

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

THE TWO-THOUSAND-VOLUME LIBRARY of Laurence M. Huey, curator of birds and mammals at the San Diego Society of Natural History since 1923, has been acquired by the University of California, San Diego.

AN ESTIMATED sixteen hundred papers of the Hon. George Gray (1840-1925) of Delaware have been added to the manuscript collections of the University of Delaware library. Judge Gray was a senator, jurist, diplomat, and leader in industrial and international arbitration.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY has received the personal papers and bibliographical correspondence of the late Charles Evans. The collection is a gift of Evans' three surviving children: Mrs. Gertrude Evans Jones; Eliot H. Evans, an attorney; and "Chick" Evans, founder of the national Evans Scholars program, all of Chicago. Included in the papers is the master set of Charles Evans' twelve-volume *American Bibliography, a Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States from the Genesis of Printing in 1639 Down to and Including the Year 1820*. Although Evans never completed this work, he did record the early record of this country's printing to 1799. Subsequent work by Clifford K. Shipton has completed the bibliography through the year 1800, and additional compilation by other scholars is still under way.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, Carbondale, has purchased a book and manuscript collection of English and American expatriate writers of the 1920's and 30's, from New York collector Philip Kaplan. Some three hundred authors are represented by books, little magazines, letters, photographs, and manuscripts. Many of the volumes were the personal copies of the authors or presentation copies. The collection includes some eleven hundred letters; in addition there are approximately seventy-five manuscripts, from one-page poems to full-length novels, and five diaries.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (New York) LIBRARY recently acquired a distinguished Leonardo da Vinci collection containing over six hundred volumes of primary and secondary materials. The collection was presented to the library by Anthony J. Guzzetta. About one-half of the collection, now installed in the arts library, was presented this year; the remainder has been placed on loan for use in research.

BUILDINGS

CONSTRUCTION started in June at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., on a new two-million-dollar library. The two-and-one-half story building will have a total floor area of approximately 60,000 square feet. Exterior will be of gray cast brick and limestone. The stacks will accommodate three hundred thousand volumes, and areas for reading and study, including some one hundred individual study tables, will provide for about four hundred fifty students, close to one-third of the Lafayette student body.

ROANOKE COLLEGE LIBRARY, Salem, Va., began the fall semester in its new red colonial brick structure. Three floors—one below ground—enclose 29,932 square feet of space. The building will accommodate one hundred thousand books now and can house thirty thousand additional volumes in an expansion area.

There is at present a collection of forty-eight thousand volumes. Seating capacity will be available for 267 persons, exclusive of the lounge areas, more than one-third of the college's present enrollment. The new library will be dedicated October 26.

MISCELLANY

A BEQUEST from Margaret L. Potter, a Stanford (Calif.) Medical School librarian for forty years, will be used to endow The Margaret L. Potter Fund; income from \$135,837 will go to Lane library at Stanford. Under the terms of the special five-year grant of the Ford Foundation to Stanford in 1960, Miss Potter's bequest also will bring to the university an additional \$45,279—the foun-

dation providing one dollar for each three dollars given to the university during the life of the grant.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY, San Diego, has reported on its computer program recording some seven hundred periodicals in the library's holdings, converted this past year in an experimental project. A limited number of copies of the report are available. The library plans to extend the program, adding some two thousand additional serial titles, and bindery production.

A COUNCIL OF LIBRARY RESOURCES GRANT in the amount of \$34,200 will help to develop and publish a shelf-classification schedule for Anglo-American law books. It will be used by the Library of Congress to develop a projected classification scheme that can be applied to new law books and made available to other libraries on LC

printed catalog cards. The library expects to complete the project in mid-1964.

