

Brief of Minutes of General Interest, Association of Research Libraries, July 19, 1950, Cleveland

THE 35th meeting of the Association of Research Libraries was held in Cleveland at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, July 19, 1950, beginning at 2:30 in the afternoon and continuing through dinner and the evening.

Upon recommendation of the executive secretary it was voted that the next regular meeting of the association be held in Chicago in January in connection with the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association.

Committee on the Use of Manuscripts by Visiting Scholars

The executive secretary announced that following the discussion of the problem of the use of manuscripts by visiting scholars and the analogous problem of the provision of microfilm of such manuscripts for the use of scholars at a distance, which had taken place at the January meeting of the association, and as a result of the instruction there given him, he had proceeded to the appointment of the following broadly representative committee to study these problems and to draft a possible code of fair practice for the consideration of the association: James T. Babb (Yale), chairman, Julian P. Boyd (Princeton), Robert A. Miller (Indiana), Fredson T. Bowers (Virginia), and Conyers Reed (Pennsylvania). He explained that owing to the absence of the chairman from his post during the summer months, it would not be possible for the committee to get its work under way before the early autumn.

Farmington Plan

In the absence of Mr. Metcalf, chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee, who was then in Europe in the interest of the Farmington Plan, it was necessary to postpone until the next meeting of the association much of the usual discussion and action with respect to the Farmington Plan. It was briefly reported that no new complications

of any importance had arisen in connection with the operation of the plan, that the study of coverage by Edwin E. Williams of Harvard, which was in contemplation, had not yet been completed and that the extension of the plan to certain countries, which was dependent upon the filing of certain reports upon conditions in those countries, had not yet been possible. With respect to coverage, Mr. Clapp of the Library of Congress spoke of recent experiences there which seemed to indicate a disturbing lack of completeness. It was, therefore, urged that Mr. Williams' projected study of coverage be pushed to completion at the earliest possible date. Mr. Nyholm suggested that coverage was in some cases proving inadequate because of individual instructions which were being sent from certain libraries to Farmington Plan agents urging them not to send insignificant materials. Mr. Williams said that Mr. Metcalf had made it his business to request dealers in all Farmington Plan countries to include marginal materials in their shipments. However, he explained that it would be difficult for him to press these instructions and get effective action if the receiving libraries should keep on sending directly to the dealers complaints about the insignificant materials received. Paul North Rice, therefore, suggested that all Farmington Plan participants should send all their questions and complaints about coverage directly to Mr. Metcalf rather than to the dealers abroad.

It was reported that since the last meeting the Farmington Plan had actually been extended to Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile.

Midwest Inter-Library Center

Ralph T. Esterquest, who had been invited to attend the meeting as a guest, summarized the progress of the Midwest Inter-Library Center. He spoke very briefly explaining that current information concerning the progress of the center was readily available in a *News Letter* which is issued monthly to mem-

bers of the Midwest Inter-Library Center, and he said that he would be very glad to make this *News Letter* available to nonmembers who would be interested in receiving it. Mr. David spoke of the great interest which he had found in this *News Letter*, and he urged that other members of the association see it regularly.

An Interlibrary Loan Code for Microfilms

The executive secretary referred to a portion of the minutes of the January meeting of the Association in Chicago where the Committee on Microfilming Cooperation had given an outline of a kind of code for an interlibrary loan policy with respect to reproductions on microfilm. Though no formal action had been taken with respect to this proposed code, the hope had been expressed that members would in many cases find it acceptable and be guided by it. The executive secretary then referred to the Library of Congress General Order No. 1436, dated July 10, 1950, of which a copy had been sent him by the Librarian of Congress, and which announced that, subject to certain very reasonable conditions, the Library of Congress was prepared immediately to extend its interlibrary loan service on a trial basis to include positive copies of microfilm in those cases where the library possesses the negative and where the original material is believed not to be available on interlibrary loan from an institution in continental United States. The reading of this general order was greeted with much satisfaction, and in further discussion it was brought out that the University of Chicago Library, the University of California Library, the Army Medical Library and doubtless still other institutions are currently following very similar policies. It therefore appeared that very gratifying progress was being made among members of the association in the development of policies which conformed pretty closely to the proposed code and which were rapidly bringing positive copies of microfilm into the sphere of commodious and regular interlibrary lending.

The Organization, Objectives and Program of the A.R.L.

Paul North Rice, as presiding officer, opened the discussion of this subject by referring to the long communication which had

been sent to the members of the association by the executive secretary on July 5 and which summarized the previous correspondence which had taken place between the members of the Advisory Committee. The executive secretary also added a brief statement to fill in the background of the subject.

In the general discussion which followed it became clear that the association is confronted with difficult organizational problems, though its membership is limited to a very few institutions. It is quite apparent that there are other great libraries now outside the membership which might, by reason of their character and importance, very logically belong. On the other hand if the membership were permitted to be very considerably expanded, the character of the Association would of necessity be radically changed, and there is clearly among the present membership a firm determination to keep the organization small, so as to make possible quite informal round table discussion of the large problems with which research libraries are confronted. There was also a difference of opinion as to whether the association ought to confine itself to problems of a large and theoretical nature, calling upon other organizations from time to time when there appears to be need for action, or whether it ought not to hesitate on occasion to become itself an action group, dealing directly with concrete problems as they arise. An interesting suggestion was made by one member that without altering the institutional membership very much from the present pattern, consideration be given to the addition of a small number of potentially useful individual members, elected at large upon a purely personal basis. Such individual members would not necessarily be librarians but would be chosen because of their potential usefulness to an organization confronted with the problems which habitually come before us.

The discussion ended somewhat indecisively, and it is to be expected that the problems of organization, objectives and program will again be before the members of the Advisory Committee if not indeed before the whole association. Probably a cautious summary might fairly hold that there was a manifest disposition to keep the association small and to perpetuate the informal round table character of its meetings; that serious

consideration ought to be given to the removal of certain inactive institutions from membership which in turn might conceivably open the way for some additions; that there was manifest a firm desire to prevent program agenda from becoming cluttered with relatively unimportant items, thereby clearing the way for unhurried discussion of large questions or matters of great importance; that the association ought to concern itself not only with a consideration of the very largest theoretical problems but also, subject to certain limitations, with practical problems calling for action; and that, finally, a reinforcement of the association by the addition of a limited number of individual members chosen at large upon their merit ought to receive serious consideration.

