TEACHER EDUCATION LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Gertrude W. Rounds, New York State Teachers College, Oneonta.

SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:

Thelma C. Bird, Teaching Materials Library, Indiana State Teachers College,
Terre Haute.
Donald O. Rod, Iowa State Teachers College Library, Cedar Falls.

DIRECTOR (1958-61):

Walfred Erickson, Eastern Michigan College Library, Ypsilanti.
Katherine Walker, Northern Illinois University Library, DeKalb.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Carl W. Hintz, University of Oregon Library, Eugene.

VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:

Richard E. Chapin, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing.
James V. Jones, St. Louis University Libraries, St. Louis, Missouri.

SECRETARY:

Lois C. Bailey, Fondren Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
Edith Scott, University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.

DIRECTOR (1958-61):

Ralph H. Hopp, University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis.
James Ranz, University of Wyoming Libraries, Laramie.

RARE BOOKS SECTION

Nominations for officers of the new Rare Books Section will be published in the July *CRL*. An election will be held in the open meeting of the Section Tuesday, July 15.

Notice of Proposed Amendments to the Pending ACRL Constitution

The Steering Committee of the University Libraries Section of ACRL has instructed the Chairman of the University Libraries Section to refer to the ACRL Board of Directors the following proposed amendments to the pending ACRL Constitution and Bylaws:

Constitution, Article V. Substitute the following:

Section 2 (a) *Voting*. The Board shall consist of the president, vice-president, retiring president, four directors-at-large, and the chairman, vice-chairman and retiring chairman of each section.

Section 2 (b) *Non-Voting*. The executive secretary and the American Library Association Councilors elected on nomination from the Association are ex-officio members without vote.

Section 3 *Terms*. The directors-at-large shall be elected from the members of the Association for four-year terms, which terms shall over-lap so as to insure continuity of policy.

Bylaws, Article IV. Omit Section 2.

It is expected that these amendments will be proposed for adoption at the ACRL membership meeting during the ALA San Francisco Conference in July, 1958. (The full text of the pending Constitution was published in the September, 1957 issue of *CRL*, pages 405-409.)

The Steering Committee consists of the following members: William H. Carlson, Carl W. Hintz, David O. Kelley, A. Frederick Kuhlman, Frank A. Lundy, Ralph W. McComb, Robert H. Muller (Chairman), G. Flint Purdy, Raynard C. Swank. The proposed amendments were formulated in a meeting of the Committee on January 29, 1958 and were approved by all members.—*Robert H. Muller, Chairman, University Libraries Section.*

A Statement by the ACRL Committee On Constitution and Bylaws

The Committee does not endorse the amendments to the ACRL Constitution proposed by the Steering Committee of the University Libraries Section and referred to the ACRL Board of Directors by Robert H. Muller, Chairman of the Section, for two principal reasons. First, the Committee holds that the composition of the Board in the proposed Constitution was arrived at after extensive consultation with qualified advisers. The voting membership of the Board is such that the broad interests of ACRL as a whole are amply represented. The proposed amendment concentrates the voting membership in the group associated with office holding—present and past. For comparison, note the difference in the structure of the Board which the Committee recommends and the one Mr. Muller proposes: The Committee's plan specifies a voting membership of twenty, composed of the President, Vice-President, Retiring President, four directors-at-large, five section representatives, and eight ALA Councilors elected by ACRL. The non-voting members are the five section chairmen and the Executive Secretary. These make a total membership of twenty-six. Mr. Muller's proposal specifies a voting membership of twenty-two, composed of the President, Vice-President, Retiring President, four directors-at-large, the five section chairmen, the five vice-chairmen, and five retiring chairmen. Non-voting members are the eight ALA Councilors elected by ACRL and the Executive Secretary. These would make a total of thirty-one.

The second, and more important reason for the Committee's decision not to endorse the proposed amendments is that the ALA Committee on Constitution and Bylaws is preparing a statement of minimum requirements for division bylaws. This will mean that every division will have to give its basic documents another going over.

The ACRL Committee on Constitution and Bylaws recommends acceptance of the Constitution at its second reading in San Francisco. The first reading was followed by acceptance without a single dissenting vote at Kansas City. With acceptance of the Constitution at San Francisco, ACRL can settle down to normal business. Further changes in ACRL's Constitution can then be made in the light of the minimum requirements to be specified by ALA's Committee on Constitution and Bylaws or in the light of its own needs as determined by experience.—*G. F. Shepherd, Jr., Chairman, ACRL Committee on Constitution and Bylaws.*

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA MEDICAL CENTER has received the Lawrence Reynolds Library, more than five thousand books and manuscripts valued at \$500,000. Dr. Reynolds who had assembled the collection over the past forty years made the presentation. It constitutes the first unit of a million-dollar library that will serve the medical center.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS LIBRARY has acquired the collections of John Gould Fletcher, 1939 winner of the Pulitzer prize for poetry, and Charles Hillman Brough, former Arkansas governor. The Fletcher library was presented by his widow, known as an author of children's books under the name Charlie May Simon. It contains 1,183 volumes of poetry, folklore, and first editions as well as manuscripts and letters of the poet. The Brough library, also the gift of his widow, numbers approximately three thousand volumes, primarily on history and literature.

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has been given an extensive manuscript collection of the works and correspondence of the late Reginald De Koven, composer of light opera and popular music. The complete manuscript scores of twenty opera and partial scores of sixteen others are prominent among the 400 items in the collection. The donor was K. B. Weissman of New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK has given sets of color slides depicting the arts of the United States to fifteen educational institutions. The slides are the product of a two-year survey of visual arts in this country covering eighteen categories from architecture to painting, furniture to silver. From the 4,000 slides, sets of 2,500 and 1,500 were selected for experiments in use of such materials for teaching not only art but also American social and cultural history. Each set of slides is accompanied by a catalog containing data on each item and essays covering each of the categories. The

Carnegie Foundation is prepared to underwrite half of the cost of a set (approximately \$3,000 for the 2,500 slides; \$1,800 for the 1,500 slides) purchased by other educational institutions that meet certain criteria. Inquiries should be addressed to the Carnegie Corporation, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY is the possessor of 2,000 volumes representing three generations of book collecting by a distinguished Irish family, the Leslies of County Monaghan. The collection is a gift of Louis H. Silver of Chicago. The principal subjects covered are *belles-lettres* and Irish history. Included are family letters that give an intimate view of English court life during the early part of the twentieth century.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES has acquired the "Mayor's Court Papers," a collection of nearly two thousand court records dated between 1681 and 1819. Described as "of prime importance to students of American legal and social history," the papers were the gift of the estate of the late Dr. Benjamin Salzar, New York neurologist.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY has been given \$250,000 by Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., of Wilmington to endow the new engineering library. Income from the endowment will supplement existing funds for the purchase of books and other materials. Mr. Carpenter is chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE LIBRARY was the recipient of a collection of first editions of the works of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott as well as various items about Burns. The books were the gift of the Reverend Samuel M. Lindsay of Palm Beach, Fla.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE LIBRARY has acquired two James Fenimore Cooper autograph items, along with some first editions of the author's work. The donor was John Stuart Groves, an alumnus of the school.

THE EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has been

given 300 old rare books, valued at \$14,000, from the library of Charles Howard Candler. Outstanding among the items given by Mrs. Candler are an early fourteenth-century Irish Bible, four incunabula, a second edition of Wynkin de Worde's *The Ordinary of Christian Men*, and a second edition of John Gower's *Confessio Amantis*.

