

Notes from the ACRL Office

The Philadelphia Conference

A great many people have taken the trouble to tell me how much they liked the ACRL "Circles of Information" program at the Philadelphia Conference. With two exceptions the only criticisms have come from the leaders of the various discussion groups. It is, therefore, quite apparent that this type of program should be repeated. Naturally this first experiment was by no means perfect and the second try should go better. We have definite plans to locate the "circles" under cabanas on the beach at Miami.

As proof of the pudding some people stayed with their circles at Philadelphia a full three hours although they were scheduled for only two hours, the temperature hovered around 100°, and people were urged to leave the circles at any time.

ACRL's day at Philadelphia was the hottest in a very hot week. The huge Museum hall, scene of the banquet that night, is normally cool but its heavy stone had been absorbing heat for so long that it turned into a veritable oven. It was in truth, as President Lyle remarked, that "we stewed among the mummies."

For the first time ACRL went to considerable expense for the Conference program. For example, the great exhibition "Philadelphia's Riches" involved insurance for \$750,000, and a printing bill of about \$200. To meet the many costs we had budgeted only \$150. With Mr. Lyle's personal permission, Mr. Trezza and I attempted to plan so that these expenses would be covered by Conference income. Tickets for the boat trip Thursday night were set below the company's normal charge, but the turnout was so good we came out nearly seven hundred dollars above the cost of charter, handling tickets, tax, orchestra, etc. I had hoped to have the final figures in time to report here.

The moonlight sail down the Delaware was a great success in every respect. The square dancing was gay, the breeze was cool and, wonder of wonders, a wan moon at great effort did finally make its appearance. The crowd was happy and orderly, a tribute to the company-required Committee on Law

and Order, composed of a formidable group of ex-presidents and executive secretaries of ACRL and ALA.

At the Philadelphia meeting of the Reference Librarians Section it was voted to appoint a joint committee of six (with the Public Libraries Division's Reference Section) to represent reference librarians in the formation of the Council of Library Services, recommended by the ALA Management Survey.

The needs and interests of non-academic reference librarians have undoubtedly been slighted from time to time by ACRL despite the best intentions of all concerned. We have had few senior officers from reference departments of public libraries. ACRL program emphasis has certainly been on college and university libraries. These problems of recognition and unity of interest have been squarely faced by the Board of Directors during at least the last two years, but the best-hearted cooperation produced no results that were completely satisfactory to all.

Now the Management Survey has resurrected the Fifth Activities Committee recommendation for divisions by type of work—in this case a Council on Library Reference Services. There is much to favor this.

Should the R drop out of ACRL the parting will not be without a tear or two at the dock and a heart-felt *bon voyage*. Our good friends and co-workers in public library reference departments must know that any future ACL or Association of College and Research Libraries will always feel especially close to any future CRLS. I hope most of them will wish to continue affiliation with this division as well as PLD.

The ALA Management Survey will bring important change to all ALA offices including ACRL headquarters. All agree that the present organization has important weaknesses. We have in this Management Survey a remedial plan. It is the only plan in existence except for that prepared by the Committee on Divisional Relations, and has been unanimously endorsed by ALA Council and the divisions.

Whether or not the plan turns out to be

good depends on the execution of its provisions. It is my earnest hope that all involved in the long process of implementation will do so in a cooperative, unselfish spirit which looks only to the advancement of the profession, and that every effort will be made to hold organizational structure to that minimum which is necessary to support active, unfettered services to librarianship.

Library Surveys

At the Philadelphia meeting of the Board of Directors the subject of library surveys was discussed and your secretary was requested to bring this important subject to the attention of ACRL members.

The ALA has just completed a survey of the North Shore Congregation Israel Library in Glencoe, Illinois, and has under contract a survey of the U. S. Naval Academy Library. Leadership and supervision in both cases came from the ACRL office. The synagogue library survey involved a modest fee and corresponding small amount of time and (after some vicissitudes in the search of a surveyor) was done by the ACRL Executive Secretary on leave time. The Naval Academy survey will be done by Jack Dalton of the University of Virginia and William Dix of Princeton. (A few copies of the survey of the North Shore Congregation Israel library are available for loan.)

According to policy established several years ago an official ALA survey is carried on under the supervision of the division concerned. The contract is made with ALA and the fee paid to it. The surveyors are appointed by the ALA president. The survey comes out under the name of the association. However, the arrangements for the survey are made largely or wholly by the divisional secretary. He prepares the original outline and budget, recommends surveyors to Mr. Clift, carries on the correspondence as the work gets under way, usually visits the library in person, corresponds with the surveyors, and sees the final product through the press or "mimeo." Occasionally the divisional secretary takes an important part in the preparation of the final report.

ALA always charges a modest fee for its supervisory work. One-third of this goes to ALA and two-thirds to the division. In my experience this fee has always been less than

adequate compensation for the time involved. While the ACRL treasury is occasionally augmented by survey fees, ACRL by no means makes money on them.

Both Mr. Clift and I believe that ALA performs a valuable service by making these surveys available. This belief is not shared by all senior ALA staff, and ACRL is the only division which has undertaken surveys under ALA in the last few years.

Whenever a survey inquiry is received from a college or reference library, I attempt to evaluate the need and suggest either a formal, full-scale ALA survey or something more modest by a surveyor or surveyors engaged directly by the institution. I always offer to advise the institution at no charge if it wishes to arrange for its own survey.

A full-scale, published survey of a university library will cost about four thousand dollars. Costs range all the way from there down to the \$350 which was charged the North Shore Congregation Israel Library.

One disgusted librarian, in the throes of the sixth survey of his institution in ten years, recently opined that the country was oppressed by "surveyitis." Surveys are by no means recommended for all libraries at regular intervals. However, the ALA surveys of recent years have given important help to the libraries concerned. I believe that there are many college libraries today which would benefit greatly from ALA surveys or brief studies by one or two librarians of wide experience under contract directly to the institutions.

. . . and Books

For nearly two years I have held in my file a clipping from the *Los Angeles Times* (October 11, 1953) regarding the reading of college students. This was written by Leon Howard, professor of English at UCLA. Space permits only part of this interesting article which glorifies the avid reader of trash.

Each year in the middle of September I rearrange my bookshelves by putting away the volumes I have acquired for casual reading all summer and straightening out those that a professor of English will need during the school term.

The activity is always a thought-provoking one because I know that a good deal of my professing will be before students who have given little if any thought to books during the summer and will have difficulty

forcing themselves to the physical act of reading.

Students will not come out for track unless they like to run, nor for the glee club unless they like to sing, but they will register for literature courses by the hundreds when they have so little liking for books that they have never acquired the habit of reading. I would never discourage them because I know that they are seeking, somewhat blindly perhaps, for something they genuinely need. But I often wonder how they reach the level of advanced university classes without having acquired so simple and so useful a habit.

Librarians and teachers and many parents, I know, wonder about the same thing, and they seem generally inclined to blame such mechanical substitutes for reading as motion pictures, the radio and, more recently, television. The use of such gadgets undoubtedly takes up time that might otherwise be spent with books, but I have never been wholly convinced that they actively interfered with the cultivation of reading as a habit. I am convinced, however, that active interference often comes from well-intentioned librarians and teachers and parents. . . .

They interfere because they fail to realize that a youngster must learn to read as naturally as he walks before he can begin to profit from the written word. They often resent the aimless steps he takes as he slowly achieves familiarity with the printed page and treat him as absurdly as they would be treating a baby if they refused to let him use his legs unless he was going somewhere. They want to direct his reading into 'worthwhile channels' as though reading itself is a suspicious activity that has to be justified in order to be tolerated. They are, in short, firmly opposed to 'trash.'

Nothing, I have found, can upset these good people more than for me, as a professor of literature, to declare that I am all in favor of reading trash and have no fear of the effects of radio and television upon the literacy of the country so long as the drugstores are filled with comic books and gaudy paperback novels. There have been times when I have suspected the most soft-spoken of librarians or the meekest of teachers of wanting to tie me up, cover me with comic books and the collected works of Mickey Spillane, and strike a match to the whole worthless pile. Their opinions of book-burning seem to change when they can imagine a heretic at the stake.

Yet I have found that a student whose mind is well stored with trash is likely to be a good student of the best literature. For one thing, he has learned that books can be

taken in quantities without pain and can read as rapidly or as carefully as circumstances demand. For another, he has generally acquired a good vocabulary, and for still another, he is familiar to the point of boredom with the cheaper values of reading and is ready to appreciate the unique values of the greatest books. In one sense he is the ideal student because he has mastered the superficialities of the printed page and is sophisticated enough to be taught what lies beneath.

For there is a great difference between the reading and the study of books—especially of those books which are described as 'literature.' The great works of literature all have a superficial interest which has kept them readable throughout the ages, but they also have a wealth and depth of implication which has made them rereadable by people whose wide knowledge and mature experience make them severe judges of what is commonplace and what is extraordinary and worth meditating.

Whether it is heresy or not, my inclination at the beginning of each school year is to say, 'Let them read trash, but teach them something with life in it.' They will outgrow the trash quicker by plowing through it than they will by avoiding it, and in the meantime they will acquire a habit which is one of the least harmful and most useful they could cultivate.

From another source comes an interesting comment less on the reading of students than of college presidents, librarians and even teachers themselves. This excerpt from the *Educational Record* for July, 1955 (p. 258) is a review article by W. R. Odell of a recent pamphlet, "The Development of Lifetime Reading Habits."

. . . First, the report makes the point that reading enthusiasm is contagious and that in the beginning, at least, young people must catch it from those who themselves enjoy reading. If this be true, the concept poses some interesting questions for each institutional head to answer about his school and program.

If reading, like a disease, is most easily caught from others, how many Typhoid Marys are there in his institution? Does he himself—the president—typically carry a book under his arm as he moves among the students? Does he talk about ideas from books he mentions by name? Are any of the excitements that explode during the year at the school deliberately set off by the administration to emphasize important ideas

that require reading to understand and evaluate? Are his teachers given recognition and promotions because they succeed in involving students satisfyingly in reading activities and in dealing with ideas found in books? Is the daily, weekly, or term schedule arranged so that reading time for students is recognized to have equal status with class, social, and recreational activities at the institution? In short, does reading possess high and obvious administration approval for all to see and emulate?

The report makes a second point that reading habits are most easily developed if all related physical elements of the environment favor and facilitate the inclination to read. This raises another series of questions about each school for the administrator and staff to consider. If pleasant physical surroundings encourage good habit development, are improvements constantly occurring that make reading easy and rewarding? Are books easily available without delay and complicated red tape? Are there enough books; more all the time? Is the lighting good, and are the chairs comfortable? Does opportunity exist both to read undisturbed, and in discussion group settings when appropriate? Are there helpful books in every classroom, and in departmental libraries so they are easily available when and where needed, as well as in the central library? Does the librarian feel that his primary function is to get books used, and only secondarily to have them cataloged and stacked efficiently?

