

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES, PRINCETON, N.J., NOV. 26, 1946

THE FREE interchange of cultural, scientific, and educational information is one of the most critical needs of the world today. Society's progress depends upon the extent to which scholars and scientists of the world have free access to all sources of information and research. International understanding, fundamental to international goodwill, depends upon the extent to which cultural materials of all nations are available to all other nations. Intelligent and informed world opinion depends upon the wide dissemination of educational materials. This conference, dedicated to the extension and improvement of the channels of communication between libraries and scholars of all nations, makes the following recommendations:

1. The objective in bibliography is to make quickly available in published form suitable records of the current output from all countries of the publications of research value. Without prejudice to the field of retrospective bibliography, in which we are also deeply interested, we recommend that UNESCO and other suitable agencies and groups, governmental and nongovernmental, encourage national governments, national library associations, and other agencies in every country to see to it that there is published for each country a current national bibliography, which will include in an author arrangement under broad subjects, in one or more sections or parts, the following types of material, listed in the order of importance:

- a. Books and pamphlets in the book trade
- b. Government documents at all levels
- c. Nongovernment periodicals
- d. Newspapers; and, if possible
- e. Miscellaneous publications
- f. Motion pictures, including news reels, documentaries, instructional films, and plays.

2. We believe there is a place and need for both selective and comprehensive national bibliographies, but because of their fundamental importance we recommend that priority be given to effecting arrangements for

securing bibliographies of the comprehensive type.

3. It is recommended that the Library of Congress should formulate and present to A.L.A., A.R.L., S.L.A., and other library associations in this country, for their comment and criticism, plans for editing and publishing a complete current national bibliography of the United States, involving, as may be necessary, the coordination of existing efforts in this field, such as the catalogs of the Superintendent of Documents, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, *Cumulative Book Index*, *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, and other sources, and looking to the coverage of fields not now covered, such as municipal documents, house organs, etc.

4. In the periodical field the following steps are recommended:

- a. That the U.S. national commission propose to UNESCO the preparation of a world list of periodicals, noting those that are included in indexing and abstracting services and further adding a subject list of such services. The list should include full bibliographical details for each title and, further, should indicate which journals are available on an exchange basis
- b. That the U.S. national commission bring to the attention of the U.S. delegates to UNESCO the need and desirability for greater international cooperation in the preparation of subject indexing and abstracting services
- c. That the Library of Congress prepare a list of holdings of U.S. libraries in wartime German periodicals and make it available as the basis for a want list, republication order list, etc.

5. We urge the Library of Congress to continue and push forward as rapidly as possible its program for development of the National Union Catalog, including the incorporation of entries from the American Imprints Inventory, because of the union catalog's primary importance to national and international library cooperation.

6. We recommend to the American Library

Association that it proceed with the compilation and publication of the proposed bibliographical guide to American library resources, to increase our knowledge of the field and our potentialities for cooperation.

7. In the field of photographic reproduction, we recommend the establishment of a central agency, or agencies, possibly reconstituting the Joint Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning, to deal with such matters as:

- a. Coordinating the reissue of journals and other materials needed by American and foreign libraries
- b. Determining what titles are in sufficient demand internationally to reproduce in the original size, in reduced facsimile, or by microfilm
- c. Advising on what masses of archives and rare books, here and abroad, should be reproduced on microfilm
- d. Making technical studies on such problems as comparative costs of reproduction by various processes.

8. We believe that international inter-library loans should be encouraged but, because of the hazards of transportation, should be largely in the form of photographic reproductions. This method has the further advantage of wider dissemination of materials.

9. We recommend that steps be taken by the Association of Research Libraries to bring the Farmington plan into effect as soon as possible on an experimental basis and to expand its scope rapidly to include additional countries, non-Roman alphabets, and periodical material, government documents, and other non-trade book materials. All acquisitions should be reported to the National Union Catalog as an author control, and libraries specializing in broad subject fields should undertake to prepare and publish subject bibliographies, if it is evident that they would prove useful.

10. We request the Librarian of Congress, the executive secretary of the Association of Research Libraries, and the chairman of the A.L.A. Board on Resources of American Libraries to study the problems involved in, and, if practicable, arrange for, obtaining additional sets of foreign government publications for distribution to selected American libraries outside Washington, coordinating the distribution with the Farmington plan.

11. We recommend to the State Depart-

ment that American libraries abroad be supplied with lists of U.S. Government publications distributed in countries where these libraries are located, and that the possibility be studied of making the libraries official partial depositories and sales agencies for federal documents.

12. In considering the accomplishments of the American Book Center and the prospective usefulness of such an organization, this group feels that studies should be made immediately looking toward the adaptation of A.B.C. into an agency to coordinate, insofar as seems necessary, exchange in all of its manifestations of materials among American libraries, to develop programs for the transmission of American informational materials to libraries in foreign countries, with priorities for materials to those countries that have suffered most from the war, and, further, that priorities be given to sending materials to foreign peoples that will inform them on developments in this country since the outbreak of the war, knowledge of which has not hitherto been available to them, and, further, that A.B.C. take affirmative and vigorous action toward encouraging and coordinating institutional exchanges between this country and the rest of the world and that, in this connection, the cooperation of the government be secured in obtaining documents of foreign governments for distribution in this country, along the lines of the Farmington proposal.

13. We recommend that representatives of the Association of Research Libraries and the Board on Resources of American Libraries confer with Smithsonian Institution officials on speedier and more efficient methods of forwarding exchange materials.

14. We strongly endorse the State Department plan for exchange of librarians and other personnel included in its cultural relations program. We urge adoption by Congress of legislation providing for continuation and extension outside the Western Hemisphere of this activity.

15. We believe that the interests of research workers in this country will be best served by maintaining as a unit the publications in the Washington Documents Center (Far Eastern materials) and the transfer of this unit to the Library of Congress at the earliest possible moment, in order that these valuable records may become available.

16. We believe that the needs of scholars and scientists in this country require the resumption of normal cultural, educational, and scientific relations with former enemy countries as promptly as possible, and the removal of all barriers to the international exchange of information.

17. We believe that provisions similar to those of the "gentlemen's agreement" (reached in 1935 between the Joint Committee on Materials for Research and the National Association of Book Publishers) should be incorporated in the copyright laws; we reaffirm the principles approved by the U.S. national commission regarding dissemination of and access to information; and we urge that a continuing study of international barriers be made by an appropriate group, which should work closely with UNESCO and other agencies concerned with these problems.

18. We believe translations are important and recommend the extension and development of this field, with publication of information on printed translations.

19. We recommend to the State and Treasury Departments that American libraries be entirely exempted from customs barriers and costs, including the general requirement that consular invoices be presented for import shipments of library printed materials, such exemption being possible under existing statutes.

20. We recommend that the A.L.A. International Relations Board be encouraged to arrange for exhibitions of foreign books in American libraries and of American books abroad, and to investigate means of accomplishing this aim.

21. We commend highly the free American libraries abroad, established by the Department of State and other agencies, for the important contributions they have made to the spread of American culture and to foreign understanding of this country, and we urge Congress to assure their continuation on an adequate scale and with sufficient American personnel. We also recommend that experience with these libraries be competently and thoroughly studied and evaluated by American librarians.

22. In view of the great destruction of printed materials and the increasing flow of publications abroad, we believe all countries

should consider plans for coordination of acquisitions and the development of subject fields in their libraries and we recommend that the U.S. delegation to UNESCO actively support such efforts.

23. We recommend that the American Library Association and other American Documentation Institute members take steps to revive and renovate the institute to serve as the American effective member of the International Federation for Documentation.

24. We recommend that the Association of Research Libraries and the Library of Congress Planning Committee study, with a view to presenting it to the U.S. national commission, the Boyd proposal for establishment of a national educational, scientific, and cultural authority in the United States.

Delegates to Conference

J. T. Babb, Yale University; R. A. Beals, New York Public Library; G. A. Bernardo, University of Philippines, 37 Wall St., Room 1610, New York City; J. P. Boyd, Princeton University; C. H. Brown, Iowa State College; Leon Carnovsky, University of Chicago; V. W. Clapp, Library of Congress; D. H. Clift, Yale University; C. W. David, University of Pennsylvania; R. B. Downs, University of Illinois; L. H. Evans, Library of Congress; C. B. Fahs, Rockefeller Foundation; T. P. Fleming, Columbia University; J. E. Flynn, 153 Wellington Road, Upper Darby, Pa.; R. H. Heindel, Division of Libraries and Institutes, U.S. Department of State; C. W. E. Hintz, Chicago Museum of Natural History; R. M. Lester, Carnegie Corporation; F. B. Ludington, Mount Holyoke College; E. W. McDiarmid, University of Minnesota; K. D. Metcalf, Harvard University; M. A. Milczewski, A.L.A. International Relations Office, Library of Congress; R. V. Noble, Harvard University; Reuben Peiss, Library of Congress; P. N. Rice, New York Public Library; K. R. Shaffer, Simmons College School of Library Science; R. R. Shaw, U.S. Department of Agriculture; T. W. Simpson, U.S. War Department; John VanMale, University of Denver; R. G. Vosper, University of California at Los Angeles; C. M. White, Columbia University; E. E. Williams, Harvard University; Donald Young, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Ave., New York City 17.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BUSINESS SESSION, A.C.R.L., BUFFALO, JUNE 20, 1946

THE Association of College and Reference Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, convened in Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo, on Thursday afternoon, June 20, 1946, Blanche Prichard McCrum, president, presiding.