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has added a Koberger Bible to its collection, thanks to the generosity of the university's junior class. This is one of fourteen known copies of the Bible printed in 1475 by Anthony Koberger of Nuremberg.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY LIBRARIES have been given two groups of manuscripts by Paul Nash and his brother John Northcote Nash. Consisting largely of letters written in the 1920's, the papers reveal the working methods and personalities of the artists. The manuscripts were the gift of the Associates of the Library.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI LIBRARY has enriched its holdings with a sizable group of duplicates from the Library of Congress Slavic collection. Strongest in Russian scientific serials dating from the mid-1940's, these materials comprise almost forty thousand periodicals and sixteen thousand monographs.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has purchased the Douglas C. McMurtrie manuscripts, consisting of some 100,000 pieces. Of particular interest is material covering the history of early printing in a dozen states collected for the American Imprints Inventory and scheduled for later volumes of the unfinished *History of Printing in the United States*. The MSU Library owns full publication rights.

THE MIDWEST INTER-LIBRARY CENTER has received a \$22,970 grant from the National Science Foundation to initiate an acquisitions program for journals in the biological sciences. The aim is to make available 3,500 journals listed in *Periodical Science Publications: A World List*, published by Biological Abstracts. This new program complements the similar *Chemical Abstracts* coverage already underwritten by the National Science Foundation. Together, the two projects will make 8,200 biological and

chemical journals available in the Midwest.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY is the beneficiary of a \$970,000 legacy left by John R. Slattery, lawyer and one-time director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, who died in 1926. The funds were transferred to the library after the death of his widow last year. Their income will be used to operate the privately supported reference department.

More than thirty thousand letters, speeches, articles, notes and reports written and received by Lillian D. Wald during her career as nurse and social worker in Manhattan's lower east side have been given to the New York Public Library. The papers were a gift of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has received two notable gifts: from Congressman James Roosevelt, an extensive collection of material by and about Woodrow Wilson; from DeWitt O'Kieffe of Kenilworth, Ill., more than 500 volumes, mostly of a scholarly character, published during the last 200 years.

Originally assembled by Merle Johnson, the noted bibliographer, the collection of Wilsoniana includes first and special editions of books by Wilson, books containing contributions or introductions by him, government publications, biographical and critical works, bound volumes of periodicals and extracts from journals to which he contributed, collected speeches and messages, and a variety of memorabilia and association items. Taken as a whole, the 800 pieces present documentary material concerning Wilson as a Princetonian, Governor of New Jersey, and President of the United States.

Notable for their fine-to-mint condition, the O'Kieffe books concentrate mainly on the humanities and world history but include volumes on science and technology as well. Although many of the titles are not new to the Northwestern Library collection, it is believed that they will make a contribution to a separate undergraduate library envisaged for the future.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LIBRARY has been presented with a collection of old textbooks valued at \$20,000. Dr. John Nietz, professor of education at the university, was

the donor. The collection is said to be one of the largest of its kind in the country.

ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has been given a 600-year-old manuscript Bible consisting of 880 vellum pages. The donors were Samuel J. Lasser of Jamestown, N. Y., and Hugh Grant of Bradford, Pa. The library has received also a copy of the original edition of Dickens' *Our Mutual Friend*. The 20 paper-covered parts were the gift of Albert J. Whitehill of Seattle.

TULANE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has received a collection of more than three hundred documents, pamphlets, broadsides and newspapers published in the South during the middle of the nineteenth century. Assembled by Felix H. Kuntz of New Orleans, who made the gift, the collection covers many aspects of conditions before, during, and after the Civil War.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY has acquired three collections of outstanding importance to its research program. They are: the Hugh Sinclair collection of the writings of Robert Boyle and Joseph Priestley; the Edgar Goldschmid collection of illustrated books on pathology and anatomy; and a group of 1,200 volumes on political and economic affairs published in France between 1560 and 1650.

YALE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL LIBRARY has established the John H. Bumstead Memorial Fund to honor the late New Haven physician who was an associate clinical professor in the Yale School of Medicine. Income from contributions to the fund will be used to build the library's collections.

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES has received a \$12,000 grant from the Ford Foundation "for a study of the practicability of preparing an index of foreign legal periodicals." William B. Stern of the Los Angeles County Law Library has been appointed director of the project. A leading specialist on foreign law, he has long been a proponent of foreign law indexing. A tentative report on the project will be made at the fifty-first annual meeting of AALL in Washington, D. C., June 30-July 3, 1958.

THE ALA COUNCIL has endorsed "Libraries Today," a statement about the importance of library services in a free society. Of college and research libraries the statement says: "At the college level we must provide library services to meet the needs not only of an enormously increased enrollment but also of the revolutionary new demands for study and research in science, languages, and other rapidly widening fields. The great research libraries must be strengthened in their holdings, their bibliographical services, and their ability to make instantly available to American scientists the results of foreign, as well as domestic, research. It is in these libraries that much research begins."

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER of ACRL held its winter meeting on February 20 in the auditorium of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Dr. Felix Hirsch, librarian of Trenton State College, spoke on the background of college library standards. Robert S. Taylor, associate librarian of Lehigh University, gave his impressions of his year as a Fulbright lecturer at the Technische Hogeschool in Delft, Holland.

The chapter's spring meeting was held at Haverford College on May 10. The conference's main objective was an investigation of interlibrary cooperation in the Philadelphia area. Ralph Esterquest, former director of the Midwest Inter-Library Center; Lorena Garloch, librarian of Pittsburgh University; and Richard Harwell, ACRL executive secretary, addressed the meeting.

THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES held its fiftieth meeting at the Newberry Library in Chicago on January 27. The most important business was discussion of an advisory committee report entitled "The ARL and the Problems of Research Libraries." It outlines a program and specifies topics for future study and possible action. The report was adopted in principle, with instructions to the committee to implement it (if necessary) with further studies, special programs and meetings on particular topics. A new committee was formed to improve the flow and quality of information about technological applications to library work and to further communications between librarians and documentalists.

Cataloging received extended consideration as a result of two reports. The first on the progress of the Committee on Cooperative and Centralized Cataloging led to agreement that a survey should be made (if funds can be found) of cataloging practices in research libraries with a view to improving central sources of relevant information. The second was a report by Andrew D. Osborn on the progress of his study at the Library of Congress on "cataloging at source"; that is, in the publishing house. The underlying principle was endorsed by vote of the association.

Dissemination of Russian technical and scientific information was discussed in detail and the association voted affirmatively on the desirability of governmental action to speed the flow. Resources for Slavic and Middle Eastern studies, the Farmington Plan, fair use in photocopying and the publishing of doctoral dissertations were the subjects of other progress reports.

BUILDINGS

BROOKLYN COLLEGE is erecting a \$3,000,000 wing to its library. Scheduled for completion in the spring of 1959, the addition will enlarge the seating capacity from the present 725 to 1,750 readers. Stack space will be increased an additional 200,000 volumes. The three-story wing will include a music library and a photoduplication laboratory.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA has been given \$1,000,000 by Chester Fritz, international investment banker, to build a library building. Mr. Fritz, who attended the university for two years before completing his work at the University of Washington, gave the money "in recognition of the important and growing service of the university to the entire state." Having already given more than \$100,000 for scholarships and \$32,000 for other university projects, he felt that support was needed for a library that would add to the university's stature. The present gift may be used only for construction of a library building.

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY celebrated the laying of the cornerstone for the Pius XII Memorial Library at the mid-year conferring of degrees. Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian emeritus of Harvard University, was the com-

mencement speaker. Citations were presented to Charles Herrick Compton, librarian emeritus, St. Louis Public Library, and Clarence E. Miller, librarian, St. Louis Mercantile Library, among others.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL co-sponsored the second executive conference on organizing and managing information. Held on March 14, the meeting provided an opportunity for executives and librarians to share experiences in the burgeoning field of company special library work.