In order to clear my desk at once of all old newspaper clippings here is another which has an important if indirect relationship to the subject of reading interest. In deploring the quality of local TV offerings the *Deseret News-Telegram* of Salt Lake City (February 26, 1954) said:

Fortunately, the picture is not entirely dark. A few programs are excellent. We are happy to report that among them is a new locally-produced show that all Utahns ought to make it a point to see. This is 'Perspectives,' a series of 13 Monday night shows prepared by the University of Utah library highlighting important dates of Utah history. The series was made possible by a \$3,900 Ford Foundation grant and the first show last Monday night indicated the money is being used to good effect for costuming, acting talent and stage settings.

All too few are examples of TV living up to its tremendous potential for education and uplifting entertainment. Congratula-

tions to librarian L. H. Kirkpatrick and those who have worked with him for supplying something worth turning a set on to see.

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Many librarians have written to the ACRL office requesting further information on the U. S. Steel Foundation grant of \$30,000. Until the committee to handle this money has met to determine policy and procedure no exact information can be supplied. As noted by Mr. Vosper elsewhere in this issue, proposals for research projects should go directly to Jerrold Orne at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama. Other requests for grants should be sent to the ACRL office which will see that these are considered by the committee. Further information will be supplied all correspondents when it becomes available.

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A recent circular from U. S. Civil Service Commission invites applications for federal library positions in the \$8,360-\$10,800 salary range (GS 13-15). "No written test is required." Eligibility is determined by experience which "must have been of a progressively responsible nature and must have earned for (the applicants) outstanding recognition as leaders in the library field."

I believe this circular was issued in order to build up a larger roster of candidates for senior federal library positions and that the Commission had in mind no special vacancies. Interested librarians should contact the Civil Service Commission in Washington.

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For a few days following the Philadelphia Conference I was fortunate to be located in a cottage near Ipswich, Massachusetts, high on a hill with the Atlantic almost within stone's throw on three sides. My vacation reading was principally Civil War history, but I did have in my bag a copy of our ACRL MONOGRAPH #14 (Rothstein—*The Development of Reference Services*) and once begun I could not put it down again.

It is not my desire to anticipate the review which will undoubtedly appear in a later issue of C&RL, but only to express publicly my pride that ACRL was the means of bringing this fine piece of constructive scholarship to the profession at large, and to urge all college librarians to consider their own reference services in the light of this discerning study.—
Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.

Brief of Minutes

ACRL General Session; ACRL Board of Directors

The ACRL General Session was held in Irvine Auditorium, University of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, July 4, at 9:30 a.m. President Guy R. Lyle was the presiding officer.

The program meeting was jointly sponsored by the three ACRL sections for college, junior college and university libraries. Edward B. Stanford was in charge of the program, the theme of which was "Library Service to Undergraduates." The three papers by Frank A. Lundy, William S. Dix and Frederick H. Wagman will be published in *COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES*.

In the absence of Joseph C. Shipman, ACRL treasurer, a brief financial report was given by Leo M. Weins, ALA comptroller. This was followed by a description of arrangements for the conference by Alphonse F. Trezza, chairman of the ACRL Committee on Conference Programs.

President Lyle announced the results of the election of officers as follows: Vice-President and President-Elect: Robert W. Orr, director, Iowa State College Library, Ames; Treasurer: Ralph H. Parker, librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia; Director-at-Large: William S. Dix, librarian, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Directors representing sections: Sarah D. Jones, librarian, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. (College Libraries Section); Mary N. Barton, head, General Reference Dept., Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md. (Reference Librarians Section); Mildred Herrick, librarian, Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham (Libraries of Teacher Training Institutions Section); Leonard H. Kirkpatrick, librarian, University of Utah, Salt Lake City (University Libraries Section); ACRL Representatives on ALA Coun-

cil: Constance M. Winchell, reference librarian, Columbia University Libraries, New York, N. Y.; Donald M. Powell, head, Reference Department, University of Arizona Library, Tucson; Walter W. Wright, assistant librarian, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Jackson E. Towne, librarian, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Robert Vosper, director of libraries, University of Kansas, Lawrence, succeeds Mr. Lyle as president for the coming year, 1955/56.

For the results of section elections, see the list of section officers in the front of this issue.

A recommended change in the ACRL Bylaws was read by Mrs. Margaret K. Spangler, assistant librarian, Pennsylvania State University, State College, in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, Joseph W. Kraus, librarian, Madison College, Harrisonburg, Virginia. The membership approved the recommended revision as presented:

(Revision of Article III, Section 1).

Board of Directors. A majority of the voting members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a Quorum. (a) Mail votes. *In the absence of a quorum the President may authorize a mail vote. An affirmative vote of three-fourths of the voting directors of the Board shall be required to pass a motion. On each mail vote, each voting director of the Board shall have the option of voting for the motion, against the motion, or to hold for discussion.*

The executive secretary reported briefly on the U. S. Steel Foundation grant of \$30,000 to ACRL. (See *Notes from the ACRL Office* for details of this grant).

ACRL Board of Directors

Meeting in Philadelphia—July 4, 1955

Present were officers, directors and invited guests. As customary, an agenda with background and explanation of each topic had been distributed about ten days before the meeting. President Lyle presided.

In the absence of Treasurer Shipman, Mr.

Hamlin reported on the current financial condition. The ACRL funds and books had been transferred to ALA several months before and consolidation of these accounts was just taking place. Mr. Leo Weins, ALA comptroller, was present and stated the

ALA treasurer's report through June would appear in several weeks with figures for ACRL expenditures up to that time. Mr. Hamlin called attention to the budget for the next year (distributed with the agenda) which gave careful estimates of 1954/55 income and expenditures and served as an informal treasurer's report.

The budget for the next year was presented by Mr. Hamlin. It was explained that this budget attempted to present reasonable estimates of income and necessary expense, and did not, as in previous years, assume that a sizeable sum would go unspent. The preliminary budget had been drawn up by the ALA comptroller and the ACRL secretary. Mr. Hamlin had taken it to Kansas City where it was studied and altered by Treasurer Shipman, Vice President Vosper and Hamlin in consultation.

Expectations of income and expenditure were briefly reviewed. Mr. Hamlin emphasized that the apparent saving of \$5,000 on staff salaries was not an actual saving. For the first time portions of the two salaries were being charged to the separate budgets for COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES and the MONOGRAPHS. His own salary would shortly be raised along with those of other divisional secretaries by recent ALA Executive Board action and he thanked the Board for this increase.

Mr. Weins noted that the budget was in three parts: an ACRL MONOGRAPHS budget, COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES budget, and the principal budget for ACRL office, committee, section and other expenses. The salaries of the publications officer and clerk-typist were charged in proportion to all three budgets. Mr. Weins felt that the estimates were conservative. During the current year ACRL was using about \$4,000 of its reserve and would use another \$1,500 during 1955/56. ACRL should have about \$8,000 at the end of 1955/56.

Mr. Vosper emphasized that it was current policy not to maintain a large bank balance but to put money to effective use for the benefit of members and libraries. A reserve of about \$7,000 was desirable. Within a few years ACRL would be down to that figure and should then proceed on a steady basis by balancing expenditure with expected income.

On question of Mr. Ralph Parker it was stated that the bi-monthly COLLEGE AND RE-

SEARCH LIBRARIES did not involve extra cost and the large increase was caused by charging ACRL office salary costs to it for the first time.

Mr. Lawrence Thompson questioned whether the new budget allowed the executive secretary to travel as much as he felt desirable in the interests of the membership and chapters. Mr. Hamlin replied that he had never felt pinched for travel funds. He did economize by planning very carefully the longer trips so that a good deal of visitation and business could be done each time.

Mr. Lyle noted that the section chairmen had not had much opportunity to indicate their needs for the current year. He felt that section expense should be flexible. Mr. Vosper reported that the next year's budget for sections had simply been projected on the basis of this year's experience. It was the sense of the meeting that the president should make minor revisions to allow for program needs.

Mr. Alphonse Trezza, chairman of the Conference Program Committee, raised serious question about the \$100 allotted to conference expense. Whoever estimated that the current ACRL conference cost was only \$50 was certainly all wet. If ACRL really wanted to improve the conference program it should budget more money for this, as good programs cost money. The Philadelphia program was costing a great deal and he was in for trouble if the board didn't like it.

Mr. Hamlin confessed that the figure for next year was taken out of the hat. He knew that conference expense would balance out nicely this year because of Mr. Trezza's efficiency.

Mr. Trezza outlined difficulties in arrangements with caterers and ticket sales over the holiday weekend. But he was more concerned about future conferences than about the current one. ACRL wanted different programs and different approaches. It wanted originality and experimentation and yet it gave the chairman only \$100. If he had felt limited to any such sum he never would have undertaken so much for Philadelphia. He had just gone ahead and planned and didn't worry about the money.

President Lyle stated that \$100 budget was considered a kind of subsidy toward what is anticipated from ticket sales. On question Mr. Hamlin admitted that the figure for

conference could be placed with reason anywhere between \$100 and \$2,000. Income-producing factors could and should be planned along with cost factors. The current conference called for many large expenditures but the imagination of Mr. Trezza had produced balancing income events. If similar imagination was brought to bear on the Miami Conference it would be self-supporting. (See the *Notes from the ACRL Office* for further comment on the financing of conferences).

Mrs. Crosland noted that the Buildings Committee had \$500 which it did not need this year and seemed to have nothing for the next year when it needed funds. Mr. Hamlin explained that the total figure for 1955/56 committee expenses was the estimated total committee expenditures for 1954/55. Committee chairmen should request funds as these were needed.

Mr. Thompson noted that the ALA Washington Office had been allocated \$300 last year but none this time. Miss Bennett's work "is worth more like \$3,000 to ACRL." Mr. Hamlin explained the special nature of the previous grant. Mr. Weins confirmed that none of the divisions was giving regular support to the ALA Washington Office.

A question was raised about flexibility of the budget. If needs ran somewhat over for any one activity, could a small amount be shifted to meet that need? Mr. Weins felt that the Board should authorize the total expenditure of \$32,705. The officers might then permit over-expenditure for some activities provided there was equalizing under-expenditure elsewhere. Mr. Severance testified that this had been the practice in the past. Mr. Lyle felt that the budget had sufficient flexibility. It was voted that,

the ACRL budget for 1955/56 be approved.