PRESIDENT McCRUM: It is a very great pleasure to declare this meeting in order, this meeting of 1946, which marks a return to activities of this association, activities that had to cease during the war years. One of the pleasing aspects of our uneasy peace is that we may come together again.

In one of his happier moments, Bertrand Russell said that an educated man was a man who knew the superiority of cooperation over competition. Cooperation has been very hard to maintain when we were separated so far one from another.

Please consider the hand of each one of you shaken, and a very hearty welcome to the A.C.R.L. council.

I have a few announcements to make.

[Announcements.]

The backbone of any organization is its committees. The first part of our program will consist of the reports of the committees frozen during the war, thawing today.

The first report I should like to hear is that of Eugene H. Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Budget, Compensation, and Schemes of Service.

EUGENE H. WILSON: The Committee on Budget, Compensation, and Schemes of Service started work on a very important project in 1939, but really was frozen for a long time.

However, there was a great deal of activity in 1942-44, and I am sure you are all familiar with the *Classification and Pay Plans for Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education*.

The committee had also started work on—and had done a considerable amount of work on—a self-evaluating score card, when we were frozen and were not able to meet. That work was dropped. We feel that the score cards should be completed and that a committee should go ahead on the work. I know the incoming president is considering the problem of whether the committee should be unfrozen

and continued or whether a new committee should be constituted.

PRESIDENT McCRUM: The next item on our docket is a report from a committee that is very much alive, even though frozen. Mr. Ellsworth will make two brief reports.

RALPH EUGENE ELLSWORTH: The Buildings Committee this year has not been very active, as a committee; yet I think it is fair to say that a great deal has been accomplished.

Primarily because of the cooperation of the Library Architecture and Building Planning Committee of A.L.A., stimulated by Julian P. Boyd, John E. Burchard, and Paul S. Ballance, I believe it is fair to say that more new ideas in building have been proposed than for a long time before.

I do not say that we are doing much of a job of helping with building programs, because I—and some of the other members of the committee—have looked for laws and principles that would be generally helpful. Unfortunately, there are no applicable laws that can be of general usefulness.

Primarily—to give a polite reason—there is a human equation between the librarian and the board and the community upon which one cannot generalize and which cannot be systematized, by order of A.L.A. Headquarters, or of any other headquarters.

The only principle upon which we have worked and with which we have had any success at all is in terms of helping by individual consultation. Where we have been successful in persuading librarians to bring in library consultants, we have often been able to help. Where we have been able to sit down with a librarian or a board and say "this is this, or that," there we have been successful.

But there is no over-all organization shaping itself up that can solve the problems of a local situation, where the conditions exist of which I spoke or where people who are planning buildings will not think. One of the basic problems is that we librarians often will not think out our problems but instead start copying other people.

The second thing I want to say is that there is in existence today a vast amount of

misinformation on library lighting, and our committee, meeting in Princeton last week, did nothing but spread the misinformation.

But you may have heard the news. Francis Keally, a member of the A.L.A. Library Architecture and Building Planning Committee, has succeeded in persuading the American Society of Illuminating Engineers to undertake an authoritative study of library lighting. It will take about six months to report. I think all of you who are interested in lighting would do well to wait until that report is made.

This is, to my knowledge, the last time that I will report for this committee, and I thank the Lord for that!

PRESIDENT McCrum: Our next report is from the chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, Samuel W. McAllister, of the University of Michigan. He will speak to you about one of the documents in your hands, a proposed amendment.

SAMUEL W. McALLISTER: This is a proposed amendment to the Constitution of A.C.R.L., which was voted on favorably at the general session business meeting at Milwaukee on June 23, 1942. It must be voted on twice, to become effective:

ARTICLE VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. SECTION 2. MEMBERS. The board shall consist of the president, vice-president, retiring president, secretary, treasurer, three directors-at-large, the directors elected by sections, and the association representatives on the American Library Association Council who are serving the last year of their terms. The chief officer (or, in his absence, the vice chief officer, or the retiring chief officer, in this order) of each section is an ex officio member without vote.

It is this clause, ". . . and the Association representatives on the American Library Association Council who are serving the last year of their terms . . .," which is the proposed addition or amendment to the Constitution. It is intended to provide connective tissue between the board of directors and the constituency.

I propose the adoption of this amendment.

PRESIDENT McCrum: The report comes to you in the form of a motion to adopt this amendment. Do I hear a second?

[The motion was seconded.]

PRESIDENT McCrum: It has been moved and seconded that we adopt the amendment,

which then becomes part of our Constitution. Is there discussion?

[The motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.]

The motion is carried.

Donald E. Thompson is chairman of the Duplicate Exchange Union. Is Mr. Thompson here?

[Mr. Thompson was not present.]

Well, I am very thankful that I made a digest of his report from the facts he sent to me. He says the union is functioning smoothly, with eighty-seven members; seventy-six from colleges and universities; five from public libraries; six from special libraries.

Clarence S. Paine, the chairman of our Publications Committee, has to be away today. Is Jens Nyholm, of his committee, in the audience? Is Miss Feagley in the audience? Is any other member of his committee in the audience?

[Apparently no member of the committee was present.]

Then I am going to ask our secretary, sight unseen, to read this report.

[Secretary Charles V. Park read the report.]

PRESIDENT McCrum: Now I take this opportunity, since I am the president, with only two more days of life, to thank all of the members of these committees, the members who have reported and those who will report later, for their faithful and able work, which has been at the heart of the activities of the association this year.

Before I present Charles H. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Relationships of the A.C.R.L. with A.L.A., I wish to make a prefatory statement. Since I want it to be accurate, I am going to read it to you. I ask your pardon for reading it, in the interests of sticking to the line. It is a personal statement, for which I alone am responsible.

When I reached Buffalo in time for the General Session on Tuesday, I was greeted by a host of rumors, the accuracy of which I have no means of judging.

It was said to me that feeling was running high in certain circles against A.C.R.L. proposals made to the parent association, A.L.A.; that these proposals constituted an ultimatum of the shotgun variety, to A.L.A., including a threat of secession from it; that these proposals came as a bombshell to many members

of A.C.R.L. itself and would be fought by them, because the said proposals were not in line with the thinking of large sections of the membership.

Whether or not these garbled stories, told me in corridors of this amazing building, are true, I wish to answer them. Let me say categorically that the A.C.R.L. has at this time made no proposals to the A.L.A.

Proposals to be studied and presented to the total membership of A.C.R.L., for its decision, as you in convention assembled may direct, are on the agenda of this meeting and will be made. Until you act on them, your officers, directors, and committees are powerless to make such proposals for you, nor have they done so.

What your committee has done is to perform an act of official courtesy by filing, for information, with the Executive Board of A.L.A., copies of its report to be made to sections of A.C.R.L., to be discussed by the directors of A.C.R.L., and to be revised and changed as you may direct today.

My personal copy of the report reached me while I was in transit from Wellesley to Buffalo, and still bears my manuscript notes of points to be discussed with you. Is it not unthinkable to you that your duly elected president would have been absent on Monday if official action were involved, as, of course, it was not.

The report, as written originally and as discussed on Monday, plainly stated the concept of A.L.A. as a federation of strong units. It outlined, in nearly a page and a half, a program of organization and development within the A.L.A., which, while calling for certain changes, clearly emphasized development within the framework of A.L.A.

Three and a half lines stated a separate organization as one possible form for the A.C.R.L. to take, and Resolution 5, in eight additional lines, invoked such separation if A.C.R.L. could not find a successful future within A.L.A., but only as a last resort.

The weight of emphasis was plainly on development within A.L.A. Separation was no new thing, as witness the Association of Research Libraries. But, omitting that consideration for the time, the detailed plan was certainly for adherence to A.L.A.

This preliminary courtesy copy of the unrevised and undiscussed report of our com-

mittee was considered of enough importance by the Executive Board to be placed upon its agenda and, as I understand, brought to the Council.

And now we come to what I hope is the beginning of the happy ending to this story. The action of the board, on even the unrevised form of the report, was generous and promising, and Mr. Brown's committee will, therefore, bring in an entirely revised report and recommendation.