THE EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC will offer its second music library workshop, July 21-25, 1958. Guest speakers will include Dr. Harold Spivacke, chief, music division, Library of Congress, and James Coover, music librarian, Vassar College. Faculty and staff members of the school will participate. For more information, write to Edward Easley, director of admissions, Eastman School of Music, Rochester 4, N. Y.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL will sponsor the first Southern College and Research Library Workshop in Tallahassee, June 25-27, 1958. Benjamin E. Powell, librarian of Duke University, will keynote a consideration of Southern library resources.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE will feature a workshop on audio-visual materials in libraries as part of its summer session. Professor Carl H. Melinat will direct a consideration of all aspects of audio-visual work in this field. Further information may be obtained by writing to him at the school.

THE TEXAS CHAPTER of Special Libraries Association, has established the Jesse K. Brown Memorial Loan Fund at the GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. In honor of the late Mrs. Brown who was secretary of the chapter, it will be used to assist students with small loans during the period of their studies.

PUBLICATIONS

THE AUGUSTAN REPRINT SOCIETY publishes inexpensive facsimile editions of seventeenth-

and eighteenth-century English works. Regular members pay \$3.00 a year and receive six publications. Individual issues and backlist items are supplied at \$.60 each. The society operates under the aegis of the Clark Library at UCLA.

The Chronicle of United Nations Activities has begun publication of a monthly index. It gives a complete subject breakdown of the work of the U.N. and its specialized agencies. The index is published at the beginning of each month. It will be cumulated yearly.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY has published *The Great Debate: Lincoln vs. Douglas, 1854-1861*, a guide to an exhibit of materials from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Sang of Chicago. Printed in two colors, the catalog includes a foreword by Robert B. Downs and an introductory note by Leslie W. Dunlap who selected and annotated the materials.

Ad Memoriam Caroli Linnaei is a handsomely printed and illustrated catalog of the recent Linnaeus exhibit at the UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LIBRARY at Lawrence. This publication of the University of Kansas Library commemorates the 250th anniversary of the birth of the great Swedish naturalist.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY has produced *A Bibliography of the Writings of Noah Webster*, compiled by Mrs. Emily Ellsworth Ford Skeel and edited by Dr. Edwin H. Carpenter, Jr. Representing a continuing work of more than forty years, the bibliography totals 732 pages and appears in a limited edition of 500 copies. It is available from the Public Relations Office, New York Public Library, New York 18, at \$12.50.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERLIBRARY CENTER has issued the first number of the *North Carolina Interlibrary Center News*. Those interested in receiving this monthly publication should address requests to I. T. Littleton, acting director, Interlibrary Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has been authorized to arrange, index and microfilm the papers of the twenty-three Presidents in its collection. Public Law 85-147, 85th Congress, provides \$720,000 for this purpose. Positive prints of the nearly three million

microfilm exposures will sell for an estimated \$20,000.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN has published *Guide to Wisconsin Newspapers, 1833-1957*, compiled by Donald E. Oehlerts. A complete survey of every newspaper known to have been published in the state, it lists 2,259 titles with dates of publication, editors and location of copies. The volume is available from the society in Madison for \$8.00 a copy.

XEROGRAPHY assumes new importance as a medium for scholarly publication in the light of an announcement from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. The firm offers Xerox prints of all doctoral dissertations from graduate schools participating in the nationwide microfilm program. Prints measuring 5½" x 8½" will be available in roll form at a cost of four cents a page (minimum charge: \$2.00). For an additional charge of \$1.50 the pages will be cut and assembled in a plastic spiral binder. Only complete dissertations will be furnished by this process. Selected pages are available as photographic enlargements at twenty cents a page.

Human Relations in Industrial Research Management, Including Papers from the Sixth and Seventh Annual Conferences on Industrial Research, Columbia University, 1955 and 1956, edited by Robert T. Livingston and Stanley Milberg (Columbia University Press, 1957, 418 p., \$8.50), contains a series of papers of particular interest to research librarians. The five parts of the book—the expectations and jobs of research, the individual and the research job, research organization and the management jobs, some aspects of human relations, and managerial technologies—are developed from selected papers from the two conferences. "The Role of Communications in Research," by David B. Hertz and Albert H. Rubenstein, is of direct concern to librarians in their efforts to work with researchers. Other papers contribute to an understanding of some of the special problems of personnel involved in industrial research.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION, a non-profit, non-political organization, solicits contributions

of books on the college and university level, published later than 1947, and works of standard authors regardless of date. Transportation costs for substantial shipments will be borne by the foundation. Address Books for Asian Students, 21 Drumm Street, San Francisco 11.

THE FEASIBILITY of standardizing and testing equipment used by libraries is being studied by John H. Ottemiller, associate librarian of Yale University, under the auspices of ALA. The Council on Library Resources has made a grant of \$14,944 to finance the six-month project.

A FILM depicting the usefulness of the modern library has won an award for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Motion Picture Unit. "King Size Diary" was photographed in the VPI Library with Seymour Robb as technical adviser. The film is available for loan or purchase (price: \$100).

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP gets a boost from an attractive booklet prepared by the Channing L. Bete Company of Greenfield, Mass. Called "Librarian Wanted," the 16-page scriptographic pamphlet is designed primarily for distribution by guidance and vocational advisors in schools but the light-hearted yet accurate presentation will make it useful to all who are concerned with recruiting. Single copies can be obtained from the publisher for \$.25 each. Larger quantities are available at a substantial discount.

THE A. S. W. ROSENBACH LECTURES at the University of Pennsylvania were given this year by Dr. William Charvat, professor of English at Ohio State University. His topic was "Literary Publishing in America, 1790-1850," concerning publishing centers of the period, relationships between authors and publishers, and various problems of book production. The lectures should appear in book form within the year.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL SOUTHERN BOOKS COMPETITION has published an annotated list of thirty-six books issued by fourteen Southern printers and publishers in 1957 which are distinguished for their physical appearance. As in past years, the winning books will be sent on tour. Exhibit schedules are available from Lawrence S. Thompson, University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.

"THE USEFUL ATOM" a United States Atomic Energy Commission circulating package exhibit is available free for display in libraries throughout the nation. Comprised of eight poster panels and an atomic power plant model, the exhibit is intended to stimulate lay reading in nuclear science. Requests for display scheduling should be sent to the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING LIBRARY has established a petroleum history and research center. It will acquire and organize materials essential for scholarly work in this field.

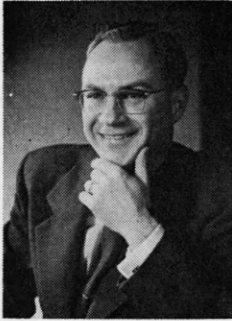
College Library Buildings Institute

The ACRL Building and Equipment Committee of the Buildings and Equipment Section of the Library Administration Division will hold a buildings institute on July 11 and 12 in San Francisco. It will be held in the Richard A. Gleeson Library, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street. The fee for this institute is \$25 which includes meals, accommodations for Friday night, a bus trip to new library buildings, and a copy of the proceedings of the institute. Registration is limited to one hundred.

The focus of the meeting will be on junior college and small college library buildings. There will also be a general discussion of the needs and requirements of junior college libraries. Reservations should be sent, with a check for \$25, before June 10 to Edwin T. Coman Jr., Librarian, University of California, Riverside, California.

Personnel

JOHN MINTO DAWSON left his position as assistant director of preparations at the University of Chicago Library to become director



John M. Dawson

of libraries at the University of Delaware in April, 1958. Before joining the staff at Chicago in 1948, he had served as business manager of the University of Alabama Library, had been on duty with the U. S. Army for three years, and had been assistant librarian of Tulane University Library. He received his Ph.D. from the Graduate Library School in 1956, having then completed an important study of certain aspects of centralized cataloging.