Discussion then turned to the budgets for COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES and for the ACRL MONOGRAPHS. Mr. Hamlin explained that careful record had been kept of the time given to c&RL by the publications officer and clerk-typist and the proportional salary costs included. The MONOGRAPH budget was based on enlightened guesses since no one could predict how many good manuscripts would come in, their manufacturing costs, or sales.

It was suggested that the subscription cost of c&RL be raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00 with

the change to bi-monthly publication. This had been discussed at Midwinter. Most subscribers were non-members. While the bi-monthly should not be more expensive, it was felt that these 750 subscriptions should pay more of the total cost. Mr. Thompson recommended that several score free subscriptions to selected foreign libraries might be cancelled since these libraries were probably now in a better position to pay for c&RL than they had been shortly after the war. Mr. Hamlin said that the original 1947 or 1948 list of nearly 100 had been reviewed about two years previously and one-third had been cancelled. It was agreed that the present list should be reviewed and shortened by the office in consultation with Mr. Tauber and Mr. Thompson. The majority of subscriptions are institutional and the price increase should not lower the number materially. With one dissent, it was voted that,

the subscription rate of COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES be increased from \$4.00 to \$5.00, effective January 1, 1956.

Mr. Lyle praised the two separate budgets for ACRL publications for the clarity with which they show principal expenses.

Mr. Parker questioned the line for c&RL, "Assigned funding from dues." It was agreed that increased subscription income would reduce this purely balancing figure.

Mrs. Crosland asked for clarification of plans to publish buildings institute proceedings. Was there some objection to printing them? Mr. Maxfield said that yesterday's institute was to be published in one cover with the Midwinter institute.

On question Mr. Hamlin explained that \$800 provided for "Assistance to the editor of c&RL" was actually sent to the Columbia School of Library Service which kept this as a separate account to pay for the typing, postage, telephone and other minor expenses of Mr. Tauber. So far as was known this sum was adequate.

Mr. Vosper expressed thanks to the Publications Committee for recommending this budgetary procedure and Mr. Hamlin concurred and noted that he had originally approached it with reluctance. There was a general exchange of compliments by and for all individuals involved in the publications budget preparation.

On this happy tone the Board voted that,
the budgets for COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LI-

BRARIES and the ACRL MONOGRAPHS be approved.

(Note: copies of these two publication budgets have been circulated to ALA and ACRL officers and directors as well as to ACRL representatives on ALA Council and various other individuals. They are not reproduced in C&RL but copies will be loaned to any interested members.)

Mr. Bousfield was requested to describe his part in interesting the U. S. Steel Foundation in college library needs. Mr. Lyle thanked him for his very successful efforts in presenting the case for direct aid for college libraries.

It was announced that Dr. W. Homer Turner, director of the U. S. Steel Foundation, would speak on the grant the next evening. Mr. Lyle then read a letter from Mr. R. C. Tyson, vice chairman, Financial Policy Committee, U. S. Steel Foundation, Inc. This stated that "the trustees will consider future grants, but no forecast can be made now, either expressly or impliedly, of the result of such further consideration, pending review of results of this frankly experimental initial action. . . . The trustees . . . wish that all administration of it (the grant) be completely at the discretion of the Association of College and Reference Libraries. . . . The trustees directed their attention to the general needs of all colleges and universities, chiefly private liberal arts colleges for developing their book collections, improving the quality of library service to higher education, and otherwise aiding in the best use of the most modern teaching tools. They contemplated that you would make a national distribution of the bulk of the grant, possibly as much as 4/5 of it, and directly to institutions chosen by you objectively on the basis of need and potential usefulness. The remainder, at your discretion, would be available for basic, applied research on the college and university library problems."

It was emphasized by Mr. Vosper that ACRL must give genuinely imaginative attention to the use of this grant. The Association should seek some better understanding of college library needs which can be supported through centrally administered foundation grants. The committee or committees should be established to make effective use of the \$30,000 grant and look toward possible future grants. Mr. Vosper welcomed

suggestions for foundation-supported projects from the Board and the membership. A committee was necessary to set up the pattern and follow through with distribution. ACRL should be able to report on what it had done and expected to do with the grant by the end of the year. Vigorous work was necessary. It is assumed that any research project could not be finished in a short time and that the Foundation would be satisfied with a report on where such money had been channeled.

Mr. Bousfield felt that two committees were necessary, one to distribute the sub-grants and the other to select research projects. This grant might be repeated if successfully handled; therefore, the committees should do long-range planning.

Mr. Thompson brought up the McGregor and Carnegie grants for college libraries of some years ago. The librarians who had worked on these projects should be consulted for their experience.

It was moved that the grant be accepted. Question was raised about "acceptance." The ALA Executive Board had already formally accepted the grant since this was to ACRL "through its parent organization, the American Library Association." Would not "appreciation" be more fitting? It was voted that,

the ACRL Board of Directors accepts with appreciation the U. S. Steel Foundation grant of \$30,000.

It was then voted that,

the incoming president be granted authority to establish a committee or committees necessary to administer the U. S. Steel Foundation grant.

On question Mr. Vosper stated that he felt it unwise to use any significant portion of the grant for its administrative costs. Shipman, Vosper and Hamlin, therefore, recommended to the Board that \$1,000 of the cash reserve be used for the administration and operation of the grant. Mr. Hamlin explained that they had not forgotten that administrative costs are a normal charge against any grant. He had discussed this with Mr. Clift long before negotiations were completed and it was agreed the grant should be accepted whether or not it included administrative cost allowance. Dr. Turner had indicated that ACRL was free to use some grant money for this purpose but had given important reasons for making the best possible

showing in the use of the grant and advised that ACRL use some of any other available money to meet administrative costs. It was voted that,

ACRL allocate up to \$1,000 for administration of the U. S. Steel Foundation grant.

Mr. Hamlin felt that the Foundation hoped the relatively small sub-grants to libraries would be the seed corn to bring about developments of much greater cost than the grant. It might also be expected that this grant to ACRL would help the Association get similar grants from other foundations. Mr. Hamlin stressed the obligation on headquarters and the officers to seek out such support during the next year. It was agreed that such effort was important. One of the committees just authorized would consider this problem.

Mr. Watson, chairman of the Recruiting Committee, requested permission to use \$100 of the funds assigned his committee to subsidize a leaflet on recruiting for college librarianship to be issued by Alpha Beta Alpha, the national undergraduate library fraternity. Permission was granted.

Mr. Hamlin was asked to present "The College Reading Program; a Proposal for an Experimental Program at Selected Institutions to Develop Better Habits of Reading and Book Ownership in College Students," which had been discussed at the Midwinter meeting.

He stated that the revised draft incorporated suggestions made at Midwinter with the exception of inclusion of A-V material. An alternate proposal had also been drafted should the Board prefer a much simplified plan of operation with no measurement of progress.

Mr. Hamlin summarized the problem and proposal. The reading habits of the American people were universally recognized as very poor and improvement at all levels of education was highly desirable. Colleges were not doing as much as they could to turn out graduates habituated to a life with books. Reading habits could be established principally in the classroom, the library and the bookstore. It was proposed to run six experimental programs for three years on six campuses which would be aimed directly at improvement of reading habits by cooperation in two or all three of these areas. Institutions would be invited to submit programs and

the best ones would win the necessary funds. The programs would be studied, guided, and their success tested at intervals. Presumably each program would be led by a member of the institution's faculty on leave of absence, who might be a classroom teacher, a librarian, or a bookstore manager. The most successful programs should have a wide influence in developing similar ones elsewhere.

Questioned on procedure Mr. Hamlin stated that if the Board approved the plan, the ALA Executive Board must approve it also before foundations could be approached for the necessary \$248,000.

Theodore Waller, vice president of the Grolier Society, was present as advisor because of his long term as chairman of the Committee on Reading Development of the American Book Publishers Council. He spoke of the concern and work in this general area by the Council, the National Book Committee, the NEA, and other important groups. The field is fertile and any attack on the problem could command wide cooperation. Foundations are aware of the need and will give careful consideration to good proposals.

Questioned as to his opinion of the Hamlin proposal, Mr. Waller felt it would be a difficult and delicate thing to set up. Much depended on the selection of the right people to run the experiments. He endorsed the use of a behavioral scientist to measure progress. It was a question whether results could be measured and communicated to other institutions and professions. He himself thought it could be done.

The great interest of other associations in this subject was discussed. Mr. Waller felt that the leadership of ACRL in reading development would be very much appreciated at this particular time and that delay would be very bad. There should be no fear of competition and every expectation of important cooperation. Mr. Logsdon spoke to the interest of the regional accrediting associations and praised the proposal. He recommended a committee to work further on the plan. Mr. Vosper praised this proposal as the sort of activity the Association should always be investigating. ACRL should have such proposals ready for any possible foundation help.

After ALA Executive Board approval, a committee would be useful to advise on refinement of the plan and to guide the so-

licitation of funds. On question Mr. Waller was of the opinion that this proposal might win the endorsement of the National Book Committee. Its members sit on foundation boards and would help in finding the money.

Mr. Orne suggested that a committee sharpen up the proposal. Mr. Hamlin emphasized the importance of immediate action. He knew that Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Cliff favored the project. Mr. Waller suggested that any committee include a college administrator and a social scientist and perhaps someone from the National Book Committee.

Discussion ranged at length on procedure and the wording of the motion. It was voted, *to approve the "College Reading" project; that it be presented for approval to the Executive Board of ALA; and that upon approval by the ALA Executive Board a committee be established to carry on the project and to work with the ALA Executive Secretary and the ACRL Executive Secretary in any necessary revision and seeking of funds.*

An informal meeting of ACRL officers, directors, and representatives on ALA Council was announced for that afternoon following ALA Council in order to discuss the ALA Management Survey. (Since this afternoon meeting was strictly informal and without a quorum, no report is included here. The sole subject discussed was the Management Survey and there was general approval of its principal proposals for ALA reorganization.)

Meeting—July 7, 1955

Present were officers, directors, ACRL representatives on ALA Council, committee chairmen and invited guests. President Lyle presided.

Mrs. Crosland reported for the Buildings Committee on the very successful buildings institute on July 3. Eighty-seven people registered. No institute was planned for Midwinter, but either an institute or workshop was to be held at Georgia Tech before the Miami Conference. The committee might run a workshop in connection with the southeastern regional meeting of the American Institute of Architects.