The Relation of A.R.L. to Other Library Associations

The executive secretary referred to three meetings which had been held in New York on April 29 and 30 last, all of which had a bearing on the relation of A.R.L. to other national library associations and on the related subject of a possible federation of national library associations. The last of these meetings had been that of the Council of National Library Associations, of which A.R.L. is a member. The meeting had ended by passing a resolution calling upon each of its members by the time of the July A.L.A. Conference to study the possibility of forming a federation of national library associations and to crystallize, so far as time permitted, the general principles which it was believed should be incorporated in such a federation. The executive secretary stated that in his experience in representing A.R.L. in meetings of the Council of National Library Associations, he had often had the feeling that our small informal association was somewhat out of place in an organization so largely made up of associations very much larger than ourselves, and he suggested that that same feeling of incongruity might still pursue us as a member of a great federation of library associations. He therefore raised a question as to whether we might not fittingly stand aside and, without discourtesy or any suggestion of umbrage, withdraw at this stage from the Council of National Library Associations. This sugges-

tion provoked a wide difference of opinion among members, but in the end it was voted by a very substantial majority that we should continue our membership in the Council of National Library Associations and be represented at its meetings. The question of what we should do with respect to the proposed federation of national library associations was left unanswered, the executive secretary, or another representative, being directed to continue attendance at meetings of the Council of National Library Associations and to report to our membership at subsequent meetings.

Protection of Library Resources in the Event of War

Due to the concern over the international situation, the Librarian of Congress was asked to speak about the problem of protecting library resources in the event of a global war. He reported that there had as yet been no decisions in Washington with respect to a basic program, though more progress had been made during the past fortnight than for weeks previously with respect to such a program. He said that the Library of Congress would keep in touch with the various agencies that had been assigned the responsibility and would raise with them the question of the protection of library resources for the rest of the country. It was his belief that scattering will be the principal means employed for protection. He noted that we must also think of alternative services in the event that present services should be disrupted or destroyed. Various questions raised by several of the members brought out very clearly the fact that for the present, answers can be speculative only. It was suggested that it would be desirable for members to get into touch with their local defense organizations and stimulate them to call on Washington for leadership and a plan. Mr. Shaw proposed that we proceed as rapidly as possible to plan for all contingencies. It would be intelligent to step up progress with developments that are inevitable in any case and so get a network of speedy communications established which will make it possible to disperse collections and still render tolerably effective library service. This, he suggested, was something that needs to be done in any case.

Documents Expediting Project

Following upon the ventilation of this subject which had taken place at the January meeting, Homer Halvorson, chairman of the Joint Committee on Government Publications, submitted a report from which the following points may be noted.

Begun in 1946 with the object of expediting the distribution to cooperating libraries of government publications not handled by the Superintendent of Documents, the project was, in its early years, devoted very largely to the handling of great quantities of war-produced documents for which there were no adequate established channels of distribution. This phase of the work has now been very largely completed, and efforts are now being concentrated on developing a procurement service for "nondistributed" documents which are listed in the *Monthly Catalog*. The results have so far been very encouraging. Throughout its history the project has rendered important, but unmeasurable, service to its members by getting them placed on the mailing lists of government agencies so that the distribution of their documents would be automatic. From the beginning the project has had the warm support and cooperation of the Superintendent of Documents. With his assistance important services were for a time rendered to many all-depository libraries which were not supporters of the project, but this practice has now been terminated.

The project has, from time to time, issued an information bulletin, and it is the hope of the present expeditor, John H. Andriot, that this can be regularized and issued monthly. It is also his hope to issue sometime toward the end of this calendar year a classified list of federal publications not distributed through the office of the Superintendent of Documents; it would be analogous to the present *Classified List of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries*.

During the four years of its existence the project has distributed to cooperating libraries a total of two million pieces at a recorded cost of \$38,310.04. Beginning with a list of 31 subscribing libraries, membership in the project has now grown to 60.

The Princeton Statistics

Mr. Boyd reported that early this year he

had had correspondence with the executive secretary proposing that A.R.L. or some other group take over the compilation of the annual library statistics which have long been issued by Princeton University Library. He said that Princeton was quite willing to continue this work if a real service is being rendered, but the task is undoubtedly burdensome and criticism of the methods used has, from time to time, been heard. Mr. Clapp reported that in making a study of costs he had had to use several sources including the Princeton statistics, and that he had found that no two sources gave exactly the same data. Indeed, he had found the treasurer's report of Yale University the most useful, and he would like to see something like that set up for all libraries. He queried whether this might not be done through A.R.L. Mr. Booth, speaking for M.I.T., remarked that all but six or seven of the libraries listed in the Princeton statistics are also in the A.C.R.L. list. He wondered whether duplication was necessary. Mr. Shaw inquired whether the Office of Education statistics might not suffice. To this Mr. Branscomb of Ohio State replied that it takes the Office of Education far too long to get its list of statistics out. Mr. Brown said that he was much in favor of having the Princeton statistics continued. He accordingly moved that Princeton University be requested to continue its annual compilation but with the help of an advisory committee composed of representatives of A.R.L. and A.C.R.L. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Committee on Serials in Research Fields

Charles H. Brown, chairman, submitted a report from which the following salient points are noted.

Mr. Brown reported that H. C. Campbell of Unesco has been urging the establishment in the United States of a unit to serve as a clearing house of information for all matters relating to the reproduction of serial publications in any form. The committee had been attempting in a limited way to provide Unesco with this information, but the work has proved far too heavy to be carried by a voluntary committee. He had therefore held preliminary discussions with Mr. Clapp of the Library of Congress, and he now moved that the Library of Congress be requested to set up a unit to act as a clearing house for

all matters relating to the reproduction of periodicals or serials. The motion was duly seconded and carried, the Librarian of Congress having previously stated that he had no objection, though it was to be understood that the Library of Congress had not yet formally committed itself to take the action called for.

Mr. Brown reported further that two representatives of the publishing firms of Springer-Verlag and Lange, Maxwell, and Springer had visited this country in June to obtain the advice of American librarians with respect to criticisms of certain of their publications which had been widely circulated. These criticisms had been directed at the high prices at which the publications were sold and also at the quality of the Zentralblätter in the period since the war. Mr. Brown had taken the trouble to gather a considerable number of representative opinions, with respect to both these criticisms, and had found them unsustainable. The cost of German periodicals has indeed risen, but the rise has not been out of proportion to other cost increases. The quality of the Zentralblätter is not up to the prewar standard, but it is improving; and Mr. Brown felt that it ought to be the policy of the members of this association to encourage and support the revival of publication in Germany rather than to place obstacles in its way.

Mr. Brown had arranged an open meeting with the representatives of the two firms at the Library of Congress on June 19, at which the views expressed above had prevailed. They had also been confirmed at a meeting in Boston a few days later in connection with the meeting of the Medical Library Association.