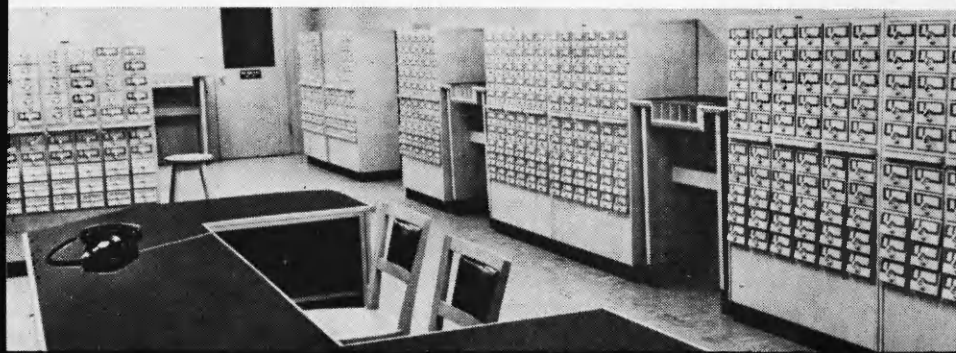
THE MARYLAND CHAPTER of ALA's Reference Services Division announces the publication in the fall of 1962 of the *Union List of Serials in Maryland*. The list (closing date September 1, 1960) has the holdings of 120 libraries, about 90 per cent of the state's holdings; almost every scientific library is represented. Strong coverage in the areas of science, law, medicine, art, theology, and history is represented in the collections.

A ONE-YEAR National Science Foundation grant of \$12,600 will finance an analysis of mathematical writings in the eleven million manuscript pages preserved in the Vatican microfilm collection at the St. Louis University's Pius XII Memorial library. More than one thousand works concerning mathematics have already been discovered in the collection.

STANDARD LIBRARY FURNITURE

Accepted as the standard for durability and beauty in libraries throughout the country. Interesting and informative brochures on library furniture are available on request.

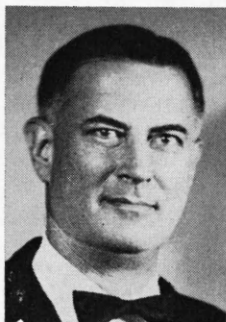
Illustrated: Our installation in the Donnell Library Center, New York Public Library.



STANDARD WOOD PRODUCTS CORP.
LIBRARY DIVISION 10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Personnel

CHARLES F. GOSNELL, after seventeen years as state librarian of New York, left Albany this fall to assume his new duties as director



Dr. Gosnell

of libraries at New York University. Librarians, trustees and other friends of libraries in New York were constantly reminded of Dr. Gosnell's deep concern for the welfare of New York libraries and depended not only upon his able leadership but also his astute advice in expanding library service from Long Island to Buffalo. His development of the resources of the pioneer state library led to Dr. Gosnell's appointment as assistant commissioner of education in 1949. Under his direction the New York State Library greatly enhanced its reputation as a major research library, a distinguished cultural center, and a dynamic library service to citizens throughout the state.

Following a year's study at the Centro de Estudios Históricos in Madrid, Dr. Gosnell pursued a special interest in the library problems of Spanish-speaking countries in the western hemisphere. Independent studies and assignments related to UNESCO programs in Latin America have given Dr. Gosnell an intimate knowledge of professional library developments and a wide acquaintanceship among librarians in the South American countries.

Dr. Gosnell brings to New York University rich and varied professional experience and scholarly association. In a very real sense he is the "prodigal son" returning home to university librarianship and to the university where he studied for his doctoral degree. Prior to his appointment as librarian of the New York State Library, Dr. Gosnell

was an assistant in the University of Rochester library for three years and was librarian of Queens College for seven years. Dr. Gosnell's scholarship, professional leadership, and imagination will be assets in achieving New York University's bold new library objectives.—Wayne S. Yenawine.

STEPHEN W. FORD became librarian of the newly-established Grand Valley State College in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on July 1,



Mr. Ford

leaving the University of Michigan library in which he served with distinction as head of the order department for the last eight years.