Information was requested on the funds turned over to ACRL by the defunct Co-operative Committee on Library Building Plans. Mr. Jesse had given up the proposed evaluation of principal libraries planned with

the help of the committee because each building evaluation required exhaustive study. So far as Mr. Hamlin knew any obligation to the committee was satisfied by the work done by Mr. Jesse. Since the committee had been out of existence for several years he did not know where the money could be returned. (Correction on this point is invited.)

For the Committee on Committees Mr. Vosper expressed praise for the work of Orwin Rush's committee. Nearly all appointments had been made for the new year. He told about planning for the Miami Conference with George Rosner (chairman) and Mr. Hamlin. "Circles of Information" were to become "Cabañas of Information" located on the beach. An outdoor barbecue might take the place of a banquet. The main general session might feature Carribean or Latin American topics and speakers. The importance of Latin American recognition was stressed by Mr. Thompson, who urged special invitations to these librarians.

Mr. Hamlin noted that any success in the current conference program stemmed from the marching orders given by the president.

In the absence of Whiton Powell (chairman, Duplicates Exchange Union) it was reported that 120 libraries were members of the Union.

Mr. Kraus (chairman, Committee on Constitution and Bylaws) reported by letter that the committee had prepared the Organization Manual and that this was now in the hands of the Publications Committee.

Mr. Heintz reported for the Committee on Financing C&RL the current state of advertising in the journal. There has been an advertising increase of nine pages over the previous year.

Mr. Berninghausen reported for the Committee on Publications. The Organization Manual had been studied and was being returned to Mr. Kraus with suggestions for revision. A query had been received from another division regarding publication in the MONOGRAPH series of certain work of its committees. It was believed that any manuscript coming to ACRL should receive "the same rigorous scrutiny and be exposed to the same standards as one . . . initiated within ACRL. It is understood that the editor is in each case responsible for maintaining these standards and operating within established policy." The continuance of the ACRL MICRO-

CARD SERIES was assured. The current budget proposals had been briefly reviewed and the method commended.

A revised statement of functions for the Publications Committee was reported: 1) To serve as the policy-formulating body for ACRL publications, and as such to serve in this field as liaison between ACRL and other organizations; 2) To stimulate and to promote research activities useful to the further development of college, university and reference libraries; 3) To encourage the production and distribution of worthy publications derived from these and other productive activities.

Mr. Vosper urged that the U. S. Steel money available for research projects be handled by this existing committee. Mr. Thompson recalled previous recommendations for an ACRL research fund and hoped that the successful use of this money would justify future support of research by ACRL.

Mr. McAnally commented on the interest of the Foundation in the liberal arts college and felt the committee did not have sufficient representation from such institutions. Discussion turned to the research to be financed by the U. S. Steel grant. Could this be used for any library research or should it be on a subject of principal importance to liberal arts colleges?

Policy statements for the MONOGRAPHS and C&RL had been approved by the committee. (These will be published when that of the MICROCARD SERIES is in final form.)

President Lyle felt that the statement of functions of the Publications Committee should not be voted on at this time. This must be done probably by mail vote before the Organization Manual is issued.

Mr. McNeal reviewed the work of the State Representatives during the two years of his chairmanship. In the absence of Mr. Jesse he summarized the work of the Standards Committee. Mr. Eli Oboler is compiling standards with a view toward publication. Mr. Weber has done a bibliography of standards for college libraries.

Mr. McDonald (chairman, Committee on Rare Books) mentioned the manual on rare books being prepared by Colton Storm for MONOGRAPH publication. Mr. Thompson emphasized the need for a simple manual. The committee was concerned about charging of

service fees by college business offices for handling gift funds. It was voted,

to approve the policy statement regarding assessment of service charges for handling book funds as follows:

It has come to the attention of the ACRL Committee on Rare Books, Manuscripts and Special Collections that it has frequently been the policy of university business offices to assess a service charge for handling library gift funds. The service charge is taken from the principal of the gift fund, presumably to cover business office expenses involved in handling the moneys in the fund.

The ACRL Committee on Rare Books, Manuscripts and Special Collections is unanimous in condemning this practice. It is our opinion that such a practice is (1) not included in the terms under which most library gift funds are donated, and (2) certainly detrimental to any attempts librarians may make towards encouraging individuals and organizations to make monetary gifts to libraries.

It is further the feeling of the committee that the university business office should be considered as a service agency, and the expenses incurred in handling library gift funds should be maintained at the expense of the university as a whole.

Mr. Vosper praised this committee highly as very important to ACRL. Its conference program had been excellent and the committee was making friends for libraries in areas where contacts have been poor.

Mr. Dix (chairman, Committee on Relations with Learned Societies) reported his discussions with various leaders in this area. All were interested in closer working relationship with ACRL. Question was raised as to whether ACRL or ALA should be doing this contact work and discussion favored ACRL. Mr. Dix noted ALA committees that work with learned societies on specific projects. Bibliography and resources are important subjects of mutual interest. ACRL should get more bibliographical information into the publications of subject specialists. The present lack of cultural communication resulted in an occasional ill-conceived enterprise (examples were given). Mr. Dix hoped to have definite recommendations for the next Board meeting.

The importance of this committee was stressed by Lyle, Branscomb and others. The president and executive secretary spoke of their contacts with learned societies and pro-

fessional associations. Mr. Dix noted that his contacts had been mostly with executive secretaries and he felt that office to be the key contact spot in any association. Possibilities of working with the American College Public Relations Association were discussed.

Mrs. Spigelman described the manual on librarianship for guidance counsellors, which the Recruiting Committee plans to publish and sell.

In the absence of members of the Standards Committee, Mr. Hamlin described a recent complaint about library support at a prominent university. The informant (from another institution) felt that ACRL should take action to force improvement of deplorable conditions. Mr. Hamlin contacted an official of a regional accrediting association and asked if it recognized and investigated complaints. He was informed that it did little with complaints from individuals but would welcome carefully considered complaints from interested associations. The work of librarians on accrediting association teams was discussed. Several present felt that ACRL should not get involved in any activity of this sort.

Mr. Bentz (chairman, Statistics Committee) reviewed current plans. On a recent questionnaire 300 ACRL members objected to the removal of the statistics from C&RL and IIOI approved separate publication. The committee would very much appreciate the privilege of publishing statistics of all institutions which submit returns. The committee was always under criticism from institutions which were left out and wished the Board to take responsibility for the necessary exclusions. President Lyle felt the committee should prepare the policy statement on this score. The old problem of separate publication by photographic process, with separate sale or free distribution, was discussed. Mr. Hamlin noted that these problems had been argued at length, in and out of Board meetings, for the past several years. The Board agreed to his suggestion that the problem be left with Bentz, Vosper and Hamlin to work out with the editors of C&RL and perhaps the MONOGRAPHS, with the understanding that statistics should be available to the general membership.

The Council of National Library Associa-

tions had recently voted, "That the committee to study incorporation proceed to draw up plans for incorporation; that the Executive Boards of member associations be requested to approve these plans; and that the plans be submitted to the Council at its November meeting." It was voted,

to give formal approval to the CNLA proposal for incorporation.

Burton W. Adkinson, ACRL member of the Joint Committee for the Protection of Cultural and Scientific Resources, reported by letter that the committee had been inactive.

Jesse H. Shera reported by letter on the CNLA Joint Committee on Library Education. He made a strong plea for more recruiting activity by college librarians. Mr. Lyle raised a question as to whether personnel problems should be handled by ACRL.

Miss Julia Bennett could not be present at the Board meeting and had, therefore, written a letter. This thanked the Board for the \$300 appropriated for the ALA Washington Office the previous year and summarized the status of the Postal Classification Bill (S-1292).

Mrs. Spigelman called attention to the report on the ACRL MONOGRAPHS which had been distributed, and displayed a copy of No. 14 (Rothstein, *Reference Services*) which was just off the press. This issue was highly praised by President Lyle and others.

At the request of the president, Mr. Hamlin had prepared a short statement on library surveys. It was felt that this subject was of such general interest that it should be covered in C&RL. (See *Notes from the ACRL Office*).

The ALA Executive Secretaries Conference had drawn up a proposal to allow ALA life members to take out more than one divisional life membership on payment of \$50 for each extra divisional membership. The division selected was to receive \$2 annually from ALA. It was voted,

to approve the recommendation by the ALA Executive Secretaries Conference regarding additional life memberships in divisions.

Miss Gifford noted that this was her last meeting with the Board and she took the occasion to express thanks for the Board's consideration of reference librarian problems. She appreciated the work of Mr. Hamlin on this score during the past year.—*Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.*

ACRL Budget for 1955-56¹

AS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4, 1955

INCOME	\$25,370.00
ALA allotments to ACRL from dues	24,000.00
Dues for additional section membership	200.00
Interest on investments	270.00
Miscellaneous	900.00
Add: Cash balance from reserves ²	1,594.00
Total funds budgeted	<u>\$26,964.00</u>
EXPENDITURES	<u>\$26,964.00</u>
Executive Office and Administration	18,857.00
Salaries ³	15,142.00
Social Security, Insurance, etc.	400.00
Annuities for Executive Secretary	420.00
Travel	1,400.00
Conference	100.00
Postage	400.00
Stationery and supplies	400.00
Telephone and telegraph	125.00
Equipment	150.00
Elections	250.00
ACRL Membership in other organizations	70.00
Officers' Expense	775.00
President—miscellaneous	25.00
—travel	700.00
Treasurer—miscellaneous	50.00
Committee Allocations	600.00
Section Allocations	800.00
College	75.00
Junior College	150.00
Pure and Applied Science	100.00
Reference	300.00
Teacher Training	100.00
University	75.00
COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES ⁴	5,932.00

¹ Separate budgets were approved for COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES and for the ACRL MONOGRAPHS. Mimeographed copies of these will be loaned on request.

By special action the Board appropriated \$1,000 from cash reserves for administration of the U. S. Steel Foundation grant.

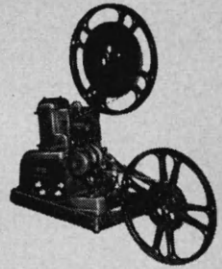
² ACRL had a cash balance on September 1, 1954 of \$13,348.00 and is expected to have a balance of \$9,695.00 on September 1, 1955.

³ Part of the salaries of the publications officer and the clerk-typist are charged to the budgets for C&RL and the MONOGRAPHS. Gross salaries of the ACRL staff are \$20,808.00.

⁴ This figure is nearly double last year's allocation because for the first time the salary cost of ACRL headquarters personnel is charged to the C&RL budget.

A-V Clearing House

Edited by the
ACRL AUDIO-VISUAL
COMMITTEE



No. 2

Louis Shores, Chairman; Fleming Bennett; Budd Gambee; Ira Peskind; Margaret Rufsvold; Walter Stone; Raynard C. Swank.