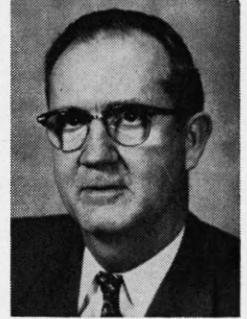
While the various departments of the Library concerned with the acquisition and preparation of materials had been administratively consolidated before 1948, a variety of procedures required further integration, coordination, and simplification; it is in this general area that John Dawson has centered much of his attention, and in doing so he has carried through a wide variety of basic improvements in the Library's operations. Some of these innovations have now come into use by a considerable number of libraries, notably the procedure of preparing catalog cards by Xerox reproduction and offset printing.

Mr. Dawson's knowledge of, and interest in almost all phases of library operations, his ability to analyze a problem and find the key issues, his high standards and sense of responsibility, his willingness to disturb the *status quo* in the interests of greater library effectiveness and efficiency, his vigorous, but meticulous following through on a problem or a procedure, and his friendly personality have all combined to make him a valuable and stimulating colleague. While Chicago will miss him very much, we are also pleased that he has been given the responsibility of

carrying through a projected program of very active library development at the University of Delaware.—Herman H. Fussler.

N. ORWIN RUSH of the University of Wyoming assumed the directorship of the Florida State University Library on January 1, 1958.

Mr. Rush brings distinguished and varied college and university library experience to his new post. As the first executive secretary of the ACRL, Mr. Rush has worked with many of the libraries of institutions of higher education in the nation. Under his energetic and creative leadership ACRL began a new era of development and professional organization.



N. Orwin Rush

Mr. Rush was Senior Fulbright Fellow to the United Kingdom. He has been director of libraries of the University of Wyoming, Clark University, and Colby College. As past president of the Rocky Mountain and Plains Library Association, and an active leader in college and university libraries organization, Mr. Rush has brought statesmanship to all of his committee work and elected offices. The library and campus of Florida State University are looking forward to a new period of scholarly and research growth and development under Mr. Rush's leadership.

KENNETH W. SODERLAND has been appointed assistant director for preparations at the University of Chicago Library. Mr. Soderland holds two master's degrees from the University of Washington in library science and in Scandinavian languages and literature. Before coming to the University of Chicago Library in 1956 as head of the cataloging department, he was senior cataloger at the Library of Congress. In addition to his new responsibilities, Mr. Soder-

land will continue to serve as head of cataloging for the present.

PAGE ACKERMAN, assistant librarian, UCLA Library, represented ACRL at the convention of the National Association of College Stores in Los Angeles, April 8-11.

DALE M. BENTZ, associate director of libraries, Iowa State University, represented ALA and ACRL at the observance of the Centennial of Iowa State College at Ames, on March 22.

JOSEPHINE P. SHERRILL, librarian, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina, represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of Dr. Rufus Patterson Perry as president of Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte, North Carolina, and the observance of the ninety-first anniversary of the founding of the university on April 7.

LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON, director of libraries, University of Kentucky, Lexington,

represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of Dr. Irvin E. Lunger as president of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, on April 15.

The TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION elected the following officers at its annual convention, March 13-15, 1958: MARTHA L. ELLISON, president; RUTH RINGO, vice-president and president-elect; ADA McCAA, secretary; and JOHNNIE GIVENS, treasurer.

WILBUR F. HELMBOLD, librarian of Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama, represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of Henry King Stanford as president of Birmingham-Southern College on April 11.

JOSEPH H. REASON, director of libraries, Howard University, Washington, D. C., represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of William Joseph McDonald as Rector of the Catholic University of America on April 16.

Appointments

FRANCIS L. BERKELEY, JR., curator of manuscripts at the University of Virginia, now also holds the post of associate librarian.

JAMES M. BABCOCK, formerly assistant archivist of the University of Oklahoma, is now chief of the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.

JOE HARDEN BAILEY, formerly librarian at West Texas State College (1953-1957), is now associate librarian at North Texas State College, Denton.

RICHARD K. BROME is now with the reference and bibliography section of the UCLA Library.

SPENCER A. BROWN, formerly circulation librarian, Associated Colleges, Claremont, California, is assistant catalog librarian, Colgate University.

GRANT T. DEAN is now cataloger, Chicago Historical Society.

KATHARINE S. DIEHL, formerly librarian of the South Georgia College, Douglas, is now associate professor and head of the Department of Library Service, College of Education, University of Tennessee.

DOROTHY R. DRAGONETTE is now head of the acquisitions section of the UCLA Biomedical Library.

MICHAEL DURKAN, formerly librarian of the Athlone Branch Library in Ireland, is a cataloger in the Olin Library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

EDNA F. DWYER is now circulation librarian at the Idaho State College Library.

LAURABELLE EAKIN, formerly chief librarian of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Pittsburgh, is reference librarian of the Falk Library of Health Professions, University of Pittsburgh.

GLENORA EDWARDS is head of the documents division, University of Pittsburgh Library.

JOAN FRANKEL is now assistant librarian at Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton, Mass.

HUGH L. ELSBREE is director of legislative reference service at the Library of Congress.

JOHN E. GALEJS is instructor and serials librarian, Iowa State College Library.

ANTHONY GRECO, JR. is periodicals reading room librarian at the UCLA Library.

CLIFFORD R. JOHNSON has been appointed librarian of the Ford Foundation.

ELEANOR JOHNSON will become bio-medical librarian at the University of Chicago on June 15.

ANNA KALNINS is instructor and classifier, Iowa State College Library.

W. A. KOZUMPLIK is now chief of the Technical Information Branch, Air Force Special Weapons Center, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.

EUGENIA D. LEJEUNE is librarian of the George C. Marshall Research Center, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia.

MIRIAM LUCKER LESLEY is archivist, Archives of American Art, Detroit Institute of Art.

WYNIFRED LEMAITRE, formerly cataloger at the Harvard University Library, is now a cataloger at the Vassar College Library.

BERYL LEVINE has been appointed reference assistant at Northwestern University Library.

GEORGE R. LEWIS, formerly with the Baylor University Library, is head of the Circulation Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn.

MARY RITA LINDBERG, formerly an Army librarian in Japan, is assistant cataloger in the Idaho State College Library.

SARA R. MACK, formerly librarian of the Mt. Penn High School, Reading, Pennsylvania, is assistant librarian of the Kutztown State Teachers College Library, Kutztown, Pennsylvania.

KATHERINE L. MAGRAW, formerly with the U. S. Air Force libraries in Europe, is head of the Book Selection and Acquisition Section, Library Services Branch, Bureau of Naval Personnel.

SAMUEL MARGOLIS is now with the acquisitions department, UCLA Library.

MARIE F. MAROSCIA is now cataloging librarian, Central Technical Processes, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City.

RUTH MARTIN is cataloger at Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton, Mass.

EUGENE J. MILLICH, formerly with the University of Minnesota Library, is reference

librarian at the Wisconsin State College, La-Crosse.

CLARA RALMON is now with the cataloging department of the UCLA Library.

MARGARET RATHBONE, formerly with the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library, is librarian of the Human Resources Research Office Library, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

RACHEL ROTH is now periodicals librarian at the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

LOUISE SAVAGE, chief of acquisitions at the University of Virginia, now also holds the post of associate librarian.

CYNTHIA FURNEAUX TUCKER is serials librarian, Amherst College Library.

RUTH M. TOLSON, formerly assistant cataloger, Florida A. & M. University, is cataloger, Hampton Institute Library.

JOHN WEATHERFORD, formerly manuscripts librarian of the Ohio Historical Society, is assistant to the director, Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio.

JOHN P. WILKINSON, formerly assistant librarian of Ontario College, College of Education, is now assistant director of libraries for social studies at the University of Nebraska.

RUTH K. YOST, assistant librarian of the Kutztown State Teachers College Library, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, since 1952, is now head librarian.