I hope this statement answers questions that may be in your thoughts concerning your democratic rights to self-direction in A.C.R.L. Do not forget that Patrick Henry and your president stem from the same stock and that death for A.C.R.L. would be preferable, in my judgment, to a lack of liberty to decide its own course. This attitude is also that of all of your officers and directors.

Now I propose to ask Mr. Brown to take the chair and to guide our discussions as he, one of our well-loved senior statesmen, is best able to do. I propose to return to the floor of this assembly and to make such additional historical statements as Mr. Brown may call for.

Mr. Brown, remember, is a senior statesman of the A.L.A. He is almost the father of A.C.R.L.! We are all safe in his hands.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I do not think Miss McCrum has heard the half of what has been said. I came here Sunday morning, and I have heard more rumors and accusations than I have ever heard in forty-five years of attendance at A.L.A. meetings.

I have never seen any action, of any committee, so misrepresented. I have never seen so many accusations made, some of them at the Council meeting last Monday. I have been disturbed by these reports and rumors. I am glad to hear Miss McCrum say she is my friend. At least I have one friend!

Let us analyze these resolutions. Let's take, first, the one about dues. It seems we are stealing A.L.A. funds. One member of the board spoke of the great overhead at A.L.A. Headquarters. We have been told that it takes all the money from dues to keep the membership records.

We believe that we could have our headquarters at some university and save a considerable amount of that expense. We can make an annual allotment to A.L.A. and

still have a balance for special projects.

So, we propose that we collect our own dues, because we can do it at less expense; save all the money that goes to overhead and salaries; and refund to the A.L.A. a fair proportion of the dues, to be determined by mutual agreement.

Some years ago the A.L.A. received endowment funds from the Carnegie Corporation. To this endowment many of us were contributors. In any organization, endowments are made for the benefit of all groups. Surely one group ought to have something to say about their use. The elected representatives of a group ought to have a voice in what activities, relating to their own group, should be carried on.

This proposal simply asks that our elected representatives have something to say about the use of income from endowments.

The third resolution refers to our own headquarters. The Constitution promises us autonomy. Should not a group of public librarians, or a group of college librarians, have a right to say where their headquarters shall be, and who shall be their secretary? Is this revolution? Is this breaking up the A.L.A.?

The last resolution—and this was the most misunderstood—asked whether the A.L.A., within a reasonable time, possibly within six months, would let us know if these proposals would receive consideration; whether the A.L.A. would be willing to appoint a committee to discuss the matter with us. That proposal, asking A.L.A. to act within a reasonable time, was considered a gun and a bomb. I cannot see the unreasonableness of that proposal.

In 1932 I presented a resolution to the A.L.A. Council, asking for a library consultant at A.L.A. Headquarters for college and university work. That resolution was approved, only Dr. Hill voting in the negative. We were told then that there was no money.

Two or three years later, the children's and school librarians were given a consultant at A.L.A. Headquarters, although no money was available for a college library consultant. We have waited since 1932—fourteen years—with no action. We are now asking A.L.A. to give us some indication that we will receive consideration.

I was told the committee disagreed. I, for one, endorsed all the principles in those resolutions. Our timing may have been bad. We disagreed on method, but I do not think there was any disagreement on the principles involved.

We are told we are proposing to disrupt the A.L.A. At the start of our first meeting the chairman asked the committee, "Do you believe A.C.R.L. should leave A.L.A. without making any proposals?" The answer was, "No!" He then asked: "Do you believe A.C.R.L. should leave A.L.A. if A.L.A. is not willing to consider proposals?" The answer was unanimously, "Yes!" The committee has not disagreed on those principles.

First, I am going to ask Dr. Ellsworth to read those incendiary proposals. We are going to give them a decent burial. But—be careful!—they may be loaded!

After these terrible proposals have been read, I am going to have the action of the Council read. That was more encouraging and points to a happy solution by which we can come to agreement with A.L.A.

Then Dr. Ellsworth will present the resolutions as we are asking you to adopt them, postponing action on the mimeographed resolutions. We are asking you to authorize your committee to negotiate with A.L.A., or to discuss with A.L.A., our mutual relationships, and to come to you later with a report.

We also want authority—possibly we have it, but we prefer to have you say we have it—to send out a request for a statement of preferences to all of the members of this association.

The committee acted democratically, and I want to repeat that the committee has unanimously agreed to the principles involved. We do not disagree on them and we do not like to be represented as disagreeing among ourselves on the principles involved in those resolutions.

I would like to say one personal word. I have been a member of A.L.A., I believe for forty-seven years. A.L.A. has been most kind to me. I have seen the A.L.A. grow from an association of 1000 or 2000 members to an association of 16,000. I have seen the A.C.R.L. grow from a section of 60 members to an association of 2000 members. I have seen that growth begin to stop, while a similar organization has grown rapidly, from 2200 to

a membership of 4400. I honestly believe that A.L.A. must decentralize more than it has. This policy was shown when the Third Activities Committee reported.

I believe that, for the sake of the A.L.A. itself, it must become more of a federation and that more authority and more autonomy must be given to its divisions.

If that can be obtained in no other way than by separation, then I would favor it, although I would be very much disturbed by it.

Dr. Ellsworth, will you read the resolutions which we are not presenting for adoption?

[A copy of the report of the committee and Council resolutions appeared in *Library Journal*, August 1946, p. 1005-10.]

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is Miss Rothrock in the audience? Is Mr. Ulveling in the audience? Mr. Richards, will you come to the platform and read the action of the Council, as a representative of the Executive Board?

[Mr. Richards was not present.]

Dr. McDiarmid is a member of the Executive Board and also an ex officio member of the Council. I will ask him to read the resolutions adopted by the Council. These resolutions were most generous and kind and point the way to what we hope will be a path to complete understanding and removal of our present difficulties.

[Dr. McDiarmid read the resolutions adopted by Council.]

The committee has prepared a set of new resolutions. I shall ask Dr. Ellsworth to present those resolutions to you. He will read all the resolutions, and then I will ask you to discuss and vote on them one at a time.

[Dr. Ellsworth read the following resolutions:]

Be it resolved,

1. That in view of the action by A.L.A. Executive Board and Council at their respective meetings on June 16 and 17, any consideration of the mimeographed report of the A.C.R.L. Committee on Relations with the A.L.A. be postponed until the December 1946 meeting.

2. That the A.C.R.L. committee be authorized to discuss with the appropriate A.L.A. committee, the principles and details which affect the relations of the two associations.

3. That the committee be authorized to ob-

tain from A.C.R.L. members, statements of preferences on the services which should be rendered by national library associations.

4. That the Association of College and Reference Libraries express its great appreciation of the willingness of the A.L.A. Executive Board and Council to consider mutually the problems of relationships of the two associations. The A.C.R.L. is especially grateful for the thought and study the Executive Board has given to this subject and for its expressed willingness to consider and study fundamental changes in its organization which will affect all divisions.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Dr. Ellsworth, will you now reread the first resolution, so that it may be discussed and voted upon?

[Dr. Ellsworth reread the paragraph.]

At least one person disagrees with that. We want that for the record. Are there any remarks? This is a motion to postpone consideration of the mimeographed report of the committee until the December meeting.

JOHN HOWARD KNICKERBOCKER [Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.]: Is it the intention of this resolution to come to a conclusive action at the December 1946 meeting?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That would be up to the Association. Whatever action it wanted to take then would be taken.

MR. KNICKERBOCKER: Comparatively few librarians are able to attend the Midwinter Conference, and because of that fact any action crystallized at the midwinter meeting would seem dangerous—any final action, that is.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I imagine the committee would recommend a plebiscite. I know if I were a member of the committee at that time, I would certainly ask for a plebiscite, by mail vote, of all the members.

It would be possible to express approval or disapproval, in principle, as an expression of that group.

MR. KNICKERBOCKER: I find that the general membership of the A.L.A. would be equally interested in whatever action is taken. So if there is a plebiscite, it would have to apply to the whole membership of the A.L.A.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I do not think I agree with you, because the Association of College and Reference Libraries would be the ones to vote on any action by this association.

MR. KNICKERBOCKER: On the surface, it would seem so. But the wide interest in this has been generally indicated, and, if one divi-

sion takes any action, the others would also want to do likewise. For that reason, I think they should be informed and perhaps consulted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: They will be informed and consulted, but to ask them to vote on resolutions which for the time being affect only this division, I would certainly question.

Are there any other remarks?

Do you wish to make any motion, Mr. Knickerbocker?

MR. KNICKERBOCKER: I should like to move that any final action be postponed until the annual conference in 1947 of the American Library Association, rather than taking any definite and conclusive action at the midwinter meeting in December of 1946.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: You have heard the motion to postpone any definite action until the annual conference in 1947. Is there a second to the motion?