Editorial

The TV Perspective—"What use should a college or university library make of broadcast time offered by an educational or commercial television station?"

A first and not at all surprising answer of some librarians has been to stress the promotion of books and related services to a given college or university community. Fortunately, most libraries now go beyond this limited TV objective to work for the building of public taste and appreciations using direct educational approaches. The reasoning is clear.

Television is not used well when it merely substitutes for a booklist or flyer. And it isn't enough simply to use television to encourage the use of books and libraries. To attract a sizable audience with TV program content worthy of the institutions served, as well as to make full use of the presentational capacities of the medium, college and university library-sponsored television programs must directly *extend* as well as *extoll* the values of library collections and services. While some television programs will focus attention primarily upon book news and information about books and other library materials, the bulk of television material produced by libraries should try to present the book itself in a form directly adapted to the medium. For example, there are numerous possibilities immediately at hand for cooperation with academic departments in the presentation of reading and dramatization of literature, or for demonstrations of scientific and technical methods, as these relate to library collections and interests.

As to participation by librarians in television programs, the appropriate role is the most natural one. Library staff members who appear as talent on television programs are

seen to best advantage in roles which are at once congenial to their personalities and which represent logical extensions of normal professional responsibility. If dramatic material is required, trained actors should be used (and perhaps a few librarians qualify as such). But for the majority, the fear of being "amateurish," which plagues many librarians facing the prospect of television, will be reduced to a minimum if librarians on-the-air are asked only to talk about matters or demonstrate skills in which they are already expert. Any slight awkwardness in presentation is readily forgiven and forgotten (or ignored altogether) by an audience, if the librarian does not pretend to be something other than a librarian.

The series of 13 television programs called "Perspectives," aired by the University of Utah Library in cooperation with the Speech Department appears to have been well-conceived with respect to points made above.¹ Financed in the main by grants received from the American Library Association out of funds contributed originally by the Fund for Adult Education, "Perspectives" featured dramatized episodes (based on well-known printed sources) relating to the history of Utah, the United States and the world, which occurred during the nineteenth century.

"Perspectives" employed trained actors, received extensive local publicity, and (according to telephone and postcard surveys) eventually reached weekly audiences exceeding 100,000. The librarian of the University of Utah served as program consultant, host and narrator. In addition to stimulating public interest and learning, important by-products

¹L. H. Kirkpatrick, *A Library Tries TV* . . . (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Library, 1954). 137p.

of "Perspectives" appear to have been (1) a measurable increment of public good-will toward the university, (2) greater prestige for the University Library and Utah libraries generally, and (3) an increased public awareness of the library's value to a university program of instruction and research.—*C. Walter Stone, University of Illinois.*

Institute

"Use of Audio-Visual Materials in Academic Teaching and Research." (This meeting for College and University Librarians held at the Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, July 3, 1955, at 10 a.m. was sponsored by the ACRL A-V Committee as the ACRL part of the ALA Pre-Conference Institute. This summary was prepared by T. W. Roberts, director of the Visual-Auditory Center, Wayne University, who served as the Committee's chairman and coordinator for the meeting.)

Dr. C. Walter Stone of the University of Illinois in his talk, "Audio-Visual Materials and Libraries," pointed out the necessity for the integration and fusion of the librarian and the audio-visual specialist into an individual with versatility in *all* aspects of the communication process. He discussed the need for more integrated training including both library science and audio-visual, and pointed to Florida State University as a prime example of this required integrated training. Basically, he made a plea for librarians and audio-visual specialists to continue working together and for people concerned with library training to set their sights for the integrated kind of training.

Dr. Louis Shores, dean of the Library School, Florida State University, supported the remarks of Dr. Stone and described the integrated curriculum which has evolved at Florida State and introduced his colleague, Dr. Otis McBride, who serves as director of the Audio-Visual Center in the FSU Library School.

Dr. Otis McBride outlined the many facets involved in the operation of a university audio-visual center. Using Florida State University as an example, he discussed the kinds of services offered by the center: the booking and distribution of materials, the weekly preview sessions, participation in university curriculum committees, the production of materials, the levying of service charges to certain groups, the preparation and distribution of

a catalog of materials, and the general philosophy required of the personnel involved in such an operation.

Dr. Kenneth McIntyre's presentation offered illustrations and examples of the present status of the use of audio-visual materials in university academic teaching. Employing in part his experiences as the director of the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education at the University of North Carolina, Dr. McIntyre laid the foundation for the reasons for the use of such materials in the university instructional program. He also discussed how all audio-visual materials have been used more and more for instructional purposes with the passing of each year. Further, Dr. McIntyre offered specific examples of recent developments in such areas as foreign language laboratories, closed circuit telecasts and the whole movement in educational television, remedial work with the magnetic recorder, and the ever-increasing numbers of quality motion pictures and filmstrips which are available for instruction on the university level.

Dr. William Quinley of Chicago Teachers College gave an excellent demonstration of one of the newer visual devices for aiding the teaching process—the overhead transparency projector. Using materials which were created for use at his institution, Dr. Quinley showed how this projection device could be used in a variety of ways: in the ordinary chalkboard situation with the added advantage of facing the students; how inexpensive transparencies in color could be produced through the ozalid-type process on homemade equipment; how overlays and lift-offs are employed to stimulate interest in a presentation; and some of the areas of instruction in which this device might be employed most advantageously.

The final participant was Dr. Phil Lewis, chairman, Department of Education, Chicago Teachers College. Dr. Lewis brought to the group his wide and varied experience in the area of educational television. Through the use of 2 x 2 slides, Dr. Lewis showed typical school closed-circuit TV installations and programs. He illustrated how commercial telecasts could be received and distributed to classrooms throughout the building. Using the same kind of distribution network, school-produced closed-circuit telecasts may also be distributed throughout the building. He showed one installation which permitted the transmission to 9 different rooms of the build-

ing at the same time—including both commercial telecasts and closed-circuit programs. Dr. Lewis also reported upon research which revealed the TV screen size which is required for varying sizes of student groups. One of the most interesting phases of the talk by Dr. Lewis was his illustration of the classroom of the future—which could actually be built today. This classroom included a wafer-thin TV screen which was mounted on the wall and which permitted the reception of a host of audio-visual materials emanating from the central distribution or transmission area.

All of the participants answered specific questions from the audience at the close of the meeting.—*T. W. Roberts, Wayne University (Coordinator for the Committee).*

Circle of Information

The A-V circle was held at the University of Pennsylvania, July 5, 1955, at 2:30. William Quinley, Chicago Teachers College, and Louis Shores, Florida State University, served as consultants. Equipment furnished by the Audio-Visual Department of the University of Pennsylvania included motion picture, opaque, filmstrip and overhead projectors and tape recorder. The meeting was well attended and a favorite question was "How do you start a TV program?"

Directory

"Some Librarians Responsible for Audio-Visual Services in College and University Libraries" (preliminary edition), compiled by Ira J. Peskind for the ACRL Audio-Visual Committee, Chicago, ACRL, 1955 is available free of charge to ACRL members upon request to Mrs. Cynthia Spigelman, ACRL Publications Officer, ALA, Chicago 11, Ill.

On the Level

New films on the higher education level announced by educational film producers:

From Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois, E. F. Hoya reporting:

FRANCE AND ITS PEOPLE—Clyde F. Kohn, Northwestern University. 14 min.; color, \$125.00; b & w, \$62.50. The surroundings, traditions, attitudes, and ways of earning a living in a single French family reveal the many facets of life in France today. The blending of an old heritage and modern ways is shown in the grandeur of historic buildings in Paris and the quiet of a Normandy farm, fishing boats and ocean liners, a small shop and a large factory, war memorials, and a schoolboy's plans for his future.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, ACTOR AND PLAYWRIGHT—Levi Fox, director of Shakespeare's Birthplace Trust, Stratford-upon-Avon,

England. 25 min.; color, \$250.00; b & w, \$125.00. Filmed entirely in England, traces the course of William Shakespeare's life from his boyhood in the Warwickshire town of Stratford through his career in the London theater; shows him as an actor and dramatist of the leading company of actors of his day. Contains excerpts from *Romeo and Juliet*, *Henry V*, *As You Like It*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet* and *Macbeth* as they would have been performed on the stage of Shakespeare's own theater, The Globe.

LAFAYETTE—Leo Gershoy, New York University. 16 min.; b & w, \$100.00. Highlights of the life and career of this distinguished French friend of American freedom, emphasizing particularly his service to the U.S. and his friendship with Washington.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Ray A. Billington, Northwestern University. 16½ min.; b & w, \$62.50. When Spain closed the port of New Orleans to American flatboatmen, President Jefferson was determined to buy the city. Monroe's mission to Paris to buy New Orleans and Napoleon's attitude toward the New World led to the purchase of the whole Louisiana territory, an area extending from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains.

MOLLUSKS—Olin Rulon, Northwestern University. 14 min.; color, \$125.00; b & w, \$62.50. The forms, functions, and habitats of the several classes of mollusks are shown in color and closeup. Many mollusks have economic value as food and as sources of pearls and shell, and their commercial uses are attractively illustrated.

MAHATMA GANDHI—The American Academy of Asian Studies. b & w, \$100.00. Out of documentary material, photographed during the first fifty years of this century, a film was shaped that recreates the life and work of the great philosopher and statesman, Mahatma Gandhi. For history and social science classes in high schools.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE UNBORN—M. Edward Davis, M.D. b & w, \$75.00. From conception to birth, this film follows the development of a human being. By animation and photomicrography it studies the growth of the most vital organs of the body. Designed for high school biology, home economics, nurse courses, adult education.

* * *

From Coronet Instructional Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago 1, Illinois, Ellsworth Dent reporting:

CHINA: THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE—George B. Cressey, Syracuse University. 11 min.; color, \$100.00; b & w, \$55.00. Stresses the essential characteristics and differences between North and South China, this film presents an overview of the country whose population is greater than that of any other area in the world. Showing the close relationship which has existed, for centuries, between the people of this vast land and the land itself, the film accents the importance of agriculture to the Chinese and anticipates the future of China—a shift towards industrialization.

BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS—Zoe A. Thralls, University of Pittsburgh. 11 min.; color, \$100.00; b & w, \$55.00. In presenting an overview of the Netherlands and Belgium, their relationship to one another and their neighbors, and the major ways in which their economy is related to environment, the film shows how easy access to the North Sea and many waterways help to make Belgium and the Netherlands "the trading workshops of Europe." Other significant characteristics of these countries—low lands, small size, dense population—are shown in relation to the activities of the people.