The Library of Congress has announced the appointment of six new interns: ANNE R. BYRD, University of Illinois; KAY D. GUILLES, University of Michigan; STEPHEN R. SALMON, University of California; RODNEY G. SARLE, University of North Carolina; and JAMES R. THRASH, Western Reserve.

New appointments in the University of Pittsburgh Library include the following: MARGARET ALLAN, trainee; HELEN HOCH, cataloger of foreign publications; FRANK MCGOWAN, bibliographer.

Retirements

BEULAH O. ALLEN, head, Catalog Department, Carol M. Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, retired December 31, 1957. Miss Allen had served the V.P.I. Library for nearly twenty-nine years, the last ten as head of the Catalog Department.

MARY ELLEN LEWIS, librarian of the Kutztown State Teachers College Library, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, for nineteen years, retired on January 23, 1958.

LOTTIE BRASHEARS, associate librarian of the North Texas State College, retired on

January 31, 1958, after thirty-six years of service. She has served in various capacities in the library, as associate librarian since 1947 and as acting librarian on five occasions.

MYRA E. WHITE, librarian of Northeastern University, Boston, since 1920, retired on November 30, 1957.

GLADYS F. PRATT retired from the librarianship of the Massachusetts State College, Framingham, October 1, 1957. She had served in this position since 1941.

ELLEINE H. STONES, chief of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library since 1941, retired on November 1, 1957.

Necrology

ANNA L. FRENCH, librarian of Western Michigan University from 1907 until her retirement in 1946, died on February 23, 1958. During her long tenure the present library building, now about to be vacated for a new building, was constructed, and she saw the book collection rise from none to 63,000 volumes.

MILDRED R. JOHNSTON, librarian of the Alabama State Teachers College, died on December 15, 1957.

BETH RICE MILLER (Mrs. Wharton Miller) died on February 11, 1958. She served on public library staffs in Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and Syracuse; and from 1927 until her retirement in 1955, was assistant professor in the Syracuse University School of Library Science.

FRANKLIN HAINES PRICE, chief librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia for eighteen years, died on January 9, 1958.

EDNA WILLIAMS, assistant catalog librarian of Colorado State College, died on November 12, 1957, at the age of thirty-seven.

CHARLES E. RUSH, retired director of li-

braries and professor of library science at the University of North Carolina, died on Friday, January 31, 1958, after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage on the previous day. Since his retirement in June, 1954, Mr. and Mrs. Rush had continued to live in Chapel Hill. Until the time of his death, Mr. Rush remained active in civic and professional affairs in the Chapel Hill community. A full account of Mr. Rush's career was published in this magazine on the occasion of his retirement. (XV 1954, 465-66.)

LOUIS H. BOLANDER, librarian emeritus of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., died on December 12, 1957, at the age of sixty-seven. He served in the Naval Academy Library from 1925 to 1956, as head librarian from 1946 to 1956.

JOHN P. DULLARD, New Jersey State librarian from 1915 until 1945, died on October 7, 1957, at the age of ninety-five.

MINNIE WOHLAUER, periodicals librarian of the Neuropsychiatric Library at the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, died on January 17, 1958.

Foreign Libraries

HERBERT DICKMANN, director of the library of the Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenwerke, Düsseldorf, retired on December 31, 1957. His successor is GÜNTHER BAUHOFF.

HEINZ GITTIG has been head of the Information Division of the Berlin Staatsbibliothek since December 1, 1957.

MANFRED KRÜGER has been director of the library of the Deutsches Institut für Rechtswissenschaft, Potsdam, since January 1, 1958.

ERWIN WEIS, director of the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte, Stuttgart, died on January 7, 1958, at the age of forty-six.

KARL ASSMANN, director of the Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden, retired on October 1, 1957, at the age of sixty-seven.

WALTER BAUHUIS, formerly with the University of Heidelberg Library, is now director of the University of Münster Library.

FRIEDRICH BUSCH retired from the directorship of the Hannover Stadtbibliothek on January 5, 1956. He was succeeded by ROLF KLUTH of the Amerika-Gedenkbibliothek in Berlin.

ERNEST ZUNKER became director of the University of Greifswald Library on January 2, 1957.

The SCAD Report:

The Place of the ACRL in the Reorganized ALA

The Special Committee on Activities Development of ACRL stems directly from the reorganization of the ALA into five major associations of libraries in specific fields and seven, at the moment, type-of-activity divisions concerned with the execution of the varied functions of libraries. The Committee is inherent, perhaps, in the increasing complexity of the entire library situation and the ways in which this has expressed itself in a multiplicity of associational efforts, organizations, and committees. Specifically, its origin, on paper, rests in a thoughtful letter of November 21, 1956 from Samray Smith, interim executive secretary of ACRL, to our then president Robert Orr.

In this letter Mr. Smith listed the chief problems of college and university libraries as compiled by Dr. Frederick Wagman and pointed out that they included some areas in which ACRL has made solid contributions but others in which it has done nothing. He pointed out that in the reorganization ACRL had been assured that while the Association would be relieved of housekeeping chores this would enable it to devote its energies to "bigger things" and to "larger areas of greater need." He suggested that a Special Committee be established to determine what these "bigger things" and "areas of greater need" are and how ACRL can meet and solve them. From this came SCAD.

This present activities committee differs from all earlier ACRL activities committees in that it is not concerned, except secondarily, with the associational machinery and structure. We have been asked rather to think about our place in the newly and substantially reorganized ALA which our ACRL leaders have fully accepted and which, indeed, they have had a part in fashioning. We have been requested to make recommendations as to what ACRL can do within the new-look ALA and how we can continue to be the strong and virile association we have become. We have approached this assignment in a spirit of good will and with the thought that a sincere effort should be made

to make the shifting of authority and responsibility, as required by the new machinery, not only work, but work better than anything we have had up to now. We would be less than honest, however, if we did not admit that, as we have struggled with our assignment, and as we sat in meetings and visited in corridors in Chicago, where all but one of us was present, and as we have marvelled at the proliferation of sections and committees, doubts have begun to rise in the minds of some of us about the workability of the new ALA.

APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM

Our first step was to study the specific areas of responsibility, which have through the reorganization been assigned to ACRL. Next we asked ourselves, what are the "bigger things" and "areas of greater need" to which ACRL should be able to give increased attention now that it is the intent to relieve it of responsibility for the specific activities of our libraries at the level of execution. We did this within the framework of the six assigned areas of responsibility and of the transfer under the reorganization of the functions of our committees on audio-visual work, buildings, recruiting, and statistics to other divisions of ALA. It was early apparent that everything depended upon the interpretation of the six areas of responsibility. Under a broad interpretation a rich and fruitful program could, we thought, be carried out. Under a narrow interpretation much of what we might envisage doing would fall to the "doing" divisions of ALA.

HELP IS ASKED

As we pondered the possible functions, projects, and accomplishments of ACRL, within its assigned areas of responsibility we felt, each of us, that we were somehow not being very imaginative. "Bigger things" and "areas of greater responsibility" sounded so good, and appeared to promise so much that it seemed, somehow, as if some new and

exciting things could be suggested to the Association. Because we, within the committee, felt that our ideas were not exciting in any sense of newness and because we felt too that some of the things we did think of were considerably restricted by the six assigned areas of responsibility we turned to other members of the association for help.

We did this by each making a list of twenty "dedicated" librarians within his or her kind and size of library. It was not by design that this request went, after elimination of duplicative suggestions by committee members, to exactly one hundred people. To these hundred people representing all the kinds of libraries which constitute ACRL, we directed a simple one page request. We asked:

What are the problems of college, university, and research libraries to which the reorganized ACRL should be addressing its energies?

What are "the bigger things" ACRL can do now that its housekeeping chores have been assigned to the activities divisions?