[The motion was seconded.]

MR. KNICKERBOCKER: I said "final action." Obviously, it should not preclude discussion on any action, but the final action on those subjects should be taken at the annual conference in 1947.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: If I were a member of the committee at that time, I do not think we would be ready for final action. This would tie in. The motion was made and seconded.

SECRETARY PARK: I understood that the plan was for this committee to take a mail vote, asking approval or disapproval of whatever propositions they have to submit. If we do that, I think we will have a much fuller representation of the opinion of our members at large than we can secure at any conference, either the midwinter or annual.

Certainly the annual conference next year, which is to be held in San Francisco, a long way off for a good many of our members, will probably be a small conference. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the motion that has been made.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Are there any further remarks?

MRS. ADA J. ENGLISH [New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N.J.]: It seems to me that a good deal of it depends on how much time we have to think about this before the meeting in December. If the A.L.A. takes action sufficiently early so that

we have time enough to get the resolutions before the membership for serious consideration, I think then we might very well vote upon it in time to have it brought before the group in December, but otherwise we ought to put it off. That is my only comment upon it. I think we should have time enough to give serious consideration to so serious a problem.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: There may be some action by your committee, meeting with A.L.A., in October, before the budget is decided upon. That would require some action at the December meeting. It does not necessarily have to be final action, but some action might be necessary.

Are there any further speakers?

[The motion was put to a vote and defeated, there being one vote in the affirmative.]

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The motion is defeated, with one vote in the affirmative.

Now we are voting on the original resolution.

[Dr. Ellsworth reread the first resolution.

A motion to adopt the first resolution was made and seconded.

Dr. Ellsworth read the second resolution. A motion to adopt the second resolution was made and seconded.]

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Is there any discussion?

[The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Ellsworth read the third resolution. A motion to adopt the third resolution was made and seconded. The motion was carried unanimously.]

Dr. Ellsworth read the fourth resolution. A motion to adopt the fourth resolution was made and seconded. The motion was carried unanimously.]

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Upon receipt of a note from one of my colleagues—I have not polled the committee—I think it might help the committee if we had a showing of hands on the principles proposed in the mimeographed resolutions, as a basis for discussion with the A.L.A. committee. That would be a statement of whether you approve of those resolutions, simply as a basis for discussion with the A.L.A. committee. Is that a fair question? I do not mean the wording of the resolutions, just the principles. And this is simply an expression of opinion.

We are proposing to request your personal opinion on the mimeographed resolutions, as a basis for discussion by your committee with the A.L.A. committee. It is not binding in any way. It is simply a statement to guide your committee.

Does anyone object to having a showing of hands on such a question?

G. FLINT PURDY [Wayne University, Detroit]: I would suggest you take them one at a time.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All right, we will take them one at a time. If there are no objections to our doing this, in a democratic way, I will ask Dr. Ellsworth to read them one at a time. Will you read the first one?

DR. ELLSWORTH: "Dues will be collected by A.C.R.L. headquarters for all institutional and personal members who desire to affiliate."

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The main purpose of that is from the standpoint of economy. We can do it more cheaply than A.L.A. Will those who are in favor of that, as a basis for discussion, raise their hands?

[A majority of the group raised their hands.]

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Those opposed?

[Four or five persons raised their hands.]

CHAIRMAN BROWN: It has been suggested we take a count on these. Will those in favor please stand up; opposed.

[The count was 89 in favor; 7 opposed.]

DR. ELLSWORTH: "A.C.R.L. is to receive and control a share of the income from the A.L.A. endowment in accordance with the ratio its membership bears to the total membership of the A.L.A."

[A count was taken: 101 in favor; none opposed.]

DR. ELLSWORTH: "A.C.R.L. will allot to the A.L.A. on an annual basis certain funds for the maintenance of the A.L.A. Headquarters, the amount to be determined later. It may also allot to A.L.A. funds for special projects at A.L.A. Headquarters which it believes desirable for college and reference libraries. It may allot funds to its own boards and committees and to other organizations or individuals for projects which in the opinion of its board of directors are beneficial to college and reference libraries."

[A count was taken: 100 in favor; none opposed.]

"A paid executive is to be appointed with

such stenographic and clerical assistance as may be necessary."

[A count was taken: 100 in favor; none opposed.]

"Unless the A.L.A., within a reasonable time, possibly before the end of this year, indicates a willingness to consider favorably a reorganization in accordance with the above mentioned principles, the Committee on Relationships to A.L.A. is instructed to proceed as rapidly as possible with proposals for the organization of a separate association. It may, however, consider also the possibility of a union with some other national organization such as the Special Libraries Association."

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I want to point out that phrase, "indicates a willingness." It does not ask the A.L.A. to accept those proposals, but just to indicate a willingness to consider them. The phrase was carefully worded. I did it myself. It does not say that A.L.A. must accept those proposals.

Will those in favor please stand up? Remember, this is simply for the information of your committee. I am not asking for a vote.

[A member of the group objected, stating it seemed like a vote.]

It is not a vote. It is simply an expression of opinion, for your committee's guidance in discussing this with A.L.A. If Miss McCrum disagrees with me, will she please say so?

[President McCrum did not interrupt. A count was taken: 55 in favor; 41 opposed.]

That is purely theoretical now, because A.L.A. has already agreed to appoint a committee to discuss this with us, and that was the least important of the five resolutions.

Miss McCrum, will you take the chair now? I wish to bring up one or two matters.

[President McCrum reassumed the chair.]

MR. BROWN: I wish to bring in the following recommendation from the committee. It was not read to you previously. The committee moves that when this session adjourns, it adjourns to meet in December 1946 at Chicago. This adjourned meeting is to be considered a continuation of this session.

It is only at the annual business meeting that amendments can be made, and as we want some amendments later, we would like

the December meeting to be a continuation of this business meeting.

PRESIDENT McCRUM: It has been moved that the December 1946 meeting in Chicago, the midwinter meeting, be voted a continuation of this business meeting, for the purpose of transacting affairs. Do I hear a second to that motion?

[The motion was seconded.]

PRESIDENT McCRUM: Is there any discussion?

[The motion was carried, with one negative vote.]

MR. BROWN: I am making the following motion on my own initiative, without any consultation with the committee and merely as a member of A.C.R.L.

One person said he thought the committee ought to be discharged and a new committee appointed by the association, so that you would not have the same group carrying on the discussions with A.L.A.

I move that this be considered the final report of the present committee and that the committee be discharged and a new committee appointed.

PRESIDENT McCRUM: I do not mind saying that is a bombshell for me. I think it is rather hard on me!

You have heard the motion. Is there a second?

[The motion was not seconded.]

PRESIDENT McCRUM: I am no parliamentarian. I presume the motion fails since it has not received a second.

[It was agreed that was correct.]

PRESIDENT McCRUM: I think that all of us realize, from what has gone on here this afternoon, with what a hard task our committee was faced and with what high ideals of loyalty to our profession and to us they have performed. I am proud of them and proud of you!

It has occurred to me that all of the members of this group may not be as familiar with the history and background of this whole situation as a few of us are and that those members would welcome from me a statement of what led the directors to appoint this committee.

I feel sure that all of you are not interested in this historical review and, therefore, I am not going to ask the whole audience to stay. After the secretary has made an announce-

ment, I will declare the meeting adjourned for all who wish to leave. Any who wish to stay for this brief informative review on background are invited to do so.

Mr. Park, will you come to the platform, please?

SECRETARY PARK: There has been some uncertainty about publication of the papers presented at the meetings of this section. Dr. White assured me last night that *College and Research Libraries* would be glad to receive, for publication, all of the papers—those presented at our general sessions and those presented at all of the sectional meetings.

May I ask the officers in charge of the sectional meetings to see that those manuscripts of papers are forwarded to the editor, and will you kindly, at the same time, drop me a note to let me know they have been sent?

PRESIDENT McCRUM: There remains one final act for me, which gives me a great deal of pleasure. I want my successor, your next president, Dr. McDiarmid, to rise and be recognized.

And now, for all except those who wish to chat with us a few minutes about our problems, the meeting is adjourned.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:10 P.M.]

PRESIDENT McCRUM: You are in haste to be gone, so I shall try to be brief and I shall ask you to help me by concentrating on what I am going to say.

I think there are some members of the A.C.R.L. who wonder why the Committee on Relations with the A.L.A. was appointed, and the thought has been expressed that all of our members should know the background of the whole thing. While that background is covered in published papers that go back to 1930, it takes a good deal of pulling together, and I shall be glad if I can cut short that process for you.