One of the gratifying results of the Washington meeting had been an agreement between the chairmen of the serials committees of M.L.A., A.L.A. and A.R.L. that they would act as a unit in advising German publishers, and in clearing up disagreements, if they should arise, in advance of discussions with the publishers.

Reproduction of League of Nations Documents

Mr. Clapp reported that 18 replies had been received to his inquiry on this subject which had been sent out to members of the association by the executive secretary. Three

libraries had expressed a willingness to purchase the nonsale League of Nations documents in reproduced form, eight had reserved a definite answer but would be glad to consider purchase if the reproductions were found to be suitable and seven replied that they would not be interested. Questions on the choice of form of the proposed reproduction indicated that five preferred microcard, five preferred microprint and two preferred film. One library had answered that simple reproduction would not be enough. It would be necessary to include cataloging or indexing even though this added materially to the cost.

Major Rogers suggested that since the Woodrow Wilson Library collection of these documents had been turned over to the United Nations, this question ought to be taken up with the United Nations to see what they could contribute. Mr. Clapp said that he would be very glad indeed to take the matter up with the United Nations since he had by now put into the project so much time and attention that he was more than eager to bring it to some solution. Mr. Kuhlman asked what would be the cost of a film copy of the complete League of Nations published material. Mr. Clapp replied that this figure was unknown but he felt that the cost would be astonishing. In reply to a question from Mr. Swank, Mr. Clapp indicated that if the reproduction project were carried through, all materials would have to be included and that libraries would not be able to make a selection and take only a part.

United Nations Index

The *United Nations Index* was commented upon favorably as a useful index and processing tool; and Mr. Clapp moved that the executive secretary be instructed to communicate to the U.S. Secretary of State the approbation felt by this association regarding the *United Nations Index* and to request the Secretary of State to make this approbation known to the United States delegate to the United Nations. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Reproduction of United Nations Documents

Mr. Kuhlman advised the members that
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Notes from the A.C.R.L. Office

When I was introduced to a certain genial librarian last August, he stated with welcoming smile that he was "very glad to meet Mr. Hamlin on the hoof." The prospect of being in any condition other than "on the hoof" was so distinctly unpleasant that I have been traveling a good deal ever since. Talks on various aspects of A.C.R.L. work have been given at four state and regional library conferences, and two score libraries have been visited in 10 states. I have represented the association at several presidential inaugurations, education conferences and similar affairs.

This traveling has several useful objects. First and foremost, the personal contacts promote understanding of the work of the association and interest in it; they likewise keep me informed, as letters never will, of problems in the field and membership needs. To a lesser extent traveling is useful for contacts with educators outside the library profession. Every trip uncovers at least one institution with a major library problem of some description on which I help as best I can.

The talks given to various library groups help to clarify the objectives of the association; most of these have been on some aspect of A.C.R.L., usually the objectives of the association and present progress with them. I sometimes feel like the horse thief, about to ascend the gallows down San Antonio way, who was given the opportunity of saying a few last words before the trap was sprung. "No, nothing, your Honor, except of course a few words about Texas." I have never knowingly stood on a "trap," but I have always been ready with a few words on A.C.R.L.

A.C.R.L. Committees

Professional associations normally make most of their progress through the voluntary work of committees. The free talent and cooperative spirit of thousands of members is a wealth exceeding anything to be hoped for in coin of the realm. Progress of any association depends on the way in which this great reservoir of free help is utilized, and this requires periodic examination of exist-

ing committees and constant study of needs for new ones.

At the request of the Board of Directors I have prepared a document on the existing A.C.R.L. committees. This gives, for each, date established and full statement of purpose, history, past operations, future plans and often some personal comment or recommendation. My own write-ups were corrected or amplified by the individual committee chairmen concerned, so a fairly stable picture of present committee operation is given.

This document is a foundation from which to examine the usefulness of existing committees and the validity of current objectives. Some committees keep their objectives in full sight and have a steady foot on the throttle; a few inevitably encounter mist, ice or motor breakdown from no fault of their own. The document has not been given wide circulation because it turned out so bulky. It is not confidential. Members will be furnished copies upon request. I will report further on committee work in another issue.

The new Research Planning Committee, chaired by Dr. E. W. McDiarmid, is expected to increase the volume of accomplishment through committees. This group will meet in long sessions at least twice a year to discuss library problems which might be taken on as projects by A.C.R.L. The important ones will be examined to determine whether or not study by A.C.R.L. is practical, and, if so, just how they might best be tackled. Many problems undoubtedly will be referred to deans of library schools as desirable student projects. Some problems to be undertaken by A.C.R.L. will require breaking down into manageable units and will be farmed out in parcels, either to new committees formed for the purpose of making the studies, or to section chairmen for sectional investigation and report. The Research Planning Committee can only recommend, but its recommendations, coupled with careful fact finding and analysis, will carry weight.

This method of procedure has worked well with other associations and appears to be just right for our framework. Members should

send in suggestions for research or service studies to Dr. McDiarmid or myself. The more suggestions, the more fruitful will be the work.

At this same time consideration should be given to standing committees now under A.L.A. which logically belong under A.C.R.L. There are several which are made up entirely of A.C.R.L. personnel and have objectives which seem to fall directly in line with the stated purposes of the division.

It is inevitable that some conflict and duplication should occur with a three-tier hierarchy of committees—one at the top under A.L.A., one in the middle under the A.C.R.L. Board of Directors and a third group on the A.C.R.L. section level. Whether this degree of complexity is necessary, I do not know. Certainly, constant vigilance is necessary to avoid waste effort and jurisdictional dispute.

I personally hope that committees on the sectional level will increase in number and usefulness under the stimulation of planning by the A.C.R.L. Research Planning Committee. The chairmen of the various sections are in a better position than any other officials to bring less well-known members into active association work. Furthermore, the sections are less formal in organization, and committees can, in most cases, be set up and discharged without formality.

In speaking to several state and regional groups recently, I have expressed a personal interest in cooperative ventures, A.C.R.L. with state and regional groups. This conviction stems partly from the criticism of President Milton Lord at the Cleveland Conference that A.L.A. was weakest in activity at the state level. It seems quite obvious that there are a number of studies which should be pursued on both the state (or regional) and national levels by the respective associations working in informal cooperation. The A.C.R.L. statistics, for example, serve an admirable need but cover only one tenth of the field. We could well use similar statistics for all libraries of institutions of higher education in any given area. The analysis of figures should be much more realistic when done by someone in the area and therefore well acquainted with the institutions. Such state or regional work would lighten the load of the A.C.R.L. Committee on Statistics, increase the validity of the tables

and detract in no wise from the need of presenting, in one table, a 5-10 per cent sampling of the whole national picture. Many similar opportunities exist for cooperative effort.