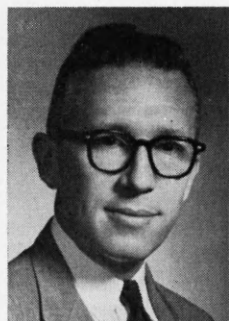
After graduating from Wayne State University, Mr. Ford obtained his AMLS degree from Michigan in 1949. Prior to his joining the University of Michigan library staff in 1954, he was assistant librarian at Lawrence College from 1949 to 1953, and chief of the serials division at Southern Illinois University in 1953-54.

Illustrative of his interest in his profession, of his energy, and of the respect of his colleagues, is the record of his varied activities. He was editor of the *Illinois Library Association Record* in 1953-54. More recently, he has been active in the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA, serving as secretary of the acquisitions section and chairman of the serials section in addition to the several committee assignments which have been his. He was chosen by the Library Technology Project to direct the project to establish performance standards for library binding, in which capacity he visited li-

braries from coast to coast in 1960-61. Perhaps most noteworthy of all, this June he returned from a ten-months' stay in Baghdad where he had been sent by the Ford Foundation as a consultant in library development to the University of Baghdad.

Grand Valley College could not have done better than to entrust to him the difficult responsibility of creating a library where none has existed before.—*Warren S. Owens.*

FRANK C. SHIRK on June 29 was named librarian of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg. Mr. Shirk began his career in



Mr. Shirk

the periodicals department at Rutgers University where he had received his B.A. degree in English. His B.S. and L.S. degree was granted by Drexel in 1940, and very shortly after that he went to work in the Rutgers library.

From March, 1941, until the end of World War II in October 1945, Mr.

Shirk saw military service beginning in the Post Library at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and extending to the far reaches of the Pacific. From 1946 until 1948 he was head of the documents department of Rutgers University library, resigning to become documents librarian in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute library.

In 1950, Mr. Shirk became head of the engineering library at V.P.I., and in 1954 he became associate librarian of the Institute library. He was appointed acting library director in September of 1961 on the occasion of the death of Mr. Seymour Robb.

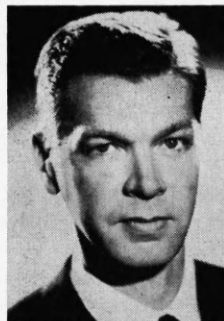
He is married to the former Mildred B. Rockwell of Norfolk, Virginia. Mrs. Shirk is also a librarian. They have two children and live in suburban Blacksburg.

Mr. Shirk was editor of *The Virginia Engineer* from 1952 to 1959. He reviews books for the *Richmond News-Leader*, and has been long-time college and university correspondent for *The Virginia Librarian*.

He has been a president of the Blacksburg district (Virginia) Community Federation,

and has served as president of the V.P.I. Chapter of the American Association of University Professors—*N. Harvey Deal.*

The appointment of LAWRENCE W. TOWNER as librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago has been heralded by his friends and



Dr. Towner

colleagues throughout the United States. Dr. Towner, whose M.A. and Ph.D. degrees were awarded by Northwestern University, served with the Army Air Corps during World War II, and as instructor (later assistant professor) of history at M.I.T. from 1950 to 1955.

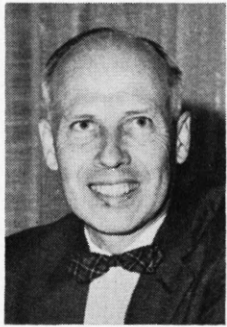
He came to the college of William and Mary as associate professor of history and editor of the *William and Mary Quarterly* in September 1955.