The most immediate source of information—sources that each of us should reread with much care—are the symposium published in *College and Research Libraries*, April 1946, p. 145-63, and the article I was invited to write for the *A.L.A. Bulletin*, for the same date, p. 115-18. But the immediate history, as Mr. Brown has said, goes back as far as the work of the First Activities Committee of the A.L.A., when, in 1930, that group made

stringent criticisms of the direction in which A.L.A. was proceeding. (Certainly, we members of A.L.A. have been courageous in making and taking self-criticism. I once heard the Dean of Westminster, speaking of English and American relations, say that only friends could afford to quarrel; perhaps the same statement applies to criticism.)

The criticism made by the First Activities Committee was repeated so many times through the years that a bibliography on the subject recently compiled by Julia Wright Merrill includes nineteen items. The College and Reference Section, the College Library Advisory Board, A.C.R.L. itself, and various individuals all expressed the belief that scholarly and bibliographical work, which is thought to be the province of librarians in educational and research institutions, had been neglected in favor of general informational and recreational functions of the type of library we are accustomed to call "public."

For myself, I am not very sympathetic to these categories, believing as I do that all libraries have functions that cut across scholarly lines and that these functions do not depend exclusively upon whether the library is public, college, or research in character.

It was, however, in support of those functions that contribute to the increase of knowledge, the development of research, and the bibliographical services which are permanent contributions to the profession, that criticism from 1930 to the present time has been expressed. Over the years the Executive Board of the A.L.A. heard various proposals for the development of such services; heard them with sympathy and approval in principle, but reported always that funds were lacking for the support of a specialist to head up the work at Headquarters or to execute any of the other alternate proposals that were made.

In the meantime, other activities of A.L.A. continued to grow, while A.C.R.L. scrimped along in poverty on an allotment of 20 per cent of the dues we ourselves paid into the A.L.A. treasury. Moreover, if our salaries are such that our A.L.A. dues are only two dollars a year, none of it comes back to A.C.R.L. Although we have had as many as 2350 members of A.C.R.L., our total operating budget that comes back to us from A.L.A. is something like \$1800 a year.

The Public Library Office, on the other

hand, has a budget of around \$14,000, while A.C.R.L. limps along with no office and on a volunteer basis. Our secretary, for example, has a vigorous job of organization and administration to do. He is, also, consulted about all sorts of college library problems. He sends out our ballots. He makes arrangements for these meetings. Only two hundred dollars to cover the bare minimum of clerical work, postage, etc., can be made available to him. Each year the directors must scan the budget with painful care, trying to find a few dollars above the usual fifty-dollar allotment for a section that has ideas and wishes to do something that costs money.

Your treasurer and your president had been part of a larger group associated with Winifred Ver Nooy when she was president, to bring this whole thing to the attention of the Executive Board of the A.L.A. In June 1945 these two officers were invited by the Executive Secretary of the A.L.A. to a meeting of the Budget Committee of the national association on Oct. 5-6, 1945. It was evident, however, when Mrs. Cooper and I arrived at the October meeting, that at that late date no recommendation for dropping old activities and substituting those recommended by A.C.R.L. could possibly be effected, and so there we were at the same old stalemate. One proposal for the future was, nevertheless, evolved by Ralph A. Ulveling, then A.L.A. President, and the Budget Committee. It looked to the reorganization of the Department of Information and Advisory Services at Headquarters, with a specialist in college and research libraries included. On Dec. 27, 1945, the Executive Secretary of the A.L.A. reported that those services as planned would show a deficit of around \$7000 a year and so could not hope to be approved or to be started. It was after this last report that the Board of Directors of A.C.R.L. decided the time had come to see what action was indicated and what plans to relieve the situation should be submitted for your consideration. Mr. Brown's committee was, therefore, appointed to study our relations with the A.L.A. and it has operated entirely in the interest of finding a solution for us.

Are there any questions?

MR. BROWN: You might add that when
(Continued on page 180)

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES

THE FOLLOWING amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the A.C.R.L. were passed by members of the association present at its general session at Buffalo last June and at Chicago on December 29, the latter being a continuation of the Buffalo meeting.

The amendments to the by-laws became effective when first passed. The constitution itself, however, may be amended only "by a two-thirds vote of members present at any general session of two successive annual conferences . . . , provided that notice of the proposed amendments is published in the official publication of the association not less than one month before final consideration." The amendments to the constitution here published will not, therefore, become effective unless they are again passed at the next annual conference in June 1947.

A proposal to change the name of the organization from the Association of College and Reference Libraries to the Association of College and Reference Librarians was lost at the December meeting for want of the necessary two-thirds majority.

In the following text of these amendments, deletions are enclosed in brackets and additions are printed in italics.

Article IV. Membership

Sec. 5. Life Memberships. *Contributors to life membership in the A.L.A. whether before or after July 1, 1940, may be received as life members in the A.C.R.L. by complying with conditions as provided in the By-Laws.*

Sec. [5] 6. Suspension and Reinstatement.

Article V. Officers

Sec. 1. Officers and Duties. The officers of the association shall be a president, a vice president, [a] *an executive secretary*, and a treasurer, who shall perform the duties usually attached to these offices.

Sec. 2. Terms. The president and the vice president shall be elected from the membership of the association and shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. *The executive secretary shall be chosen by the board of directors and shall hold office at its pleasure.* [The secretary and] the treasurer shall be elected from the membership of the association and shall serve for three years, or until [their successors are] *his successor is* elected and qualified.

Article VI. Board of Directors

Sec. 2. Members. The board shall consist of the president, vice president, retiring president, [secretary,] treasurer, three directors-at-large, the directors elected by the sections,

and the association representatives on the American Library Association Council who are serving the last year of their terms. *The executive secretary and the chief officer (or, in his absence, the vice chief officer, or the retiring chief officer, in this order) of each section [is an ex officio member] are ex officio members without vote.*

Article IX. By-Laws

Sec. 1. Adoption, Suspension, and Amendments. By-laws may be adopted, suspended, and amended [by a majority vote of the members of the association present at any general session of any annual conference, upon a written recommendation of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws appointed by the president], *upon a written recommendation of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws appointed by the president and by a majority vote of the members of the association attending any general session of any annual conference or casting ballots in a vote by mail.*

BY-LAWS

Article I. Dues

Sec. 5. *A contributor to life membership in the A.L.A. after July 1, 1940, may be received as a life member in the A.C.R.L. by designating this division to the A.L.A.*

Treasurer who shall allot to the A.C.R.L. treasury \$2.00 per year during the lifetime of the member.

A contributor to life membership in the A.L.A. before 1940 may become a life member in the A.C.R.L. by the payment of \$10.00 to this division, or an annual member of the division by the payment of 50 cents annual dues.

Article II. Nominations and Elections

Sec. 2. Reports. The Nominating Committee shall report nominations to the executive secretary. . . . Nominations shall be published by the executive secretary. . . .

Sec. 3. Nominations by Others. Nomina-

tions . . . shall be filed with the executive secretary. . . .

Sec. 5. Elections.

(b) Sections.

The election of directors representing sections must be reported in writing by a section's chief officer to the executive secretary. . . .

The election of chief officers of sections, and vice chief officers, if any, shall be reported to the executive secretary in the same way and at the same time.

Article VI. Years

Sec. 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the association shall be [the calendar year] September 1 to August 31.

Proceedings of the Business Session

(Continued from page 178)

you spoke of the dues, you said we receive 20 per cent of the dues. That, however, is true only of personal dues.

PRESIDENT MCCRUM: That is true. We get 20 per cent of the dues of personal members, not of institutional members. A late figure on the estimate of what we really pay into our parent Association is that it is at the rate of \$4 per person. If we have 2350 members and we multiply that by four—I shall not do it for you—that is quite a substantial sum, of which we get only some

\$1800.

There is one other thing. In 1941 a planning committee of the A.C.R.L., with Carl M. White as chairman, brought in a report recommending certain basic principles that should be followed in developing the A.C.R.L. Those recommendations, too, have lapsed for lack of funds with which to prosecute them.

If there are no questions, thank you very much for listening to me!

[The meeting was adjourned.]

Personnel

FOR YEARS there has been a feeling among the college and reference librarians of the country that there should be a specialist in college and reference matters at the A.L.A. Headquarters. The fact that such a position was promised but never filled was one of the things that made some of the A.C.R.L. members critical of the A.L.A. The decision last June to use a small part of the Carnegie Endowment gave the necessary financial support, and last fall the Executive Board of the A.L.A. authorized the appointment of an executive secretary of the A.C.R.L. This executive secretary was to have his office at A.L.A. Headquarters and serve as the college and reference specialist that had been so long desired. It is heartening news that the position has been most satisfactorily filled by N. Orwin Rush who will begin his duties April 15.