We requested each of our "dedicated" people to set down in priority sequence the six most urgent and important problems faced by his or her type of college or university library. We also asked that, this having been done, each of the six problems be related to the assigned areas of responsibility to see if it fell within any of these areas or if it would fall instead in the province of one of the type-of-activity divisions.

To these questions we got helpful replies. It turned out though that if our one hundred people were "dedicated" sixty-eight of them were not dedicated enough to help us with our assignment. Actually our percentage of replies was about the same as in the replies to an association-wide questionnaire sent out in 1946 by the Brown Committee on the Relations of ACRL to ALA. Since we had, or thought we had, a picked group of people, we had expected a much higher percentage of replies than we got.

The thirty-two people who did help us made up in the quality of their replies for the quantitative lack of responses. There was considerable unanimity in their answers. It

is possible that even these few responses, however scanty, were enough to establish a kind of associational opinion pattern. Three things were apparent in the replies, as they were in our own earlier answers to the same questions. These are: (1) Much, very much, depends on how the areas of responsibility are interpreted. (2) Under a broad interpretation, which most of our respondents applied, ACRL can, within the areas of responsibilities, continue an enriching and constructive program. (3) The problems we face are the same old problems libraries have always faced. Their importance and urgency have changed, though, with the climate of the times.

FUNDAMENTALS AND HISTORY

Our problems, as our gathering together and detailing of them will show, are concerned with, and revolve around, the three basic fundamentals that have been central in all library affairs from ancient times to the present: books, people, shelter. These elements were present in the very first, simple, one-man or part-of-one-man library, just as they are present now. To have a library there must first of all be books. People must take care of these books. Both the books and the people who care for them, who organize or interpret them, must have shelter. Books and the buildings that shelter them come into being only through human effort and achievement. In the final analysis these fundamentals must, in the modern sense, be equated in terms of money. The only thing that is different, as compared with earlier times, is a tremendous increase in mass and complexity.

Now, as always, ACRL and every other library association must be chiefly and directly concerned with these fundamentals. Our committee has proceeded with its assignment in the sure knowledge that this is so. We have been and are continuously and keenly aware that ACRL should be, or should be made to be, an organization which can do constructive and good things, with a minimum of effort, about the basic essentials of libraries and librarianship.

For further background for our assignment we have reviewed the history of college and university librarians within ALA, and the origins of ACRL, as briefly presented in

the *ACRL Organization Manual* of 1956. It is significant, we feel, that college and university librarians have been, for the most part, an unhappy segment of ALA. This unhappiness and the resulting uneasy partnership, as well as the birth of ACRL in controversy, the organization manual documents. Fortunately these attitudes and relationships changed for the better soon after the founding of ACRL. Our association has, since it came into being on May 30, 1940, as a major division of ALA, had a rich and constructive program of achievement, and discontent with the parent association has all but disappeared. Now, under the reorganization, which would drastically change our methods of operation and our ways of associational life, we are at another testing time.

Our committee fully recognizes that the whole motivation and intent of the reorganization is to provide the mechanisms for a constructive and unified approach, within a single large parent association, to the increasingly complex and varied problems of libraries and librarianship. With this intent and motivation we are fully, heartily, and we believe, constructively, in accord. We must, nevertheless, in this analysis, attempt to look the facts as we see them and the evolving associational pattern, as we understand it, fully in the eye.

The 1940 organizational committee of ACRL evolved the following ten well conceived cardinal policies for the new association:

1. Build an effective organization.
2. Make the present affiliation with ALA a fruitful relationship.
3. Provide continuity of leadership.
4. Cultivate mutual understanding between librarians and their colleagues in learned societies and other professional associations.
5. Enlist all career members of college and research library staffs as members of the association.
6. Plan stimulating meetings.
7. Encourage research and study by librarians.
8. Initiate publications.
9. Sponsor a program of activities in behalf

of college, university, and research libraries by:

- a. Furthering the use of educational libraries.
- b. Broadening the basis of cooperation among libraries.
- c. Aiding the scholar.
- d. Cultivating international understanding.

10. Support *College and Research Libraries*.

These ten principles were indeed cardinal, so much so that they can still stand unaltered as a guide for us. Our committee has oriented and will continue to orient its thinking and planning around them.

NEW AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Against the background of our history and the ten basic principles above, we present the chief problems now facing college, university, and research libraries as we have determined them with the aid of our thirty-two respondents. We do this by listing the six areas of responsibility assigned to ACRL in the reorganization. Under each responsibility we have grouped, as follows, the problems which we and many of our helpers feel can be attacked within that responsibility. The problems listed are set down entirely in unweighted order.

1. Planning programs of study and service for college and university, research, and specialized libraries.

- (a) Assume leadership in, conduct studies of, seek funds for solution of the problems of controlling the massive literature of our times. (b) Study handling of the book in its newer audio visual forms. Shall this be by traditional library, or by an off-shoot of it, or by an autonomous audio visual center? (c) Conduct studies of the rising cost of all books and the implications of these costs for libraries. (d) Analyze and bring in recommendations about changing demands for books created by changing curriculums and expanding research programs, contract or institution based. (e) Study need to speed up acquisitions to keep abreast of fast-paced production of materials in a wide variety of forms. (f) Study role and scope of a materials center. (g) Develop acquisition policies, relative

to the size of collections, discarding of obsolete materials, the development of selection aids. (h) Maintain up-to-date statistics. (i) Orient students and instruct them in use of the library, including provision of opportunities for independent work and reading. (j) Continue studies of need for departmental libraries in the light of the evolving and changing higher educational scene. (k) Create subject sections in addition to pure and applied sciences. This is probably provided for in the new Subject Specialists Section organized in Chicago. (l) Give attention to, and develop ways of keeping abreast of developments in, as well as the implications of, the newer communication technologies. (m) Revive under college and university auspices current book review services, similar to *U. S. Quarterly Book Review*. (n) Develop core lists of books: for teachers colleges; for junior colleges; general lists of basic books on model of Shaw list and/or the Lamont catalog. (o) Give more attention to rare books, their acquisition and their cataloging. (p) Have something on every program concerned with the contents of books.

2. Establishment and evaluation of standards in appropriate fields.

Develop up-to-date standards for all phases of the operations of libraries. This is a vitally felt need expressed by many people.

3. Synthesis of activities of all units within ALA as they relate to college and university, research, and specialized libraries.

No suggested specific problems or needs fit this responsibility.

4. Representation and interpretation of college and university, research, and specialized libraries in contacts within and outside the profession through appropriate publications and other activities.

Promote a series of well-written provocative articles interpreting the college library in a general sense.

5. Stimulation of the development of librarians and librarianship in college and

university, research, and specialized libraries and stimulation of the participation of its members in appropriate type-of-activity divisions.

(a) Develop a philosophic approach to the place of, the problems, and the needs of college and university librarianship.

(b) Give more attention to the juniors in our midst, their professional growth and their development. (c) Encourage professional writing. Junior members of the profession particularly need encouragement and a means of expression. (d) Improve library staff-faculty relationships, work for academic status and distinguish more clearly between professional and non-professional work. Included here is also development of a sense of professional responsibility. (e) Promote better education for college and university librarianship.

(f) Develop more subject specialists to better articulate the work of the library with the work of the faculty and with the teaching and research program.

6. Conduct activities and projects for the improvement and extension of service in college and university, research, and specialized libraries when such activities and projects are beyond the scope of the type of activity divisions, after specific approval of the ALA Council.

(a) Maintain professional staff, including recruiting. This problem, at this particular juncture, looms over and above everything else in the minds of the people who have participated in the present analysis. (b) Do something about a placement service for the profession. (c) Keep libraries growing and developing at rate of widening curriculum, mounting enrollments, and increasing research. Included here is foreseeing implications of growth and keeping library staff in step with growing institutions. (d) Stimulate a sense of "awareness" of the importance, function, and problems of the library among librarians and in higher education generally. This is perhaps closely related to the heart-of-the-university" concept. (e) Make the library, as the "heart of the university" a real concept as opposed to lip service. (f) Improve business practices and procedures.