A.C.R.L. Section Activity

The chairmen of the seven A.C.R.L. sections are responsible for the programs at conferences and for initiating programs of work. They need and actively seek suggestions as to problems on which their groups should work. Some chairmen already have a good deal lined up, but I think it safe to say that all invite correspondence along this line from any members. If in doubt to whom the letter should go, send it to Headquarters, and I will forward it.

Finances

The new financial arrangement with A.L.A., whereby A.C.R.L. has greater freedom in the use of its funds, has worked satisfactorily so far. The chief burden has fallen on our loyal treasurer, Thomas S. Shaw, who has shouldered some very heavy burdens without complaint. His work should be somewhat lightened as policies become gradually established and routines organized.

Library Surveys

At present the American Library Association is under contract to survey the libraries of Notre Dame and Montana State Universities. Both projects are full surveys and will result in published volumes. They both require the considerable labor of two surveyors and, consequently, are expensive undertakings. The principal work at Headquarters for both of these falls to the lot of your secretary.

There is apparent use for a type of survey within the normal means of a small institution. I have therefore prepared an outline of purpose, scope and procedure of a survey to cost \$850 plus travel costs of the single surveyor to and from the campus and living costs while there. Mimeographing, if any, would likewise be a small additional cost. Only one surveyor, normally a librarian of national reputation, would be used, and his report would not include the wealth of statistical detail and the minute analysis presented in full dress surveys.

It is hoped that some college presidents

and librarians will be interested in using the facilities of the association in order to assess the effectiveness of their libraries and to plan for the future. A reasonably high standard of performance is assured by dealing with A.C.R.L. Some of our best administered libraries have found surveys extremely valuable in one or another respect. In nearly all cases a survey uncovers some hidden weakness or new potential areas of service. It stimulates knowledge of and interest in the library on the part of the faculty, administration and possibly students and alumni. It often serves as a valuable blueprint for the librarian and acts as a solid foundation in the presentation of library needs to the administration.

While the plan prepared in this office is designed primarily for small institutions, A.C.R.L. is prepared to undertake modified surveys for large libraries.

I will be happy to furnish further details upon request.

Membership

Probably most of our membership are unaware that the A.C.R.L. By-laws provide for contributing and sustaining memberships at \$25 and \$100 respectively. These sums are in addition to regular A.L.A. membership, and the full amounts go directly into the A.C.R.L. treasury.

Relatively few members may feel in a position to support the association to this extent. Still there must be a few score whose purses are not quite empty and whose belief in the association is sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice. A hundred contributing memberships would mean a 15 per cent increase in funds for the year. This money would go a long way toward meeting some contemplated extra expenses, such as providing our journal free to the entire membership. Checks from contributing and sustaining members should be made payable to A.C.R.L. and sent to Treasurer Thomas Shaw at the Library of Congress.

Mention has been made previously of the relatively low percentage of institutional memberships in A.C.R.L. About three quarters of our large university libraries, whose staffs are active in A.C.R.L. affairs, either belong to A.L.A. and make no divisional affiliation, or are not A.L.A. members. Many institutions belonging to our Duplicate Exchange Union are not institutional members of A.C.R.L.

Association revenues would be considerably increased if each head librarian made sure that the A.C.R.L. slip was filled out and mailed in at the same time the A.L.A. institutional membership was paid. No additional charge is involved.

Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary

Brief Minutes of General Interest, A.R.L.

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the World Peace Foundation was circulating a proposal to sell a film copy of all non-classified United Nations documents at a cost of \$333. He said the Microcard Foundation had applied to the United Nations and reported that they may agree to the publication of United Nations documents in microcard form.

Joint Committee on the Reproduction of Bibliographical and Reference Works

The executive secretary reported the setting-up of this joint committee which had been called for by the Cambridge meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in 1949.

The membership was as follows: Alton H. Keller (Library of Congress), chairman; James M. Kingsley, Jr. (Minnesota); Warner G. Rice (Michigan); and Charles W. David (Pennsylvania), ex officio. He reported that the committee had now met and gone to work under Mr. Keller's vigorous leadership, and it was his hope that the work would be pushed forward promptly. All members of A.R.L. will be contacted by letter in the near future for suggestions of works which should be seriously considered for reproduction.—*Charles W. David, Executive Secretary, Association of Research Libraries.*

Personnel¹

ALERT, energetic and friendly are adjectives that come to mind in writing a note about David Jolly, who, after two years as administrative assistant at Northwestern University Library, has been named assistant librarian at that institution.

Born at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1913, Mr. Jolly was educated at New Mexico Military Institute and the George Peabody



David Jolly

College from which he received his B.S. in 1936 and his B.S. in L.S. in 1937. He has done graduate work in English at the University of Missouri and in librarianship at the University of Chicago and Columbia.

Mr. Jolly began his library career at Stephens College, Missouri, where he worked with Dean B. Lamar Johnson (who was at that time writing *Vitalizing a College Library*), first as library intern, 1937-38, and then as librarian of the general library, 1939-

¹The Editor is grateful to Mrs. Katherine W. Sewny, editorial assistant in the School of Library Service, Columbia University, for help in preparing this section.

40. From Stephens he went to the University of New Hampshire where he stayed until 1942, holding successively the posts of acting librarian and librarian. When Professor Malcolm S. MacLean, who knew Jolly from his Stephens days, became president of Hampton Institute, he invited Mr. Jolly to go there as librarian.

During the war Mr. Jolly served as a combat infantryman, fighting as a rifleman and light machine gunner in France and Germany, later becoming regimental correspondent in charge of public relations.

Although at Northwestern, to which he came in the summer of 1948, Mr. Jolly has been concerned primarily with matters of personnel, equipment and supplies, there is hardly any aspect of librarianship with which he has not been in touch. Because of this very versatility, it is difficult to point out Mr. Jolly's special forte. It would seem that he could have become a specialist, and a good one, in any area of librarianship he cared to choose. This is precisely why he is a good administrator. He can quickly orient himself to, and sympathetically appraise, any individual library problem and knows also how to evaluate that problem in relation to other problems within the framework of an entire library. Lest his ability as an administrator lead anyone to disqualify him as a bookman, let it be said that this framework definitely includes or rather is based upon, knowledge of books and awareness of their values. Mr. Jolly can hold his own as a selector of books in a surprising number of fields.