THE REFORMATION—George L. Mosse, State University of Iowa. 13½ min.; color \$125.00; b & w, \$68.75. This overview of many of the events of the period known as the "Reformation" is set among the actual sites of their occurrence. Such factors as the role of the church in European life, the cultural rebirth brought about by the Renaissance, the emergence of national states, and new interpretations of the Scriptures are discussed. While such figures as Calvin, Zwingli, and Knox are recognized, the film devotes particular attention to Luther and the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

During the calendar year 1954, more than twelve thousand titles were added to the Folger Library's collections dealing with the history of British civilization in the Tudor and Stuart periods. During the year, the Folger found and bought more than three hundred rare English imprints dating from the period before 1640, nearly thirty-five hundred English titles printed before 1700; nearly eighteen hundred scarce books published between 1700 and 1800; and nearly five thousand rare books published in various European languages that throw light on Tudor and Stuart history and culture. The European works included an important collection of Dutch pamphlets dealing with the political and economic relations between England and Holland in the seventeenth century and another similar collection of rare French pamphlets. Some of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century titles are so rare that no other copies are known to exist; some are represented by only one other copy; and many are known to exist in only two or three copies anywhere.

"The rare-book hunter has all the excitement of the hunter of big game," Dr. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Library, has declared, "and he has the additional reward of knowing that instead of destroying something, he is preserving valuable materials for posterity. The gathering of the vanishing records of a past civilization, particularly the civilization that determined the quality of our life today, is such an important task at this point in world history that the Folger Library is giving top priority to the undertaking."

A collection of 35,000 volumes from the patent searching library of the late Roy Eilers, prominent St. Louis patent attorney, has been presented to the Washington University Library by his widow, Mrs. Florence Eilers of Lake Montowese, Mo. The collection constitutes perhaps the largest technical library ever assembled by a private individual. One of the largest and most important patent searching libraries in the country, the Eilers library was assembled at a cost of half a million dollars and was housed in a special ad-

dition to the Eilers home. It occupied 6,000 linear feet of shelving and contained a complete clipping file, technical and engineering journals published in English, French, German and Italian, and a collection of books that were pioneers in the fields of technology and science.

The late Mr. Eilers started assembling his library in the 1920's to aid him in his patent searching work for many of the city's electrical firms. A graduate of the Washington University College of Liberal Arts in 1900, and the School of Law in 1902, Mr. Eilers died in March, 1949. It was his wish that the library should be presented to Washington University. The collection, which was moved to the university campus in 2300 packed boxes, will be incorporated into the Washington University general library and the School of Engineering library.

The official correspondence and other papers of the late Dr. Werrett Wallace Charters, internationally known educationist, have been deposited in the Ohio State University Libraries. The collection, amounting to about fifty letter file drawers, was given to the libraries by Mrs. W. W. Charters and by Dr. W. W. Charters, Jr. The papers have been sorted and arranged by subject content, in order to make them of maximum usefulness to scholars engaged in research on the history of education.

One of the areas of educational work in which Dr. Charters was best known was curricular study at all levels. His work with the Payne Fund study of the effect of movies on juvenile audiences is also known widely. Other fields of interest which occupied much of his time were character education, religious education, vocational education, and education of women. The collection includes extensive material in each of these areas, as well as his long work at the Ohio State University Bureau of Educational Research. The library has provided a card file, listing the headings and summary contents of each folder, to facilitate use of the collection. For more detailed information of the contents of the collection, the reader is invited to write to the Ohio State University Libraries.

The library of Fresno State College re-

ceived as a gift the library of Californiana of the late Ben R. Walker, of Fresno. Mr. Walker was editor of the Fresno *Republican* and a writer on local history. The library comprised 1,899 volumes.

Buildings At the 1954 session, the Louisiana Legislature voted \$3,500,000 for a new library building at Louisiana State University. It is expected that the building will be occupied by the fall of 1956. The library school will also be housed in the new quarters.

Washington University in St. Louis will proceed immediately with plans to build a \$3,500,000, air-conditioned library as a result of pledges and gifts already made to the school's Second Century Development Fund. The new library, to supplement present facilities, probably will be built just west of Eads Hall, which is a western continuation of the present library. Preliminary studies indicate that a building with 165,000 square feet of space is required and that reading facilities should be provided for 1200 students and 75 faculty members. Books will be placed in open stacks with reading places nearby, in line with recent trends in college libraries. The present Ridgley Library has been overcrowded almost from the time it was built in 1903. It was intended to house 70,000 volumes and serve 250 students. Today, it contains about 300,000 bound volumes and some 200,000 unbound publications, and there are 4000 full-time students at the university.

Students at the University of Pittsburgh Schools of Engineering and Mines now have their own modern library thanks to the generosity of a Texas oil man and Pitt engineering alumnus. George M. Bevier, class of 1913, gave the University \$35,000 for the construction of a library as the seventh floor of the new Engineering and Mines Building. The new facility will be known as the George M. Bevier Memorial Library.

Frank C. Burnap of Kansas City, Mo., made a second gift of \$50,000 to Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York, in June, to be used in completing the conversion of the Clarkson Gymnasium to the Harriet Call Burnap Memorial Library in memory of his wife. The library should be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1956. It will contain facilities for 89,000 volumes.

Miscellaneous Two \$1000-prizes offered by the Folger Library for the best manuscripts submitted for publication in the fields of history and literature were awarded to Dr. Conyers Read, professor emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, for his book entitled *Mr. Secretary Cecil and Queen Elizabeth*, and to Colonel and Mrs. William F. Friedman of Washington, D.C., for a book tentatively entitled *The Cryptologist Looks at Shakespeare*.

Dr. Read, winner of the history prize, is a distinguished historian who is engaged in making a definite study of the first Queen Elizabeth's great secretary, William Cecil, later Lord Burghley, an ancestor of the present Marquess of Salisbury. The prize book is the first volume in the study of Cecil. Another volume is now being completed by Dr. Read.

Colonel Friedman is one of the leading cryptologists of the country. He has served with distinction in the Department of Defense, is the author of various technical treatises on cryptology and cryptanalysis, and is the recipient of the Medal of Merit, the U.S. Government's highest award for civilian service. Mrs. Friedman is also a noted cryptologist and has assisted her husband in various professional duties. She received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from her alma mater, Hillsdale College, in 1938, in recognition of her own services to the governments of the United States and Canada. Their prize book, *The Cryptologist Looks at Shakespeare*, is an objective analysis of theories proposed over a long period of years by people who have thought they could find cryptographic evidence of authorship in the works of William Shakespeare. They do not engage in the controversy but merely analyze from the professional's point of view the use to which such evidence has been put.

Publications Dr. Elmer D. Johnson, librarian at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, has compiled a bibliography of the foreign editions of Thomas Wolfe. It appeared in the Winter, 1955, issue of the *Bulletin of the Louisiana Library Association*, under the title, "Thomas Wolfe Abroad."

The University of Pennsylvania Library has published the A.S.W. Rosenbach Lectures in

Bibliography for 1954, *On Editing Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Dramatists*, by Fredson Bowers. Previous volumes in the series had been published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. Price of the Bowers volume is \$3.50.

A copy of *Benjamin Franklin—Winston Churchill*, an exhibition catalog issued by the University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia 4, at the time of its bicentennial celebration in 1951, will be sent to anyone who requests it. This is a fully annotated catalog done by Edwin Wolf, 2nd, of 55 pages.

To Hans Nachod on the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday, May 31, 1955, is an attractive brochure containing greetings and tributes from Dr. Nachod's friends and colleagues. Scholar and bookman, Dr. Nachod has been bibliographical consultant at H.P. Kraus booksellers in New York, since 1943. William A. Jackson, George B. Fowler, Paul O. Kristeller, Curt F. Bühler, Philip Hofer, Samuel A. Ives, Hans Baron and Theodore

E. Mommsen have prepared statements.

The Catholic University of America Press has issued *The Production and Use of Technical Reports*, edited by Bernard M. Fry and Rev. James J. Kortendick (Washington: 1955, 175p., \$1.75). Included are 15 papers presented at the workshop on technical reports from April 13-18, 1953. A background group of three papers, dealing with the future of report literature, the role of documentation centers in servicing report libraries, and implications of technical reports for library education, is followed by four series of papers on editing and publication of reports, acquisition and dissemination, report utilization and identification, storage and security control. Contributors include A. T. Waterman, E. E. Miller, M. F. Tauber, D. E. Gray, R. E. Mixson, D. C. Holmes, M. H. Smith, B. J. Cole, M. E. Jansson, M. Taube, J. Hilsenrath, K. Heumann, F. E. Croxton, J. Orne, and H. F. Linaugh. A list of 256 members attending the workshop is appended.

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Personnel

CHARLES W. DAVID, retiring director of libraries at the University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the University's commencement in June. Dr. David has entered the service of the Longwood Foundation of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, to plan and develop a new research library to be devoted to the Industrial Revolution and to the history of industry, particularly the history of industry in this country. The plan at first will be somewhat experimental, but clarity and stability should follow in due course. The intent is to add a new library to the Delaware Valley area, not to compete with already existing resources.

E. HEYSE DUMMER, director of the Bradley University Library, Peoria, Ill., since 1949, has accepted the position of director of libraries and professor of library science at Minnesota State Teachers College, St. Cloud. Dr. Dummer holds a doctorate in Germanic languages from Northwestern University and a master's degree in library science



E. Heyse Dummer

from the University of Chicago, and he had a wide teaching experience before going to Bradley. In Peoria he supervised the move to the new building and organized the present operation of the library. During his tenure at Bradley the library acquired the Houser Lincoln Collection and the Peoria Medical Collection, and it began the microfilm and microcard collections. Dummer also introduced the Associated Press wire service, which brings current news by teletype to library patrons and visitors, and he inaugurated the first Bradley Book Fair. He is the author of several scholarly monographs, has contributed numerous articles and reviews to learned and professional journals, and is managing editor of the ACRL MICROCARD SERIES.

ROBERT M. LIGHTFOOT, JR., librarian, Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, became director of the Bradley University Library on July 15.



Robert Lightfoot, Jr.

Born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, he attended Wake Forest College and received the degrees of B.S. at North Carolina State College in 1931, M.S. at the University of Virginia in 1932, and B.S. in L.S. at Syracuse

University in 1940.

After teaching three years in South Carolina, he served as librarian at Keystone Junior College, 1936-1941; circulation librarian at North Carolina State, 1941-42; and assistant librarian, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, 1946-48. Appointed librarian, Missouri Valley College, he filled that position with distinction until 1952 when he was called to the Air War College, where he has been eminently successful in the organization of the collection for more and better service.