Mr. Rush started his library experience as a page in the Wichita, Kan., City Library, but since library school days at Columbia his experience has been entirely in the reference and college field. In 1932 he began a four-year term on the staff of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library. From 1936 to 1944 he was librarian at Colby College,

Waterville, Me. The past year he has been librarian of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Rush has been an active and interested member of the Maine Library Association and the American Library Association. From the start he has been especially interested in the Association of College and Reference Libraries and is at present treasurer of that organization. His alert mind and friendly personality make him a good choice for this most important position.—*Paul North Rice.*

LOETA LOIS JOHNS has been appointed director of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center to succeed Ralph T. Esterquest. Miss Johns assumed her new duties on Jan. 8, 1947.



N. Orwin Rush



Loeta L. Johns

She went to her new post in Seattle directly from Columbia, Mo., where she was acting executive secretary and research librarian of the Woman's Foundation, Inc. From 1937 through 1946 she was in continuous service at Stephens College in various capacities as a library expert and she is widely known for her activities with the Institute for Consumer Education. Prior to 1937 she was on the staff

of the Yale University Library and also had worked as assistant to the editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Her first professional position was with the University of Washington Library.

A graduate of the University of Washington School of Librarianship, class of 1928, Miss Johns received her M.A. degree from the same university in 1930. She was graduated Magna Cum Laude and elected to Phi Beta Kappa. While at the university she received a D.A.R. scholarship and was on the intramural debate winning team in 1927. She is a member of the A.L.A. Committee on Library Equipment and Appliances and has been actively interested in civic and social work in Columbia.

An extended list of publications by Miss Johns includes many items on consumer education and library science.

Though born in Charter Oak, Iowa, Miss Johns was reared in the Northwest and considers her home to be in Seattle. Her many friends in the state welcome her return.

The Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center is a cooperative venture supported by the libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Housed in the University of Washington Library, the bibliographic center includes a union catalog, subject bibliographies, and a trained staff to facilitate interlibrary loans and exchanges. The bibliographic center serves as an agency for locating and borrowing books and for carrying on other forms of cooperative library work.

The Pacific Northwest Library Association, which sponsors the bibliographic center, is composed of libraries in the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and the Province of British Columbia. The launching of the bibliographic center was made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Since its establishment all support has come from the participating libraries.—*Harry C. Bauer.*

LOWELL MARTIN, who has been a member of the faculty of the Columbia University School of Library Service since last fall, has become associate dean of the school, replacing Ernest J. Reece, who will return to a full-time teaching program after his present sabbatical leave terminates.

Dr. Martin, who was formerly on the faculty of the University of Chicago Graduate

Library School, comes to his new position with a varied background in librarianship. With practical experience in high school library work, college librarianship, and public library administration, Dr. Martin brings to his new position a point of view that should materialize into an aggressive attack upon present problems which are faced today in the training of librarians.



Lowell Martin

Throughout his career, Dr. Martin has been keenly interested in research in librarianship, especially in the major areas of administration and organization, bibliography and communications. His writings have demonstrated the possession of a sharp, analytical mind which is capable of bridging the gap between theory and practice. His past and immediate concern with problems of personnel and general administration are of especial significance to librarians of colleges, universities, and research organizations.

As executive assistant to Carl Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, Dr. Martin was given a provocative series of assignments during the years 1940-43. The major task was the planning, organization, and administration of the experimental branch library at South Chicago. Other assignments included a study of the reorganization of the processing division of the system

and assistance in the formulation of a postwar branch extension program.

Dr. Martin has retained his extracurricular interest in the Great Books program, for which he had served as community coordinator in the Chicago metropolitan region. He is now chairman of the advisory committee of the Great Books program in the New York area.—*M.F.T.* and *B.C.H.*

REV. FRANCIS A. MULLIN, PH.D., M.S. in R.L.S., director of the John K. Mullin Memorial Library, the Catholic University of America, died on January 2. Born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1892, Dr. Mullin was graduated from Columbia (now Loras) College and was ordained to the priesthood in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. While professor of history at his college alma mater he was granted leave for graduate study at the University of Iowa and at the Catholic University of America and for medieval historical research in European libraries. From 1934 to 1936 he studied library science at the University of Michigan to prepare himself for a new assignment, the reorganization and development of the Catholic University of America Libraries into a research collection that would adequately serve the rapidly growing and important graduate schools and departments on that campus. An entirely new and greatly enlarged professional staff, a new cataloging

system, improved and departmentalized services, a doubled and finally redoubled budget to extend the book collections, were on the agenda to which he devoted himself enthusiastically, unswervingly, and successfully.

Dr. Mullin recognized the need for a library school on the graduate level to train librarians for Catholic schools and colleges and to provide a course of studies for professional candidates in the Washington area. In 1938 he organized the present department of library science, which soon after was approved by the A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship. At the time of his death over eighty students were enrolled, most of whom were training for college and university librarianship or for special librarianship in the various governmental agencies.

In spite of a serious heart ailment that curtailed most active work since 1940, Dr. Mullin maintained an alert and intensive directional part in the affairs of the library and the library school. He also enjoyed a wide correspondence with librarians, teachers, publishers, and authors throughout the country. But he was at his best in an interview or conference—a student with difficulties, a worried new faculty member or a tired older professor, a staff member with bad news from home or an administrative problem, a budding author, a colleague planning a new building, guests of the library, and others who came to consult him—all went away better and wiser for the experience. A suggestion, a word of advice, encouragement, or praise when it was most needed marked him as one with the human touch.

An acknowledged leader of the Catholic Library Association and a prominent member of many other library groups, Dr. Mullin would have been an even better known and valued associate had his health permitted continued attendance at professional meetings. As it is, his contributions to librarianship, over and beyond the library he organized, the library school he developed, and the projects he assisted and directed, have been the example he has set for those who have known him, the professional ideals he taught, and the virtues he lived. He was a scholar but a vitally human one, a bookman of wide interests with a delightful sense of humor, an effective librarian, and a priest who was close to the people he served.—*James J. Kortendick, S.S.*



Francis A. Mullin

Appointments

Wyllis E. Wright, who has been librarian of the Army Medical Library since June 1945, assumed his duties as librarian of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., on January 1. A biographical sketch of Mr. Wright appeared on page 361 of the September 1945 issue of *C.&R.L.*

Francis R. St. John, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, became the director of libraries of the Library Service Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., on January 1. While on military leave from the New York Public Library, he was in charge of the reorganization program of the Army Medical Library. For his work in developing this important medical research library, he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

The following new appointments have been made at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn: J. G. Baker, head of the catalog department; A. Orin Leonard, circulation librarian; Walter B. Scott, acquisitions librarian; Julia W. Rotenberry, fine arts librarian.

David W. Davies, librarian and assistant professor of education at Utah Agricultural College, has been named director of libraries of the University of Vermont.

James Humphry, III, chief of the map division of the reference department of the New York Public Library, became librarian of Colby College, Waterville, Me., on February 1.

Ian Forbes Fraser, of the French department of Columbia University, has been appointed director of the American Library in Paris. William K. Harrison, III, has been named librarian, and Ruth McBirney, reference librarian. All three sailed for Europe on the *Queen Elizabeth* on February 5.

Robert W. Christ, head of the reference department of the Grosvenor Library in Buffalo, has been appointed chief of information service, reference division, U.S. State Department.

Scott Adams, chief of the acquisitions division of the Army Medical Library, has become the acting librarian of the library.

Jane L. McDaniel is now head cataloger of the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta.

Walter W. Ristow, chief of the map divi-

sion of the reference department of the New York Public Library, has become assistant chief of the division of maps of the Library of Congress.

Richard J. Hurley, divisional librarian in education of the University of Nebraska, is now assistant professor of the department of library science, University of Michigan.

Ruth Harry has been appointed reserve librarian of Washington University at St. Louis.

Janet Bogardus, librarian of lending service of the Columbia University Libraries, is now librarian of the School of Business Library at Columbia.

Mrs. L. Reed Joost is now in charge of documents at the University of North Carolina Library.

Elizabeth Tarver has been appointed head of the catalog department of the West Virginia University Library at Morgantown.

Kathleen Schwab has been appointed reference librarian of the Schaffner Library of Northwestern University.

Donald B. Engley, recently in residence at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, has been named librarian of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

Ruth Miller is now assistant librarian at Mohawk College, Utica, N.Y.

Eleanor Harkins, formerly associate professor in library service of the Mississippi State College for Women, is now head librarian of the Delta State Teachers College Library, Cleveland, Miss.

Robert E. Booth, editor and bibliographer of University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, has been appointed head of the reference department, Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.

Dorothy Hammell is now head of the education library of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

Allan R. Laursen, former librarian of Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., is librarian of the College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif.

Mrs. Regina Barrington has succeeded Lucille Shanklin as librarian of Friends University, Wichita, Kan.