A man of wide interests, Mr. Jolly appreciates with equal gusto Robert Burns' poems and a good baseball game. The versatility that is his has been pointedly expressed in this sentence taken from a Columbia Library School report: "He knows a great deal about many things, from boxing to higher education."—*Jens Nyholm*.

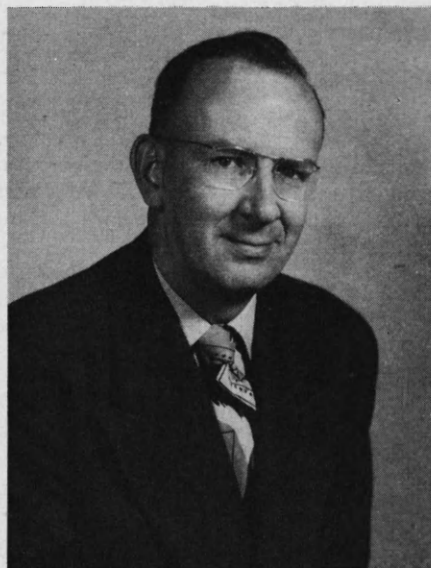
GRANT D. HANSON was appointed assistant director of the Iowa State College Library effective September 1. Mr. Hanson received his B.S. in L.S. from the

University of Illinois in 1942 and his A.M.L.S. from the University of Michigan in 1945. For the last five years he has been librarian at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., where a new half-million-dollar library building was completed in 1948. Previous to 1945, he was at Augustana College Library, Rock Island, Ill.

THE Louisiana State University Library announces the appointment of Elliott Hardaway as chief of technical processes.

Mr. Hardaway received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from Vanderbilt University and his B.S. and M.S. degrees in library science from the University of Illinois.

From 1936 to 1937, Mr. Hardaway served as teacher and assistant librarian of the East Nashville High School, Nashville, Tenn. In September 1937 he was appointed assistant of the Loan Department at the University of Illinois Library and later became an assistant in the Catalog Department. In the fall of 1941, Mr. Hardaway was appointed head of the Catalog Department of the East Carolina State Teachers College Library, Greenville, N.C. From 1942 to 1944 he served as specialist in physical science in the Subject Heading Department of the Library of Congress. Thereafter, he became librar-



Grant D. Hanson

ian of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, N.D.

Since 1947 Mr. Hardaway has served as librarian for the Far East Command, General Headquarters, Department of the Army, in Tokyo, Japan.

Appointments

Mary K. Dempsey has been named director of libraries and executive secretary of a newly organized university library board to coordinate the several libraries of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

James Pirie left the Lamont Library at Harvard to become director of libraries at Youngstown College, Youngstown, Ohio.

Robert M. Agard accepted appointment as librarian of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. He was formerly librarian of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

David J. West is head librarian at Oshkosh (Wis.) State Teachers College.

Dr. Edith P. Stickney has been appointed librarian of Midland College, Fremont, Neb.

Lucile Lukens has accepted the position of librarian at Sterling College, Sterling, Kan.

Father Boniface E. Moll, O.S.B., librarian of St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan.,

who was recalled in 1949 by the Army for active duty, has been transferred from his post as librarian at the Chaplain School Library, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and has been reassigned to duty as a chaplain to be stationed somewhere in Germany.

Katharine E. Dutrow has been appointed librarian of Hood College, Frederick, Md.

Dr. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Board of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation in New York City.

Julius J. Marke has been made law librarian of the New York University School of Law Library after having served recently as acting law librarian.

Elizabeth G. Chamberlin has been appointed medical librarian, University of Vermont.

Fleming Bennett, who has been completing

his work for the doctorate at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, was appointed head of the Acquisitions Department, Columbia University Libraries, Oct. 1, 1950.

Ben C. Driver, librarian of the Physics Library, Columbia University, has been appointed librarian of the Chemistry Library as well.

Mary J. Scanlon became librarian of the Burgess Library, Columbia University, on September 11, succeeding Joseph Borome.

Alton P. Juhlin, head reference librarian at Oklahoma A. & M. College since 1946, became assistant professor of library science at the University of Missouri on Sept. 1, 1950.

Dr. Hu Shi, Chinese Ambassador to the United States from 1938-1942, has been appointed to the Princeton University faculty, with the rank of professor. He has been designated fellow of the university library and curator of the Gest Oriental Library.

Dr. Robert D. Leigh has been appointed visiting professor of library service at the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Dr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, will make an exhaustive study on Nazi use of art and artists as political tools. He will also give a course at the New School for Social Research on the relationship of art and political authority.

Francis H. Henshaw, Texas State Librarian, 1946-1950, assumed the position of assistant chief, Card Division, Library of Congress, Sept. 1, 1950.

Donald E. Strout has been made director of the School of Librarianship of the University of Denver. He continues as director of the University Libraries.

Elizabeth N. Ives became head cataloger in Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn., on September 1.

Paul J. Neumann was appointed University Heights librarian of New York University.

A. Rachel Minick is now head cataloger of the New York Historical Society Library.

Marian W. Hagerman is documents librarian at Oregon State Library, Salem.

Wrayton E. Gardner has been appointed assistant director, Western Reserve Univer-

sity Libraries, Cleveland.

Lela Hazzard has become head of technical processes at the Colorado A. & M. College Library, succeeding Zelia M. Rank.

Charles D. Hickey is now order librarian at Montana State University Library, Missoula.

Nathan Van Patten, professor of bibliography, Stanford University, has been named honorary consultant in Canadiana at the Library of Congress and member of an advisory committee for the publication, *Who's Who in Colored America*.

Ruth Isaacs has been named librarian of the British Information Services, New York City.

William T. O'Rourke, assistant librarian at the Buffalo Public Library, became librarian in November, succeeding Alexander Galt, who has retired.

Roscoe M. Pierson became acting librarian of the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.

John Darling is now reference assistant in the Lewis and Clark College Library, Portland, Ore.

Scott Adams, formerly assistant to the director of the Army Medical Library, is now librarian of the National Institutes of Health.

Commander Eric S. Purdon, U.S.N.R. prior to World War II an editor at Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., New York publishers, has been assigned as chief of the Magazine and Book Branch, Office of Public Information, in the office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C.

Joseph Thom became chief of the Reference Department of Washington University, St. Louis, on September 1.

Mary R. Dundon is now librarian, Fine Arts Library, Washington University, St. Louis.

Beverly S. S. Caverhill, formerly assistant librarian at the University of Redlands, is now librarian, Los Angeles State College.