(g) Understand and meet the implications, for our libraries, of the increased emphasis on science and technology. (h) Arouse and maintain faculty interest in the library, including concern for its support and development, and a close cooperation in its use.

We are encouraged to believe that the above problems and needs, even though drawn from a very scanty sampling of opinion, represent an association-wide opinion pattern. We believe this is so because our problems, although assembled without any reference to a similar association-wide survey made in 1946 under the able and experienced leadership of Charles Harvey Brown, are remarkably the same as the problems uppermost in the minds and thoughts of college librarians in 1946. The 1946 problems, and needs, twelve of which are listed in weighted order in a report of the committee in *CRL*, January, 1947, are, with one exception, found in the above assemblage. In 1946 college librarians were most concerned about producing publications directly and chiefly concerned with college and university libraries. This is a need which has, in the intervening years, been brilliantly met. Now, ten years later, our most acute, although possibly not our deepest concerns seem to center around maintenance, recruiting, and training of staff.

It is significant, and also typical of ACRL history, that the 1946 survey was undertaken because there was still dissatisfaction, within ACRL, about its relations with ALA. The deepness of this discontent is indicated by the fact that of those answering the Brown questionnaire 270 favored withdrawing ACRL from ALA headquarters while only 273 favored remaining under the parental roof.

SOME CURRENT OPINIONS

We present now some of the comments and observations received from the thirty-two respondents to our request for help. These are statements which have been instrumental in shaping our thinking. A former president of ACRL says this: "The implications lodged in these clearly enunciated statements of fields of interest are so broad and inclusive that their full import may not

be immediately obvious to the casual reader. As I view them they not only permit but demand that ACRL broaden out on a productive level into the wide vistas of professional interests which ACRL heretofore has barely touched."

A past president of ALA has this feeling: "It is not at all clear in my mind, under the ALA reorganization exactly where ACRL responsibilities end and those of other divisions begin. As I read over the fields of responsibility of ACRL . . . however, I see nothing incompatible in ACRL considering all or any of the matters (a comprehensive listing of problems) mentioned above."

A university librarian who has been close to the work of ACRL reports this way: "I really feel that ACRL has sufficient program right now and needs, above all, to improve performance. Specifically we are not doing a quarter as much as we should in building financial support of college libraries. There is a crying need for standards. The program of cooperation with educational and professional organizations could take the whole energy of the association for several years. One new field would be an investigation of close integration of library resources with the teaching program."

Another university librarian, formerly president of the University Libraries Section, in a long and thoughtful letter devoted chiefly to developing librarianship into a high level profession includes this: "I believe that a good program of meetings is only one manifestation of a healthy organization . . . if there is one group in the United States which should serve as a home base for study and pursuit of *all kinds of problems* and projects affecting college and university libraries today it ought to be the ACRL and its appropriate sections."

A different point of view comes from a promising young junior librarian now working for a doctoral degree. He says: "Assigning fields of emphasis is a little like trying to classify a book both by form and subject matter without either being subordinate. I know of no good solution to the problem, but it would appear that the present one renders ACRL a sort of coordinating agency for the work of other divisions insofar as they affect academic libraries and gives it little jurisdiction."

Another university librarian, also a former ULS president, has this reaction: "It is my guess that the findings [of the Committee] will make abundantly clear that ACRL will have an extremely narrow and unrealistic field of operations if we should not be permitted to deal with questions such as these [listed in his letter] affecting the university libraries. I cannot see that the type-of-activity divisions are going to be nearly so interested in interpreting the impact of these various problems on the college and university library field as we are ourselves."

Still another of our respondents has said: "I might end with the hope that our group can become, in its activities, more comparable to ARL. This small but active group has done much of value from a practical standpoint since its formation. Could we work more closely with this group, or possibly merge with it, or at least pattern our organization so that we too can undertake more projects of value and imagination?"

To the above people and to others not quoted who responded in similar vein our committee is grateful. These various ideas and reactions lend validity, we believe, to our analysis of associational functions and needs.

AREAS OF GREATER NEED

Of all the problems and needs listed above we single out and stress one particularly, as follows: Assume leadership in, conduct studies of, seek funds for solution of the problems of controlling the massive literature of our times.

This problem, and this need, come closer to "bigger things" and "areas of greater service" than anything presented in this analysis. It is an all pervasive problem, not only of librarianship but of the total civilization. It is a problem too, which has, up to this point, not been faced up to in any organized or comprehensive way by any library association. The Association of Research Libraries, which is not really an association in any comprehensive sense, because its membership is restricted to a minority of the research libraries of the country has, to its credit, attacked some facets of this problem. This association, which has its roots too in the basic discontent of college and university librarians within the ALA, found itself

operating after its establishment in 1932 in a vacuum created by the failure of either ALA or its earlier college and reference section to face up to the broader and increasingly acute problems of literature control. Under these circumstances ARL was inevitably, and against its original intent, drawn into a direct attack, requiring cooperation far beyond its member libraries, on some phases of the literature control problem. Some of these things Dr. Muller considers in his careful and thoughtful analysis, also appearing in these pages, of the place of the University Library Section within ACRL.

A striking illustration that this problem of bibliographical control, the greatest problem facing librarians and the cultural and scientific world today, has largely gone by default among *all* the library associations is that when a great foundation felt the need of attacking this problem the initiative came from it to the librarians, rather than the customary procedure from the library associations to the foundation.

This unusual procedure is indication that the time is long overdue for ACRL, which, we emphasize, is now the Association of College and *Research* Libraries, to come to grips with this entire gargantuan problem. It can do this more effectively than any other agency, because more than any other association it is composed of libraries and librarians directly concerned with these problems and because it is in membership, activities, and deliberations, open to all research libraries and librarians, and its actions, programs, policies, and projects are subject to evolution and execution in open discussion. For these reasons, among others, we recommend that the University Library Section set up a general Committee on Bibliographical Controls, with sub-committees as needed, to come to grips with the whole complicated and knotty matter.

A rich and waiting field of endeavor can be cultivated by a broadly conceived Committee on Bibliographical Controls. These are some of the numerous things such a committee could undertake: It could study and promote the evolution of machine and electronic controls. It could organize national and even international conferences on control, evolve projects for facsimile electronic transmission of materials and secure founda-

tion funds for carrying them out, enter the knotty field of translations and struggle with and bring more coordination to the problems of duplication in abstracting and indexing services as well as the uncovered areas. It could develop a new philosophy of exclusiveness and weeding out of the large libraries as opposed to the traditional philosophy of inclusiveness. And it could promote studies of the cultural implications of our vast literature. All this and many other things it could do with a voice of authority, subject to open councils, in ways which we have heretofore not had in America. So many and so important are the things that await doing that such a committee would perhaps need sub-committees active in specific fields and areas.

In addition to the above suggestions which we put forward as a "bigger thing" the problems and needs listed under the assigned areas of responsibility offer a rich field of associational endeavor providing that the responsibilities are, as we earnestly feel they should be, broadly interpreted. We do not feel that things which await doing require further spelling out since they are so directly implied in the above statement of problems. Clearly much needs doing in the areas of academic status, library staff-faculty relationships, standards, buildings, student orientation in use of the library, audio-visual materials, book selection aids, financial support of library, and in many other areas.