Marion J. Ewing is acting librarian of the Pomona College Library, Claremont, Calif.

Vilma Proctor Jacobs is now librarian of

the School of Medicine of the University of Southern California.

Lucile Dudgeon, recently returned from Bombay, has been appointed field program officer, Division of Libraries and Institutes, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of the State Department.

Lewis M. Ice, formerly associate director of research for the United Seaman's Service, is now librarian of Sampson College at Sampson, N.Y.

James A. Hulbert is now librarian of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Frances L. Yocum, assistant librarian of Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif., has been made head of the catalog department of the University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill.

Harry Bitner, reference law librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed associate law librarian of Columbia University.

Mrs. Alice Palo Hook, former head of the acquisition department of the University of Cincinnati Library, is now assistant librarian of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

Helen Giffin Hauck, formerly librarian of Blackburn and Westminster College and more recently post librarian, Perrin Field, Sherman, Tex., became chief of the circulation and

reference department of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library, Troy, N.Y., on January 1.

Muriel Gundren Richardson has resigned as chief cataloger of Tulane University Library to accept the position of head cataloger at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library, Troy, N.Y.

Kanardy L. Taylor, chief of public services of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, has been named assistant librarian. The retirement of J. Christian Bay as librarian of the library was announced simultaneously. An article on Mr. Bay will appear in the July issue.

Ralph T. Esterquest, who has been director of the Northwest Bibliographic Center, is now head of processing at the University of Denver.

Randolph W. Church has been named librarian of the Virginia State Library at Richmond.

The University of Chicago has announced the following major staff appointments: Allen T. Hazen as director of libraries, and Herman H. Fussler and Jesse H. Shera as assistant directors.

Ralph H. Parker, director of libraries of the University of Georgia, has been named librarian of the University of Missouri, succeeding Benjamin E. Powell.

Necrology

Joseph Quincy Adams, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, died on November 10 at the age of 65. Dr. Adams had been director of the Folger library since 1931.

Homer E. Robbins, director of the Pomona College Library, Stockton, Calif., professor of classical history and languages at Pomona, and mayor of Claremont, Calif., died in Claremont on October 31.

Recent Personnel Changes in European Libraries

AUSTRIA

Salzburg, Studienbibliothek. Dr. Ernst von Frisch retired in 1946 and was succeeded by Dr. Josef Hofinger, formerly of the Nationalbibliothek in Vienna, as director.

BELGIUM

Brussels, Koninklijke Bibliotheek. M. Victor Tourneur reached the legal retirement age in 1943 and was pensioned on Aug. 1, 1943. From Aug. 1, 1943, to Oct. 17, 1943, M. Auguste Vincent served as "hoofdconservator ad interim." On Oct. 17, 1944, Dr. Fr. Lyna was appointed chief librarian.

Liège, Universiteitsbibliotheek. M. Joseph Brassinne reached the legal retirement age in 1942 and was pensioned on Feb. 1, 1942. Mme. J. Gobeaux-Thonet was appointed chief librarian to succeed him on Sept. 1, 1942.

SWITZERLAND

Basel, Freie Städtische Bibliothek. Herr Hans Brenner-Eglinger retired on May 31, 1944, and was succeeded by Herr Alexander von Passavant as director.

Bern, Schweizerische Landesbibliothek. Dr. Marcel Godet retired on Dec. 31, 1945, and was succeeded by Dr. Pierre Bourgeois on May 1, 1946, as director.

Bern, Stadt- und Hochschulbibliothek. Dr. Hans Bloesch died on Jan. 28, 1945. Dr.

Hans Strahm succeeded him in September 1946 as director.

La Chaux-de-Fonds, Bibliothèque de la ville. M. William Hirschi retired on Apr. 30, 1943, and was succeeded by M. Jules Bailods as director.

Chur, Bündner Kantonsbibliothek. Dr. Friedrich Pieth retired on Dec. 31, 1939, and was succeeded by Dr. Gian Caduff on Jan. 1, 1940, as director.

Fribourg, Bibliothèque cantonale. Professor Gaston Castella retired on Oct. 27, 1942, and was succeeded by Dr. François Esseiva on Oct. 28, 1942, as director.

Geneva, Bibliothèques circulantes. Mlle Hélène Rivier retired in August 1941 and was succeeded by M. Dujardin as director.

Glarus, Landesbibliothek. Herr Hans Schieser retired in 1944 and was succeeded by Dr. Jakob Winteler as director.

Lugano, Biblioteca cantonale. Sr. Francesco Chiesa retired in 1941 and was succeeded by Dra. Adriana Ramelli as director.

St. Gallen, Staats-Archiv und Bibliothek. Herr Josef Anton Müller-Haene retired in January 1944 and was succeeded by Dr. Karl Schonenberger as director.

Sion, Bibliothèque cantonale et archives d'État. Dr. Leo Meyer retired on Aug. 31, 1941, and was succeeded by M. André Donnet as director.—*Lawrence S. Thompson.*

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, and Collections

John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New York *Weekly Journal*

was arrested in 1734 and brought to trial for libel against the government in the person of Gov. William Cosby. The trial and ultimate acquittal of Zenger struck an important blow for freedom of the press in America. Yale University Library has acquired the most complete file of Zenger's paper now in existence. It includes numbers one through one hundred fifty-four and covers the period from Nov. 5, 1733, to Oct. 18, 1736. The gift of Frank Altschul, of New York, the file includes issues ordered burned at the time of the trial. Robert Olney Anthony, of Brooklyn, presented his Walter Lippmann collection, consisting of more than 1300 items to Yale University Library. This material supplements an earlier gift to Yale from Mr. Lippmann of several of his manuscripts, a large number of his letters, and other items.

Northwestern University has acquired the library of the late Frederick W. Gookin, East Asiatic art expert. The collection consists of books on Oriental art, chiefly Japanese, as well as books on Oriental history and civilization. Northwestern has acquired the rare *Magazine of Travel*, published in Detroit during 1857. This periodical contains W. P. Isham's "Sketches of Border Life," an extremely interesting account of life in early western railroad construction camps. Other items of interest are found in this magazine which serves as an important source for historians interested in the opening of the West.

Nicholas Murray Butler has presented to Columbia University Library fifteen bound volumes and two unbound volumes of his personal correspondence with nine presidents of the United States. Dr. Butler has asked that the volumes be kept "entirely confidential during my lifetime." The letters cover the period from 1891 to 1946. Dr. Butler has also presented to Columbia twenty-two file cabinets of correspondence, fifteen volumes of his published addresses, and other items of significance gathered during his long career.

The new Princeton library has received a gift of \$50,000 from Charles Scribner's Sons. The gift came from Charles Scribner in memory of members of the Scribner family who had graduated from Princeton.

The private library of the late Douglas C. McMurtrie, Chicago typographer, has been purchased jointly by the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, and Northwestern University.

Mrs. Alma M. Werfel, widow of Franz Werfel, presented a collection of several hundred books and several thousand pieces of manuscript belonging to her husband, to the Los Angeles campus of the University of California. This collection will be known as the Franz Werfel Archives and will be housed in the rare book room of the library.

The music library on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California has been given a complete collection of the 344 published songs of the late Jerome Kern. The collection was donated by Mrs. Kern as a memorial to her husband.

The University of California, Los Angeles, has also received a seventeen-volume set of Icelandic history and literature. Included in the set is a manuscript outlining the Norse discovery of America. This series of volumes is considered essential to any study concerned with the legal institutions, prose and poetic literature, and the linguistic history of the Scandinavian North.

The University of California, Los Angeles, has recently purchased the reference library of the National Unionist Association of London. The history of the association stretches back to 1867. Originally it was a federation of local branches of the Conservative Party. Since 1884 it has been a part of the machinery of the Conservative Central Office. The "Unionist" label was adopted by the Conservatives during the controversy over Home Rule to emphasize their support of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. The collection contains books published in England between 1880 and 1925 concerned with the main questions of the day, economic, political, and social.

The Alderman Library of the University

of Virginia recently received from Harcourt Parrish, of New York, what may be a unique copy of the 1558 edition of Martin Cromer's *De Origine et Rebus Gestis Polonorum*. The McGregor Library (American history) of the University of Virginia has been presented with a rare file of early American newspapers by Garland M. Barksdale and his son Edward M. Barksdale, of Petersburg, Va. The file includes issues of the New London, Conn., *Bee* (1800-01), the Richmond, Va., *Argus* (1799-1805), and the Petersburg, Va., *Virginia Gazette and Petersburg Intelligencer* (1796-1805). This last item is apparently the most complete file of that rare Virginia paper available in any library.