Lillian Maxfield, for the past four years librarian at Sullins College, Bristol, Va., is cataloger in the Harwood Library, Drury College, Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. Brunette P. Hilpert and Mrs. Catherine Wallace are now on the staff of the Washington University Library as members of the Catalog Department and Reference Department, respectively.

The following appointments have been made at Ohio State University Library: Russell S. Dozer, circulation librarian and assistant professor of library administration; Rolland E. Stevens, acquisition librarian and assistant professor of library administration; James E. Skipper, assistant acquisition li-

brarian; Lois Di Santo and Marian Estep, bibliographers in the Acquisition Department; Ross S. Johnson, cataloger; and Catherine M. DeLay, circulation assistant.

Elizabeth N. Ives, formerly assistant librarian at Elmira College, is now catalog librarian at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Retirements

George F. Strong, associate director of the Western Reserve University Libraries since 1935 and connected with those libraries since 1910, retired in July with the rank of emeritus.

Charles H. Compton, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, retired in October.

Ethel M. Fair retired as director of the New Jersey College Library School. Alice

G. Higgins will be acting director for the present year.

Zelia M. Rank, for many years head of the technical processes at Colorado A. & M. College Library, retired on July 1. Miss Rank was active in the state's library association and taught in the summer library school of the college.

Necrology

Dr. Spencer S. Stanford, librarian of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Associated Universities, Upton, L.I., N.Y., died on Aug. 11, 1950.

Miriam Rankin Apple, librarian of the Joseph Henry Apple Library, Hood College, Frederick, Md., died suddenly on July 14, 1950. Miss Apple was librarian at Hood from 1914 until the time of her death.

Lillian Elizabeth Eross, A.C.R.L. member and a cataloger in the Foreign Languages Department, Detroit Public Library, was killed in an automobile accident Sept. 8, 1950.

Rho Brooks Slawson, for the past 10 years executive assistant in charge of personnel at the Brooklyn Public Library, died suddenly on Oct. 6, 1950, after a fall.

Rev. John W. Dunn, C.M., former director of libraries of St. John's University, Brooklyn, and an authority on Catholic school and college libraries, died in June at Brooklyn Hospital at the age of 54. In

1940 he was named first chairman of the Library Commission of the National Catholic Educational Association's College and University Department.

William Leibowitz, first librarian of Brandeis University, died of a heart ailment October 18, at the age of 47. A native of New York City, Mr. Leibowitz went to Brandeis soon after the university opened in 1948. His industry in setting up the plans for the future growth of the Brandeis Library and his understanding of administrative problems allowed him to work effectively for the expansion of the university, whose library contained 3000 volumes two years ago and which today contains more than 40,000 volumes. Mr. Leibowitz was a graduate of New York University and attended the School of Library Service, Columbia University. He held administrative posts at the Washington Square Library of New York University before taking leave to enter the armed forces.

Staff Change

Byron C. Hopkins, who has been a member of the editorial staff of *College and Research Libraries*, in charge of Personnel, since 1946, has resigned. He is succeeded by Dr. Lawrence S. Thompson, librarian of

the University of Kentucky, who for the last three years has been collecting news concerning personnel in foreign libraries. Librarians should send news of appointments to Dr. Thompson at Lexington, Ky.

News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections of Duke and Northwestern Universities have both passed the one-million-volume mark. Each of these libraries has witnessed a phenomenal development of its collections during the past 30 years. In 1920 Northwestern University Library contained 192,365 volumes. In 1925 Duke's holdings totaled 25,000 volumes, and the library required a staff of seven. Today, 80 staff members serve the one-million-volume collection.

The Old Dominion Foundation, established by Paul Mellon, has given Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. \$650,000 to preserve the priceless collections of the Watkinson Library. College trustees will provide an additional \$400,000 from other gifts to construct a new library building designed to house the combined Trinity and Watkinson collections. Rich in book treasures, the Watkinson Library was established in 1857 by David Watkinson, who had been one of the founders of Trinity in 1823.

A report of the Boswell manuscripts acquired by Yale in July 1949 appeared in an earlier issue of this column. In September, Yale announced that a new large collection of Boswell manuscripts had been acquired. As in the prior acquisition, the purchase of the papers from Lt. Col. Ralph H. Isham, who secured them from Boswell's family, was made possible by a gift to Yale from the Old Dominion Foundation. The new manuscripts were discovered in Malahide Castle, near Dublin, Ireland. Experts who have inspected this latest addition to the collection say that it includes material at least as important as any of the previously discovered Boswell papers. Nearly 200 additional letters to Boswell by many eminent contemporaries are included in the new collection. There are letters from David Hume and Voltaire, and many letters from his intimate friends and confidants, William Johnson Temple and James Johnston. There are letters from Boswell to Rousseau and his mistress, Thérèse de Levasseur, Voltaire, John Wilkes, Adam Smith and other notables. Like the manuscripts previously ac-

quired by Yale, the present collection will be edited by scholars under the direction of a committee headed by Professor Frederick A. Pottle and will be published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company.

The Library of Congress has received a gift fund from the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States. The money is to be used to pay the salary and expenses of a trained historian and bibliographer to work with the National Council in undertaking historical and bibliographical research on the subject of historic American buildings. Mrs. Helen Bullock, of the Manuscripts Division of the library, has been appointed to do this work.

Publications The United Nations record and its efforts in preventing general warfare are described in *The United Nations, Its Record and Prospects*, a pamphlet published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It contains a review of the brief, eventful history of the organization and gives special attention to the role of the smaller countries in the United Nations. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained for 20¢ from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th St., New York, N.Y.

The Library of Congress is offering the *Public Affairs Abstracts* for sale for the first time. These *Abstracts*, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, are intended primarily for Congressional use. They summarize the contents of the most significant publications dealing with problems of concern to Congress, and are useful in directing attention to important books and articles on public affairs. They are issued in sets, each dealing with one general topic. In addition to those already available, future sets are planned on "The South as an Economic Region," "Industrial Mobilization," "Economic Stabilization," "Finance and Taxation," "Water Resources" and "Refugees." Those interested in subscribing may send a check or money order to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.,

made payable to the Librarian of Congress. The subscription price for one year is \$5.75 and the price of a single issue is 30¢.