During 1951-52, Lightfoot was editor of the *Missouri Library Association Quarterly*; and since 1953, he has edited the *Alabama Librarian*, which has been indexed in *Library Literature* under his guidance. He is a frequent contributor to professional journals.

A veteran of World War II, he also served as Red Cross Field Director in the Southwest Pacific and Japan. Married to the former Evelyn L. Lyons, also a librarian, he has two sons: Bob, 15, and Jimmy, 11.

Both by training and experience Mr. Lightfoot is qualified to administer effectively the Bradley University Library. His keen insight into administrative matters and his skill in personnel relations should assure his success in his new position.—Clyde H. Cantrell.

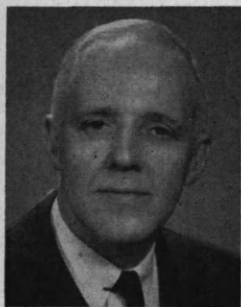
THEODORE N. McMULLAN, long-time member of the Louisiana State University library

staff, has been named associate director of libraries.

A member of the LSU staff since 1934, Mr. McMullan has had an active part in the library's growth from 129,000 volumes to the present holding of a half million volumes. While serving as acting director of libraries from August, 1954, to July 1, 1955, he played a major role in planning LSU's new library building.

Mr. McMullan is past president of the Baton Rouge Library Club and is vice president-elect of the Louisiana Library Association. He is a member of ALA and ACRL. He participated in the program of the Southwestern Library Association convention held in New Mexico last year and in the Buildings Institute of ACRL in Philadelphia last July. Mr. McMullan holds the B.S., M.S. and B.L.S. degrees.

WAYNE SHIRLEY has been appointed librarian at Finch College, New York City, beginning with the academic year, 1955-



Wayne Shirley

56. He succeeds Miss Dorothy Staples, who retired as librarian in May after 15 years at Finch. She will continue in the library as cataloger.

Mr. Shirley will join the staff of Finch after having served 17 years at Pratt Institute as librarian and dean of the Library

School. Prior to that he was assistant in the economics division of the New York Public Library and librarian of the University of New Hampshire. He has been chairman of the ALA History Round Table since 1946 and is a past president of the Association of American Library Schools. For two years, 1948-50, he was a director of the ALA Library Education Division.

Mr. Shirley received his education at Dartmouth College, and is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School. He has been active in the New York Library Association and other library groups.

MARGARET L. ZENK has been appointed director of technical services for the University of Pittsburgh Library.



Margaret L. Zenk

Miss Zenk comes to the Pitt Library from the Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County where she has been a staff member since 1933 serving as library assistant, branch librarian, circulation head, catalog head and most recently as director of order and catalog department.

A native of Youngstown, Ohio, Miss Zenk attended Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and is a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology Library School.

Appointments

Seven appointments have been announced by the United States Government Air Force Academy Library at Lowry Field, Denver, Colorado: TALMA A. BAYLESS, chief, orders branch, formerly librarian of the Ent Air Force Base at Colorado Springs; FOREST F. CARHART, JR., chief, readers service division, formerly librarian of Lackland Air Base, San Antonio, Texas; ANNA RUBY FOSTER, cataloger, formerly in the science and engineering

partment of the Denver Public Library; PAUL N. FRAME, cataloger, formerly at the Denver Public Library; RICHARD L. GOBBLE, cataloger, formerly at Colorado State College of Education Library; WALLACE B. HOFFMAN, cataloger, formerly at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, Public Library; and SANFORD S. NEAL, JR., cataloger, formerly librarian of the Human Resources Research Institute.

MRS. MAUD MERRITT BENTRUP has been appointed librarian at Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe.

MRS. LUCIE MAE BISHOP has been appointed circulation librarian of Southeastern Louisiana College in Hammond.

MARY ELIZABETH BITTING has been appointed chemistry librarian of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N.C. Previously she has been on the staff of the Duke University Library.

PATYEE JOE BOSSON, is now periodicals librarian, Fondren Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

The following personnel changes have taken place in the library, University of California at Los Angeles:

New appointments: PATRICIA DELKS, geology librarian; JAMES COX, assistant, gifts and exchanges section; CLIFFORD WURFEL, assistant, catalog section, biomedical library; HELEN PALMER, assistant, reserve book room; SCOTT KENNEDY, physics librarian; ARNULFO TREJO, reference assistant; ANTONINA BABB, acquisitions assistant; JAMES WYLIE, assistant in government publications and general reference; SHIRLEY HOOD, theater arts librarian.

Transfers and Promotions: LOUISE DARLING, biomedical librarian, has been re-classified from Librarian-3 to Librarian-4; BETTY ROSENBERG is now chief bibliographer and assistant head, acquisitions department; ROBERT FESSENDEN, transferred from general reference to government publications, replacing Paul Miles who succeeded Robert Thoman as librarian, Institute of Industrial Relations; L. KENNETH WILSON, formerly geology librarian, became assistant head, circulation department; LORRAINE MATHIES transferred from the graduate reading room to become an assistant in the education library.

LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL, UCLA librarian, has been given the additional title of lecturer in English.

ROBERT A. CANNY has been appointed periodicals librarian of the Los Angeles State College Library.

A. W. COOTE has been appointed assistant state librarian of Connecticut.

ROBERT CRYDER has been appointed assistant law librarian of the University of Illinois.

MILDRED R. CROWE, medical librarian of

the University of Alabama Medical School (Birmingham) since 1945, has been appointed medical librarian of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.

MILDRED W. DAVIS, formerly of the University of Mississippi Library, is now circulation librarian of McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

RANDALL A. DETRO has been appointed assistant librarian of Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe.

GILBERT DONAHUE has been appointed librarian of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

REV. JOSEPH P. DONNELLY, S.J. is now a member of the faculty of Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska. He was formerly director of libraries, St. Louis University.

ALICE M. DUGAS has returned to her former position of romance languages librarian of Louisiana State University, where she served from 1935 to 1945. In the meanwhile she has worked in Washington, D.C., Buenos Aires, and Mexico City.

JAMES TAYLOR DUNN has been appointed librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul.

O. LOUISE EVANS, librarian of the Bureau of Public Roads, has received the United States Department of Commerce award for meritorious service to the Bureau. Miss Evans recently received the American Association of State Highway Officials twenty-five year award for meritorious public service. She is the first woman employee of the Bureau of Public Roads to receive this award.

ETHEL M. FAIR, formerly director of the library school of New Jersey College for Women, has been appointed acting librarian of Sweet Briar College in Virginia. The librarian of Sweet Briar, Miss Tyler Gemmell, will be on sabbatical leave.

F. BERNICE FIELD, assistant head of the Catalog Department of the Yale Library, has been appointed head of that Department. Miss Field succeeds Mrs. Dorothy F. Livingston, head of the Catalog Department since 1946, who retired last June. Miss Field's appointment became effective July 1.

CEDRIC R. FLAGG has been appointed supervisor of the new research information service of the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago.

He has had extensive experience as a special librarian.

The following personnel changes have been made recently at the University of Florida: JOLYNN BURGE has been appointed as assistant in the Catalog Department; MARTHA COVEY has been appointed as assistant in Reference and Bibliography; EDWARD MCINTOCH has been appointed as assistant in Audio-Visual Services; JULIA WOLD has been appointed assistant librarian in charge of the Science Reading Room; JOAN SWARTWOOD, of the staff of the Cleveland Public Library, has been awarded a graduate assistantship by the University of Florida Libraries for the academic year 1955-56.

MARY E. GAMMON, formerly librarian of Sullins College, Bristol, Va., has joined the staff of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library as reference librarian.

ROBERT GRAZIER has been appointed associate librarian of Wayne University.

JOHN HAWKINS GRIBBIN, formerly of Rice Institute, has been appointed librarian of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, Washington, D.C.

ELMER GRIEDER, associate director of libraries at Stanford University, has been appointed head of the library school of the University of Ankara, Turkey, to serve from 1955 to 1957.

MYRTLE HAUGHN has been appointed librarian of Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.

MRS. ERNESTINE HOWE has been appointed general cataloger of the Forest College Library, Wake Forest, North Carolina.

MYRON JACOBSTEIN has been appointed assistant law librarian at Columbia University.

ELMER D. JOHNSON has been appointed director of the Stephens Memorial Library, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.

JAMES V. JONES has been appointed director of libraries at St. Louis University.

MARY E. JONES has joined the staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., as a cataloger for the Technical Information Library.

ROBERT C. JONES has been appointed librarian at Colorado State College of Education, Greeley.

ANDREW LANDAY, formerly of the Law

Library at UC at Berkeley, has been appointed cataloging librarian, Long Beach State College.

DR. JOHN E. LAW has been appointed librarian of the Gould Memorial Library, University Heights campus of New York University. He joined NYU at Washington Square in 1950.

LUDWIG LEWISOHN, noted novelist and critic, has been appointed librarian of Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts. He has been on the faculty of the University since 1948 and will continue to give his course in Shakespeare.

GRACE E. MIDDLETON, formerly of the University of Arkansas Library, has been appointed chief circulation librarian at Baylor University Library, Waco, Texas.

MRS. KATHRYN B. NORTON has been appointed head of the Morrison Library, University of California at Berkeley.

RAYMOND PILLER has been appointed librarian at Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma.

SAMUEL ROTHSTEIN was appointed assistant librarian at the University of British Columbia in April, 1954.

GERALD M. STEVENSON, JR., formerly reference librarian at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., has been appointed librarian of the Dickinson School of Law.

EDWIN C. STROHECKER has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Library Science, Kent University, Kent, Ohio.

ELIZABETH TARVER, formerly chief of technical processes at the University of West Virginia Library, has been appointed head cataloger at the Louisiana State University Library.

EARLE THOMPSON, formerly at Emory University, has been appointed head of the acquisition department of the Louisiana State University Library.

HAROLD THOMPSON, JR., has been appointed librarian of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

JAMES TYDEMAN has been appointed head of the serials division at Southern Illinois University.

PAUL VON KHRUM has been appointed as assistant director of the libraries of New York University.

LUCIEN WENDELL WHITE is now librarian of Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

Retirements

Librarians throughout the country will regret the retirement August 31 of DR. KEYES D. METCALF from the post of director of libraries at Harvard University, which he has filled so brilliantly for the past 18 years. Few librarians have influenced so greatly the institutions they were serving as Dr. Metcalf the three libraries with which he has been associated during his long library career; Oberlin, the New York Public Library and Harvard University.



Keyes D. Metcalf

Oberlin was a family college for the Metcalfs. Keyes started as a page in the Oberlin Library in 1905 and continued as a student assistant during his college course. In 1912 he was executive assistant. When Azariah Root was asked to assume the directorship of the New York Public Library School for the year 1916-17, he agreed to come only if Metcalf could be released from his position as chief of stacks in the New York Public Library to become acting librarian at Oberlin.