Sweet Briar College Library recently completed the cataloging of a valuable collection by and about George Meredith. Most of this material was collected by Professor Elmer James Bailey and willed to the college some years ago. The collection contains 450 items (books, manuscripts, pamphlets, periodical articles, portraits, and clippings). It includes thirty-one first editions. One item of interest is a bronze medallion of Meredith's profile, the work of Theodore Spicer-Simpson. Only three medallions were struck, the other two are owned by the British Museum and by Lord Morley.

The library of the College of William and Mary has received from Col. John Womack Wright, an alumnus, his personal library. The core of this collection is composed of more than one thousand volumes on Napoleon and the Empire. Over one thousand three hundred manuscripts relating to the business activities of Richard Blow (1746-1833) of Tower Hill, Sussex County, Va., have been presented to the College of William and Mary Library by Edward Jeffcott, of New York. Blow was a shipowning magnate who dominated commercial activities in southside Virginia during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The University of North Carolina is actively adding to its already extensive collection of public documents of the colonies, states, and territories. Microfilm copies of various legislative journals and session laws are being prepared for the university library through the efforts of Prof. W. S. Jenkins who is on leave for the purpose of complet-

ing the Legislative Microfilm Project for the Library of Congress. The University of North Carolina as well as the Library of Congress will receive a copy of each film roll.

Washington University Library, *Buildings* St. Louis, is recataloging its collection and planning a building program. The building program is based on a five-year expansion of stack space. Plans are being made for a new library building which will have a capacity of one million books. It is hoped that the new building will be completed by 1951.

On January 6 the University of Illinois opened its new Chicago Undergraduate Division at Navy Pier, three thousand feet from shore on Lake Michigan. This new library is a branch of the two-million-volume university library at Urbana. Four thousand men and women are matriculated in the Chicago Undergraduate Division. There is a faculty composed of over two hundred members. The library provides an open-shelf reading room measuring eighty by two hundred and twenty feet. The room has a seating capacity of eight hundred. Fluorescent lighting, rubber-tiled floors, and generous work room space provide ample facilities for students and staff.

David K. Maxfield, formerly acting head of Cooper Union Library in New York, is librarian. His chief assistant is Walter Southern, formerly head of the Research Department of the Engineering Societies Library, New York.

Plans call for a collection of twenty-five to forty thousand volumes within the next four years. The goal for the current academic year is ten thousand volumes.

In the spring of 1946 the U.S. Office of Education appointed the Citizens Federal Committee to investigate and report on the crisis in the teaching profession. The committee held a three-day session in October and considered the major problems in American education. The committee is the first national body of laymen that has been appointed to advise the Office of Education on all phases of American education. The next meeting

was on March 17 and considered pending federal legislation concerned with education.

On December 6 the 59th meeting of the Conference of College and University Librarians of Southern California was held at Whittier College. One of the topics discussed was library buildings.

During the A.L.A. midwinter meeting a number of librarians of theological institutions gathered to discuss common problems and the possibility of a future organization. As early as 1916 a Round Table of Theological Librarians was established at the Asbury Park Conference of the American Library Association. In 1917 the name of the group was changed to the Round Table of the Libraries of Religion and Theology. As the years passed meetings came to be more and more devoted to interests and needs of librarians concerned with religious collections in public libraries. It was the consensus of opinion at the 1946 meeting that a separate need existed for the formation of a group concerned with problems and responsibilities peculiar to libraries of theological seminaries. It was proposed that a committee representing these institutions be formed and that it continue to cooperate with the larger organization.

An executive committee has been appointed to work with the American Association of Theological Schools in projecting plans for a conference. Members of this committee are Robert F. Beach, librarian, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; John F. Lyons, librarian, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; and Evah Ostrander, librarian, Chicago Theological Seminary.

An Assembly of Librarians of the Americas will be held at the Library of Congress in the spring of 1947, as part of the cultural relations program of the Department of State, in cooperation with the governments of the various Latin American republics. The assembly will open on May 12, 1947, and will continue for a period of eight weeks.

The Medical Library Association will hold its 46th annual meeting in Cleveland, May 27-29, at the invitation of the Cleveland Medical Library Association, with headquarters at the Wade Park Manor. Among the topics to be discussed are visual aids and speakers will include Dr. Morris Fishbein and Dr. W. B. McDaniel, II.

A release from the U.S. Curriculum Office of Education reported that during the fall term more than two million students, a 50 per cent increase over the previous peak enrolment, were attending colleges and universities in the United States. Of this total, approximately one-half were veterans. In 1945 less than fifty thousand veterans were enrolled in schools of higher education.

The third summer training course in the preservation and administration of archives will be offered by the American University, Washington, D.C., July 28-August 23.

Recordings Yale University's National Voice Library continues to grow. A recent addition to this collection which contains recordings of such famous Americans as Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Jennings Bryan, was a sound record of the addresses marking the close of the special convocation held at Yale last October. The speakers whose voices were thus preserved were President Seymour, Professor Chauncey B. Tinker, and Wilmarth S. Lewis. The National Voice Library was originally presented to Yale in 1942 by Robert Vincent, now chief of the United Nations Sound and Recording Section.

Publications An "Interim Report of the Survey of the Public Libraries in New York State" has been issued by the Division of Research of the New York Department of Education. It deals only with the state's functions, concentrating on the equalization of library service to all the people of the state.

The November 1946 issue of *The Southern Association Quarterly* contains historical sketches of Agnes Scott College, Mercer University, Millsaps College, Our Lady of the Lake College, University of Chattanooga, University of Georgia, University of Richmond, and the Ursuline Academy, New Orleans.

The Tekniska litteratursällskapet, the Swedish society for technical documentation, has issued Åke Davidsson's *Periodica Technica Abbreviata*, the first of a series of handbooks. This is a list of 2100 initial abbreviations of technical and scientific periodicals and

other serial publications issued by institutions, societies, and commercial firms. A special section of Russian abbreviations is included.

The Kungl. Tekniska Högskolans Bibliotek, Carl Björkman, librarian, has issued a new list of accessions, covering the period June 1941-May 1945. It is arranged by broad subjects and contains a detailed index.

The University of California has issued *Personnel Rules for Non-Academic Employees* (1947) which is concerned with the privileges and obligations of members of the staffs in all divisions of the university, including the libraries. Such matters as classification of positions, compensation, recruitment, hours of service, vacations, jury duty, leaves of absence, and transfers, are some of the subjects discussed.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College has published *A Notation for a Public Documents Classification* by Ellen Jackson. The notation system should be extremely useful to libraries which arrange their documents together. The notation was developed to designate by code the relative position of all public documents—federal, state, county, municipal, interstate, foreign, and international—in an alphabetical arrangement by issuing office.

The *Directory of Microfilm Services in the United States and Canada*, compiled by the Committee on Microfilming and Documentation of the Special Libraries Association (Jurgen G. Raymond, chairman), is a useful list for librarians who wish to have ready information concerning the microfilm facilities in American and Canadian libraries and other agencies. The pamphlet contains information on the copyright question, how to order microfilm, and geographical lists of institutional services and commercial services. Copies may be purchased from the Special Libraries Association, 31 E. Tenth St., New York City.

The first issue of *Biologia*, a monthly newsletter to supplement *Chronica Botanica*, appeared in January 1947. In addition to news concerning biological societies, commissions, and congresses, attention is called to

new literature in biology. Regular subscribers to *Chronica Botanica* receive the publication free; subscriptions from others cost \$4 per volume (covering two years).

Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, has written a provocative article, "The Administrator," in the November 1946 issue of the *Journal of Higher Education*. Librarians will be interested in the discussion of problems of the administration of institutions of higher education.

The Public Administration Service, Chicago, has issued two publications of interest to research librarians, *Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations: A Budget of Suggestions for Research* by William Anderson; and *The Federal Field Service: An Analysis with Suggestions for Research* by Earl Latham and others. Major areas for possible research in both fields are discussed. Each publication contains a useful bibliography.

The Junior Members' Round Table of the Pennsylvania Library Association, Robert T. Grazier, chairman, has issued a *Directory of Personnel in Pennsylvania Libraries, 1946*. Both professional and clerical personnel are included in the directory, which is divided into two sections, an alphabetical list by librarians and an alphabetical list by post offices. The publication sells for \$1 and may be procured from C. B. Wightman, Free Public Library, Lancaster, Pa.

The University Library: Its Functions and Potentialities, an Inaugural Address Delivered in Durban on 2 September, 1946 by Herbert Coblans, is a publication of Natal University College, 1946 (15p.). Dr. Coblans, the librarian of Natal University College, calls attention to the great need of cooperative bibliographical enterprises in South Africa. He points out the value of microfilm in building up collections, the need for union catalogs, and allocation of subject fields for intensive specialization.

Louis Kaplan, of the University of Wisconsin Libraries, is compiling a selective, annotated bibliography of "readable" American autobiographies.