The Library of Congress continues its helpful services to libraries by making available the first 10 numbers in the series of publications entitled *Library of Congress Departmental & Divisional Manuals*. Mr. Milton M. Plumb, Jr., information officer, has indicated in a letter that the manuals, in their present form, are intended primarily for staff use. The manual for the Stack and Reader Division, No. 1 in the series, was issued in 1946; the others are all publications of 1950. No. 2 is a manual of the "Copyright Cataloging Division"; No. 3 "Subject Cataloging Division"; No. 4, "Catalog Maintenance Division"; No. 5, "Binding Division"; No. 6, "Exchange and Gift Division"; No. 7, "Copyright Office"; No. 8, "Descriptive Cataloging Division"; No. 9, "Serials Division"; and No. 10, "Legislative Reference Service." The manuals may be purchased from the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. at the following prices per copy: No. 1, to be available shortly in revised form; No. 2, 40¢; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, 25¢ each; No. 7, 30¢; No. 8, 60¢; and No. 10, 50¢.

The University of Kentucky Library has issued a pocket-size *Library Guide* which provides information on the use of the library and describes facilities and services.

The Army Medical Library has released *Current List of Medical Literature* (vol. 19, July 1950, Items 1-2992) in a revised format. The publication appears monthly and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. The price is \$9.00 per year; \$11.50, foreign.

The United Nations Department of Public Relations, Lake Success, N.Y., has issued *United Nations Publications, 1949* (48p., 1950). This catalog lists the titles and prices of U.N. publications issued during 1949. The Columbia University Press is the sales agent for U.N. publications in the United States.

John L. Balderston, Jr., and Gordon W. Hewes are authors of *Atomic Attack—A Manual for Survival*, published under the auspices of Council on Atomic Implications, Inc., Box 296, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7, Calif. (55p., \$1.00).

Part 1 of the manual is concerned with "What to Do," and Part 2 with "Reasons Why."

The August 1950 issue of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* contains a symposium on "New Techniques in Chemical Literature." Papers include "Conventional and Mechanized Search Methods," by S. W. Cochran and J. W. Perry; "Punched Card Code for General Organic Research," by K. N. Campbell and B. K. Campbell; "Microfilm Selection Equipment in Information Work," by H. T. Engstrom; "High-Speed Electronic Computing Devices," by Jay W. Forrester; "Microcards, A New Form of Publication," by Fremont Rider; "Microcards and Microfilm for a Central Reference File," by J. W. Kuipers; and "Problems in the Use of Microfilms, Microprint and Microcards in Research Libraries," by Maurice F. Tauber.

Documentation, by S. C. Bradford, originally published in London by Lockwood, has been issued by the Public Affairs Press, 2153 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D.C. Price, \$3.00.

Harold E. Davis is the author of *Social Science Trends in Latin America*, issued in cooperation with the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association. (Washington, D.C., American University Press, 136p., \$2.50.)

Washington University Library has issued the first number of a new series, Library Studies. This is *A Union List of Serials*, edited by Harold Ostvold. (St. Louis, Washington University Library, 1950, 323 p.) The titles listed include the holdings of Washington University Libraries, the Henry Shaw Botanical Garden Library and the Library of the Monsanto Chemical Co.

The Clemson College Library has issued a new *Handbook* (30p., July 1950) which should help in assisting new students and faculty members to learn about the facilities of the library.

Elizabeth Margaret Kerr is the compiler of *Bibliography of the Sequence Novel* (University of Minnesota Press, 1950, 126p.). Librarians will find this useful bibliography arranged primarily by language: British and American, Romance Languages, Teutonic Languages, and Slavic and Ugric Languages. Subarrangements are provided in the Ro-

mance, Teutonic and Slavic and Ugric groups.

Mary Eleanor Streeter, with the aid of a group of assistants, has compiled *Periodicals and Other Serial Publications Currently Received by All Libraries of Western Reserve University, Case Institute of Technology, Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland Institute of Art, Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center and by the Cleveland Medical Library.* (Cleveland, Western Reserve University Library, 1950, 78p.) Titles and locations are included.

The Brooklyn College has issued *The Teacher in Fiction: A Brief Bibliography*, compiled by Antoinette Ciolli. Forty-three annotated titles are included in this list, copies of which may be obtained by writing to the Reference Division, Brooklyn College Library, Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

The Library Association (Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1) has issued *The Subject Index to Periodicals, 1948* (555p. £5.5s). This work indexes the leading English periodicals of a general nature, as well as many society publications.

The Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc., 44 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N.Y., has prepared a selected list of published materials on Japanese-Americans and their post-war problems.

This list is available upon request from libraries, students and other persons who are interested in the situation which has been created by the wartime evacuation of the 110,000 Japanese-Americans from their West Coast homes and their eventual resettlement.

To interest students and faculty in a Greater Seattle and the Seattle Centennial which will be celebrated this year, the University of Washington Library has issued a selected reading list prepared by J. Ronald Todd, curator of the Pacific Northwest Collection. The books included give the full sweep of Seattle's history, political, social and economic, from pioneer days to the present.

Florence M. Craig, special bibliographer, Stanford University Libraries, is at work on a bibliography and index of Festschriften in the Stanford Libraries. Miss Craig is interested in receiving suggestions and advice from other

librarians and bibliographers concerning projects of this nature. Miss Craig pointed out, in a letter to *College and Research Libraries*, that Festschriften have always presented problems to librarians. The increasing costs and the physical growth of card catalogs have generally discouraged attempts to analyze the contents or provide added entries for contributors to Festschriften. Miss Craig is particularly interested in finding answers to the following questions: (1) Should the approach to the project be from the subject angle and the final work be issued in sections by subject? (2) Should a beginning be made by exhausting one subject field? (3) Should work proceed in all subject fields simultaneously?

The Exposition Press of New York is planning a new textbook program aimed at publishing important small-audience texts. Textbook manuscripts of all kinds, including experimental works and those by previously unpublished authors, will be given special consideration. Complete details about the new textbook program, which is under the direction of Ruth Leslie Mann, are discussed in a revised edition of a 32-page illustrated booklet entitled, *We Can Publish Your Book*. A free copy may be obtained by writing Miss Mann at the Exposition Press, 286 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

Among the articles in the *Harvard Library Bulletin*, autumn 1950, are "Problems of Acquisition Policy in a University Library," by Keyes D. Metcalf; "The Cataloguing of Manuscripts in the Houghton Library," by William H. Bond; and "The Classical Libraries at Harvard," by Herbert Bloch.

Nelly Festini Illich has prepared a *Clasificación para el Material Bibliográfico Especializado en Educación* (Lima, Peru, 1950, 232p.). Mrs. Festini Illich is associated with the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1925-1950 has been issued by the University (Jerusalem, 1950, 207p.). This is an illustrated volume intended to provide a general impression of the development of the university during its 25 years of existence.

Seven Plays of the Modern Theater, by Vincent Wall and James Patton McCormick, is a collection of representative plays suitable for introduction-to-literature courses and

freshman English courses (American Book Co., 541p., \$2.75). Ibsen, Maugham, Chekhov, O'Neill, Anderson and Williams are the dramatists represented.