Metcalf was in the first class of the Library School of the New York Public Library, working in the main reading room while a student and after graduation starting his long service in the reference department. He served as chief of three divisions, stacks, acquisition and preparation, as executive assistant and finally from 1928 to 1937 as chief of the reference department. During his years as executive assistant and chief of the reference department, he worked very closely with the director, Harry M. Lydenberg. Metcalf complemented and supplemented Harry M. Lydenberg in so many ways that the two made a team that has perhaps never been equalled in any of our great libraries. Much of the reorganization of the reference department in the 20's and 30's was a direct consequence of Metcalf's leadership. He continued the policy of Edwin H. Anderson in attracting so many young trained librarians that an impressive number of the important

libraries of the country have been directed by reference department alumni.

In 1937 President Conant persuaded him to come to Harvard as director of the Harvard University Libraries, librarian of Harvard College and professor of bibliography. He was the first trained librarian to hold these positions. His predecessor, Professor Blake, had reported to President Conant that the Widener Library was already over-crowded. Some years' later President Conant expressed publicly his great satisfaction over the masterly way in which Metcalf had faced the problem, since to build a new library building so few years after Widener had been built would have been impracticable. The central research collection was retained at Widener, but the necessary room for growth was secured by a series of annexes. The New England Deposit Library across the Charles River shelved less-used books, the Houghton Library magnificently housed the rare books, the Lamont Library served undergraduates and underground tunnels connecting Widener, Houghton and Lamont gave additional room for thousands of books. One of his staff in writing of Metcalf's achievements said:

Along with the overall planning I would rank the skill and knowledge that went into the planning of the Lamont Library, a building which has already had a marked influence on library architecture, not only in this country but abroad. Keyes supplied many of the foundation ideas that went into the planning of Lamont and of course he made all final decisions. However, I think great accomplishment lay in getting a first-rate team to work with him—a team comprised of the architect and about a dozen of the men on the library staff. Most libraries are planned by one man or one man together with an architect. Lamont is truly an instance of team planning. Every aspect of it was carefully studied by a committee and the work of the committee was reviewed extensively by the whole team; hence there was strength at all points and hence the building has been an unqualified success from the very beginning.

The great Harvard Library had for years been somewhat aloof from the problems con-

fronting other and for the most part smaller libraries. Under Metcalf, the library staff took its rightful position of leadership. Metcalf had already served on many ALA committees and boards while still in New York. Co-operative Cataloging, the Board of Education for Librarianship and the Board on International Relations are among the ALA activities in which he was especially influential. In 1942-43, he was President of ALA.

He has been equally active in the Association of Research Libraries since it was started. For five years he was its secretary. He more than anyone else was responsible for the inauguration and successful carrying on of the Farmington Plan.

Of late years he has devoted much time to library surveys and given much advice in the construction of new library buildings. He more than any other librarian has been called on for advice in connection with the Library of Congress and other governmental libraries at Washington. He was a member of the committee to aid the National Library of Peru, 1943-1950.

Keyes was a football player and a track man in his college days. It has been fortunate for the whole library profession that his physical energy has continued since college days and has made it possible for him to take a place of leadership in so many varied fields of library work. From his appearance and constant activity it is hard to realize that he has reached the age of retirement. His library friends and admirers are happy that, although retired, he intends to continue library work. He will be available for surveys of libraries and for advice on new library buildings. Dean Martin is to be congratulated on his success in securing him as a part-time member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Library Science of Rutgers University.—*Paul North Rice.*

GLADYS R. BOUGHTON has resigned from the directorship of the University of Washington School of Librarianship to devote her full time to research.

MRS. CLARA DOUGLAS had completed 17 years as head of the Morrison Library, University of California, Berkeley, upon her retirement on June 30. Mrs. Douglas has been associated with the Morrison Library for all but ten years since its founding.

CALLIE HULL retired on June 30, 1955, after 35 years as librarian of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council.

Miss Hull came to the National Research Council in 1920 as reference librarian for its Research Information Service. In 1936 when the Research Information Service was discontinued she became librarian of the National Research Council and after 1948 was librarian of the combined libraries of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council. During her service at the Academy—Research Council, Miss Hull compiled a number of reference works, including a series on *Doctorates Conferred in the Sciences by American Universities*, published annually from 1920 to 1934 after which the compilation in expanded form was handled by the H. W. Wilson Company under the auspices of the Association of Research Libraries.

Another of Miss Hull's compilations that was widely used was *Fellowships and Scholarships for Advanced Work in Science and Technology* which appeared in three editions prior to World War II. Miss Hull is probably best known to librarians throughout the world, however, as compiler of several editions of two of the most important reference books published by the Academy—Research Council, *Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States* and the *Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States and Canada*. The sixth edition of the *Handbook* was published just prior to her retirement. Miss Hull plans to remain in the Washington area a few months, after which she will return to Atlanta, Georgia.

SARA S. KING has retired from the staff of the New Jersey College for Women Library, where she has served as senior library assistant since 1937.

On June 30, 1955 the Yale staff lost MRS. DOROTHY LIVINGSTON. Her retirement at the end of the academic year rounded out a decade of administration of the Catalog Department and a total of three decades and three years of dedicated service to the Yale Library.

Mrs. Livingston has a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin and is a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School. She also took a

special course in children's library work at the Training School for Children's Librarians at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. Before her marriage she spent two years as a children's librarian in the New York Public Library system.

Arriving on the Yale scene in May, 1922, Mrs. Livingston started her cataloging career at a time when the staff was small but versatile and when the library was on the threshold of becoming one of the great research centers of the world. Her own versatility was soon apparent, and her special contribution to the library's ascendancy is at once obvious and beyond calculation.

Mrs. Livingston has held the positions of cataloger, senior cataloger (1925-28) and reviser in the social sciences (1928-45). She has demonstrated her abilities in many ways; organizing a method of recording our League of Nations documents; contributing to the cataloging and classification of the Speck Collection of Goetheana; supervising the cataloging of the Falconer Madan Collection of Oxford Books; compiling, with Miss Mollie Patton, a bibliography of the works of Sir Francis Bacon for the volume honoring the late Andrew Keogh; organizing the Descriptive Cataloging Division in 1948-49 and the first orientation course for new staff members in 1946.

Mrs. Livingston was president of the New York Regional Catalog Group, and chairman of the ALA-DCC Committee on Descriptive Cataloging, and she now holds membership in ACRL.

The staff loses, amid all else, an ace detective for finding books; an irreplaceable encyclopedia of library history; and a poet laureate—and more recently, photographer—for

special occasions. The library retains the monumental work of an intelligent and gifted individual and a staff dedicated to dynamic and purposeful service through cataloging.

To me, Mrs. Livingston's finest contribution has been her down to earth approach to our cataloging problems and her efforts to simplify and put the work on a realistic basis and not proceed with eyes closed to realities.

We wish her happiness in her retirement. I feel certain she will remain active in some work for the benefit of her fellow human beings. Possibly she will find this through the League of Women Voters in which she has been so constructively active in the past.—*James T. Babb.*

ALFRED B. LINDSAY, curator of the Order and Accessions Department of Washington Square Library, New York University, has retired. Active in governmental libraries, he joined New York University in 1929 as assistant librarian, then associate librarian and curator.

NELSON W. MCCOMBS, assistant director of the libraries and librarian of the University Heights Library, New York University, retired in June.

BLANCHE PRITCHARD MCCRUM retired as specialist in documentation from the General Reference and Bibliography Department of the Library of Congress on April 22, 1955.

CARL VITZ has retired as director of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Library. He has served in Cincinnati since 1946 in this post.

Foreign Libraries

HEINRICH BORN, for many years associated with the Preussische Staatsbibliothek, died at Usingen near Frankfurt am Main on August 9, 1954, at the age of eighty-seven.

DR. JOZEF GRYZ, associate director of

the Polish National Library in Warsaw, died on October 24, 1954.

DR. ABRAHAM HULSHOFF, formerly librarian of the University of Utrecht, died on January 13, 1955.

Necrology

JOSEPH PENN BREEDLOVE, librarian emeritus of Duke University, died on May 24, 1955 at the age of 80. Mr. Breedlove was librarian of Trinity College and Duke University from 1898 to 1939, and acting librarian 1943-1946. He received the A.B. and M.A. degrees from Trinity College, and in 1900 attended the summer classes in librarianship directed by Mr. W. I. Fletcher at Amherst College. Mr. Breedlove was one of the founders of the North Carolina Library Association, and served as its president from 1911-1913. His monograph on the development of the library from 1840 to 1940 was published earlier this year by the Friends of Duke University Library.

CONSTANCE KERSCHNER, who retired from the Library of Congress in 1943, died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on February 5.

COLONEL LAWRENCE MARTIN, formerly chief of the Map Division of the Library of Congress, died in February, 1955.

WINIFRED E. SKINNER, librarian at Pasadena High School and Junior College, Pasadena, California, for 36 years until her retirement in 1947, died June 13, 1955.

HELEN TITSWORTH, head cataloger of the University of Kansas since 1926, died on April 21, 1955.

MARY WESCOTT, who served on the staff of Duke University Library from 1920 to 1954, died on July 6.

Books Received

- Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union: A Bibliography.* Comp. by Bertha Kucherov. Washington: Library of Congress, 1955. xx, 274p. \$2.00.
- Bibliography of French Seventeenth Century Studies, 1954.* No. 2. Published for the French III Committee of the Modern Language Association of America. Copies available from Prof. D. L. Delakas, Dept. of Romance Languages, Northwestern University, Illinois. 22p. \$1.00.
- Les Bibliothèques Ptoléméennes d'Alexandre.* Par H. J. de Vleeschauwer. Pretoria: 1955. (Mousaion, Nr. 1) 39p.
- Children's Books in England & America in the Seventeenth Century.* By William Sloane. New York: King's Crown Press, 1955. 251p. \$5.00.
- Civic Universities: Aspects of a British Tradition.* By W. H. G. Armytage. London: E. Benn, 1955. 328p. \$5.00. (Distributed in U.S. by John de Graff, Inc., 64 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N.Y.)
- Class K Law Working Papers: No. 4, Canon Law; No. 5, Law of China.* By Werner B. Ellinger. Washington: Library of Congress, 1955. 70 p., 26 p. (Mimeographed).
- The Classified List of Reference Books and Periodicals for College Libraries.* Ed. by W. Stanley Hoole. 3rd ed. Atlanta: Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 1955. 227p.
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