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

One of the most fruitful parts of the ACRL program has been our publications. These, which were assigned first priority in 1946 by the Brown committee, have rightfully had high priority in the later ACRL history. They have helped us grow as a profession and have improved the quality of our work. In *College and Research Libraries* we have one of the best professional journals in the country, in any field. It is by and of ACRL. It is unthinkable that it should be merged with any other more general publication. *CRL* must continue to be ours, produced under our own publication program. So produced and published it will continue to grow in usefulness and bring added prestige to college, university, and research librarianship.

Our monograph series too has been notably successful, in content and influence, as well as financially. This series should be continued. We see no reason why publications of import to college or research libraries which may now emanate from other divisions of ALA should still not be published in this series. Doing this will be one way in which we can discharge our responsibility of "stimulation of the development of librarians and librarianship in college, university, research, and specialized libraries...."

Among the over-all suggestions listed above is one, the production of a series of articles on college and university librarianship for publication in the general press, which we feel deserves particular attention. In the earlier history of the ALA, around the turn of the century, there were a good many articles concerned with libraries and librarianship appearing in the general press. Articles such as this in the current press, stressing college and research libraries, their problems and their contributions could do much to increase a general public awareness of our kinds of libraries and the important place they take in the life of the land. We recommend that ACRL undertake production of such articles.

HOW WE FUNCTION

While this report is not primarily concerned with the associational machinery of ACRL it does seem to us that the lack of continuity which Dr. Muller notes in his analysis of ULS is an associational weakness generally. Perhaps it is the machinery and possibly it is a failure to make the machinery we have work well but there is apparently a hiatus and a lack of liaison between our existing sections and our Board of Directors.

Evidence of this is that at Chicago some section chairmen were not aware that an important committee, such as SCAD, had been appointed and was functioning. Also some chairmen came to the board meetings unprepared for the discussions and business because they had not been fully briefed on the agenda. Some section chairmen too, had had no contact whatsoever with their representatives on the board.

All this seems to indicate that closer ties and more direct and immediate lines of communication between the sections and the

board are desirable or else that sharper attention needs to be given to the association affairs at sectional levels. Our committee has not studied the functioning of the board in detail, and its relationship to the sections, and is therefore not in a position to make recommendations. It does feel though that Dr. Muller's point about lack of continuity between ULS and the Board of Directors is well taken. While we do not consider this matter within the charge to our committee we believe that improvements either in the functioning of the present machinery, or else alteration of the machinery is necessary.

SYNTHESIS AND PAROCHIAL POINTS OF VIEW

In the conclusion of the ALA management survey there appears the following statement: ". . . The American Library Association appears to be on the threshold of a great opportunity. This opportunity can be met successfully only if there is an elimination of divisive tendencies, a de-emphasis of parochial points of view, and a strengthening of the association's unified capacity to fulfill its broad mission. . . ."

Our committee, in its present analysis, has tried at least to subordinate the parochial point of view. We wonder though, should all of us in ALA, in all divisions and associations, be successful in doing this completely, if this in itself may not bring a new kind of weakness into being, a weakness perhaps at the opposite extreme of our earlier associational history. Our five associations and our seven divisions will now be working with good will to make the new associational machinery effective. May there not, through hindsight, be at least a small danger, in our new situation, of the cause of libraries and librarianship being so dispersed that it will fall between twelve or more stools?

A striking thing about the areas of responsibility for the seven divisions and the five associations is that each of the twelve is given, as a major responsibility, synthesizing the work in all other divisions and associations of the ALA which are in any way concerned with its particular kind of library or type-of-activity. Presumably, since the responsibility for synthesis permeates the whole ALA structure, much overlapping of work is expected. Is there something artificial

possibly, or restricting, in an organization, so neat and logical on paper, which requires so much synthesis? Does the work of library associations really lend itself to sharp compartmentation by kind and function?

There does not seem to be much common sense, really, in college and university librarians being drawn into the Library Administration Division to compile the statistics of college and university library use, which are separate and distinct from other kinds of library statistics, and chiefly of interest to college and university librarians, and then to come right back into ACRL, where of course the primary interest is, to get their findings published. There may be more mutuality of interest between college and university library buildings and other kinds of library buildings, but university and college buildings are still distinctly different, enough so that there is no special benefit in builders of other kinds of library buildings studying them in the minute detail that has been true in the notably successful ACRL building programs and pre- or post-conference meetings and workshops of recent years.

We may well ask too, what is the special advantage of a university librarian serving as chairman of a Library Administration Division where, for instance, at least half of the matters of finance are not particularly relevant to his kind of library and the financial problems he faces. Or, conversely, we may also wonder, who benefits by a public librarian being concerned, in an official associational capacity, with the problems of college finance. There may be advantages we do not perceive in such criss-crossing of effort, but from the practical standpoint the benefits of the extensive dispersal of interest and effort required by the ALA reorganization with all its attendant synthesizing, are not readily apparent. Let us hope we will not, in the reorganization, merely be jumping through hoops to comply with a neat paper organization. We make these comments not in any sense of destructive criticism but only as a frank voicing of the doubts which are beginning to assail some of us.

Our young junior, quoted above, has something, we believe, when he says that trying to divorce type from function in the ACRL is like trying to classify a book both

by form and subject without either being subordinate. The answer of the new ALA to this quandary is synthesis. But how will we synthesize? Will we have committees on synthesis in each of our twelve parts and perhaps one association-wide synthesis committee to keep our work coordinated? If we do not have committees for synthesis how will we achieve coordination? These are questions the committee does not feel qualified to answer. Answers must be found though if the new ALA is to be as successful as we all hope it will be.

Another aspect of the reorganization troubles us, and here the parochial point of view comes to the fore. One of our university librarians quoted above says that the type-of-activity divisions are not going to be nearly so interested in interpreting the impact of the various problems of college and university librarianship *as we are ourselves*. This is a significant phrase "*as we are ourselves*." By "ourselves" he means, of course, college, university, and research librarians seeking solutions from the college or research point of view. Can we achieve better solutions for college and university problems in the new ALA, by synthesis, or otherwise, than we did under our old organization? Certainly what we do now will have to be better and more effective than anything we have done up to now if the reorganization is to be a success.

There is, after all, something to be said for the parochial point of view. It is a human and natural instinct to want to belong to something that one feels himself a part of, to which he establishes loyalties and in the success and achievement of which he takes pride. ACRL, unsatisfactorily in the eyes of

some, possibly, has been such an organization. It has commanded loyalty and devotion from many of us and it does have achievements and accomplishments in which we can take pride. It is important that, within the reorganization, it be more than ever this kind of an organization. It is important too, we hasten to add, that we continue to know and feel that in the final analysis ACRL, and for that matter ALA too, are only a means to a single end—better and stronger college and research libraries, well coordinated with, and a determining and influential part of, the national and world library fabric. Somehow, through synthesis perhaps, tempered and spiced with a bit of the parochial view, such an organization must be achieved. Our committee has labored over this report with the intent and the sincere hope that it will be a small contribution toward achieving such an Association of College and Research Libraries as a significant and virile part of a greater American Library Association.

We do not consider our findings and the present state of our thinking as in any sense final. There will, we believe, be much soul searching in the now widely ramifying ALA for quite a spell as the organization shakes down. As a part of the shaking down process we invite criticism, comments, brickbats, or bouquets, as the spirit moves, from all who ponder these things, in the interests, not of a neat paper organization but of stronger libraries and better librarians. It will be most helpful if we can have reactions of this kind well in advance of the San Francisco Conference.—*Special Committee on Activities Development. William H. Carlson, Chairman.*

ACRL Secretary Promoted

RICHARD B. HARWELL, executive secretary of ACRL, has been appointed associate executive secretary of ALA. This is one of three new administrative positions approved by the ALA executive board in 1957 as a part of reorganization. Mr. Harwell's primary duty will remain that of executive secretary of ACRL. In addition he will undertake at ALA Headquarters the responsibility of coordinating the work of a service unit composed of a group of divisional offices.