Scientific Research: Its Administration and Organization, edited by George P. Bush and Lowell H. Hattery, has been published by the American University Press, Washington 8, D.C. (190p., \$3.25). This volume is adapted from the proceedings of the First Institute on Administration of Scientific Research and Development presented at Washington, D.C., by The American University with the cooperation of the National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Among the general topics discussed in the papers are research organization, administrative process, research personnel and aids to research. Ralph R. Shaw, librarian of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, prepared the paper on "Internal Informational Aids to Research."

Manuscripts and Printed Documents of the Archivio Cavagna Sangiulianai in the University of Illinois Library, compiled by Meta Marie Sexton, of the cataloging staff of the University Library, has been issued as Publication No. 1 of the Adah Patton Memorial Fund (Urbana, University of Illinois Library, 1950; xvi, 535; vi, 95p., \$5.00). The manuscripts relate chiefly to Italian cities, towns, institutions, societies, and families. The dates run from 1116 to the first decade of the present century. The two sections of the volume are "Carte storico-diplomatiche" and "Codici e manoscritti."

Among recent publications of the Library of Congress are: *Guide to Soviet Bibliographies* compiled by John T. Dorosh (Card Division, \$1.05); *National Health Insurance*, by Helen E. Livingston (Public Affairs Bulletin, No. 85, Card Division, 50¢); and *Selective Checklist of Prints and Photographs . . . Lots 2895-3442* (Publications Section, free).

The June 1950 issue of *Library Notes*, issued by the Friends of Duke University Library, is the "Newman Ivey White Memorial Issue."

A. Korevaar and C. de Goede de Koning are the authors of *Titelbeschrijving aan de Bibliotheek der Technische Hogeschool te Delft* (98p.), and F. Voogd is the author of

De Trefwoordencatalogus van de Bibliotheek der Technische Hogeschool te Delft (93p.).

Donald Coney, librarian of the University of California, has issued a set of "Organization Charts, General Library, University of California, Berkeley, June 1, 1950." Mr. Coney has indicated that there is limited supply of these charts for distribution.

The first two volumes of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, covering the periods 1760-1776 and 1777 to June, 1779, have been issued by the Princeton University Press (679p., 664p, \$10.00 each volume). "The purpose of this work is to present the writings and recorded actions of Thomas Jefferson as accurately and as completely as possible." The project, under the editorship of Julian P. Boyd, librarian of Princeton University, has had a subvention of \$200,000 from the *New York Times*. Douglas Southall Freeman is chairman of a distinguished Advisory Committee, which also has among its members Randolph G. Adams, of the Clements Library, and Lawrence C. Wroth, of the John Carter Brown Library. It is planned to have about 40 volumes to form a chronological series of the correspondence and most of the public papers. These will be followed by approximately 10 volumes of special writings on particular subjects such as law, farm and garden, wine and cookery, and architecture. A comprehensive two-volume index will also be prepared. Research libraries and many college libraries will want sets of this great work.

The first copy of the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* was presented to President Truman on May 17, 1950. In his speech of acceptance the President stated that he hoped this edition of Jefferson's writings would inspire educational institutions and other interested groups to plan the publication of the works of other great national figures. He requested the National Historical Publications Commission to investigate the matter and report to him. The commission has undertaken a survey of papers that would be appropriate for inclusion in such a publication program. The papers of all those who have made outstanding contributions to the American way of life—industrialists, labor leaders, lawyers, inventors, educators and those prominent in the arts and sciences as well as leaders in the political and military

fields—will be considered for inclusion in the publication program.

Back files of the Vatican and Roman daily newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, from 1849-1940, are being transferred to microfilm and copies will be available in the United States through the cooperation of the Catholic University of America Library, St. Mary of the Lake Seminary at Mundelein, Ill., and the University of Minnesota Library. This project, initiated by the Catholic University of America Library early in 1949, is now reaching completion.

Man the Maker, A History of Technology and Engineering, by R. J. Forbes, is a compact history of man's scientific progress written for the general reader. It is Volume 14 in "The Life of Science Library," a series issued by Henry Schuman, New York, and contains both a bibliography and an index. (355p., \$4.00).

One of the greatest documentation and microfilm publication projects dealing with the historical resources of each of the United States ever undertaken, has been completed as a joint undertaking by the Library of Congress and the University of North Carolina, it was announced today at the library. The project, launched in 1941 but suspended for most of the war years, has succeeded in locating, microfilming and organizing the earlier legislative, judicial and executive records of the 48 states and their various territorial and colonial predecessors.

The product, which involved over 60,000 miles of travel in its acquisition, is on 1700 reels of microfilm, of approximately 100' each in length. The film reproduces some 2,500,000 pages, the equivalent of a series of more than 8300 books of 300 pages each. The film, if unrolled, would stretch over 30 miles; yet it can be stored in less than 26 cubic feet of space.

An 800-page guide to the contents of the microfilm reels has also been published by the library and is available for purchase at \$5.00 a copy. Positive copies of any reel of the film may be obtained from the library's Photoduplication Service at \$15.00 per 100' reel, or \$22,400 for the entire collection.

Entitled *A Guide to the Microfilm Collec-*

tion of Early State Records, this film record is described by Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, as "a milestone in the democratic process of making the materials, recording the workings of a democratic society, available to all who would learn how we came to be what we are as a people."

Miscellany In July, the Library of Congress extended its interlibrary loan service on a trial basis to include positive copies of microfilm in those cases where the library possesses the negative and where the original material is believed not to be available on interlibrary loan from an institution in continental United States. The rules governing the library's loan of microfilms are the same as those for interlibrary loan in general, with the following conditions:

a. Only positive microfilms will be lent, and only those positives of which the library possesses the negatives under conditions of acquisition which do not prevent such lending. (Where the library possesses the negative but no positive, the library will prepare a positive copy for loan if, in its opinion, circumstances warrant.)

b. A requesting library will be required to include in the first application for a loan of microfilm a statement describing its equipment for the use of microfilm and the training and experience of its staff in the handling of film and the use of such equipment.

c. The period of loan will ordinarily be one month from the date of shipment of the microfilm to the borrowing library. Loans for longer periods may be made in special cases. Material is subject to recall at any time in the discretion of the Library of Congress.

d. The minimum unit of loan will be one reel. Users of very small quantities, such as a few feet of film, will be expected to purchase a copy of the film instead of borrowing it.

e. Because of restrictions which apply to many items in the library's microfilm collection, reproductions of material lent from it may not be made without the written permission of the Library of Congress.