Dr. Towner embodies all the virtues of the young scholar-administrator. As director of graduate study of the College of William and Mary he initiated, in 1958, the Apprenticeship Program in Historical Administration; he was acting director of the Institute of Early American History and Cultures at two intervals; and, during 1958-59, was acting director of the Institute on Historical and Archival Manager of Radcliffe College. He was a Hearst Foundation Fellow while at Northwestern and has since received fellowship grants from the Social Science Research Council, Harvard University and the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. Towner's research forte is in early American social history. His study of indentured servitude in colonial Massachusetts will be published by Harvard University Press. Between time-consuming administrative, teaching, and editorial responsibilities he has found time to publish a number of solid contributions in a variety of historical journals, and is currently editing, in collaboration with Philip L. Barbour, the first American edition of the works of Captain John Smith.

That he will be sorely missed at the College of William and Mary is obvious.—*James A. Servies.*

WARREN F. TRACY became librarian and chairman of the department of library science at the University of Southern Mississippi,



Dr. Tracy

in Hattiesburg, Mississippi in July 1962. A native of Richmond, Indiana, he received his A. B. degree from Earlham College in 1938 and his B.S. in L.S. from Western Reserve University in 1940. In 1953 he received his M.A. from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, and his Ph.D. from the same institution in 1958.

During his professional career he has served as assistant librarian at Knox College, as assistant librarian at Northwestern State College of Louisiana, and as librarian at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. During the eight years of his administration (1954-1962), the Coe College library has seen the expansion of its budget from less than \$20,000 to \$55,000, the installation of a new stack deck and of new lighting throughout the library, and a reorganization of library materials with the addition of a curriculum collection, a browsing collection, microcards, microfilm, and a photocopying service.

I have known Warren Tracy during his residence in Iowa as a most active participant in library affairs both with ALA, and in the Iowa Library Association, where he has served on the ALA membership committee and in 1958 as chairman of the college section.—*Henry Alden.*

JOSEPH H. REASON, director of libraries at Howard University, Washington, D. C., assumed the position of interim executive secretary of ACRL in August. Dr. Reason had been for the past year library adviser to the Social Sciences library at Rangoon University under the Ford Foundation-ALA Burmese project administered by ACRL. His appointment at ALA headquarters is for the unexpired portion of his two-year leave of absence from Howard, the project having been prematurely terminated by the government of Burma.

Dr. Reason received bachelor's degrees from Dillard and Howard; he earned his master's at Pennsylvania, and did library science work at Columbia. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Catholic University of America in 1958. From 1936-38 he was chief librarian at Agricultural and Mechanical University, and was reference librarian at Howard from 1938-46, when he became librarian. He was appointed director of libraries at Howard in 1957.

I have known Joe Reason for only five years. During that period he has impressed me by his ability to analyze personalities and help place individuals on his staff so that their personalities are most effective. His keen sense of the growing needs of the library profession has made him a guiding light to many younger administrators. His appointment may inspire many young men who are leaning toward librarianship as a career to fall in with a concerted splash.—*William W. Bennett.*

SIDNEY FORMAN, librarian of the United States Military Academy at West Point, was appointed librarian of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, on July 1.



Dr. Forman

Dr. Forman will also serve as professor of education.

A native of Brooklyn, Dr. Forman received the bachelor of science degree at City College, and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in history at Columbia. He holds a master's degree in library science,

awarded with honors, from Columbia.

Dr. Forman has been head of the United States Military Academy library systems, including its archives, since 1958. He had been associated with the military academy library for the previous sixteen years as acting librarian, historian and archivist, and served there as an Army enlisted man from 1942-46.

In addition to a history of West Point, Dr. Forman has written other books and monographs and many articles on historical and educational aspects of the military academy.

Appointments

ELIZABETH ADKINS has joined the Duke University library staff at Durham, N. C., as assistant librarian and chief cataloger of the medical library.

HERBERT AHN is the new head of the government documents section at University of Nevada library, Reno. He was in the government publications section of the reference department, UCLA.

NORMAN ALEXANDER became principal librarian at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, on June 1.

DOLORES ARGUE joined the staff of Sonoma State College library, Cotati, Calif., on August 31.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG is serials librarian at the University of Nevada, Reno; he was formerly in gifts and exchange at UCLA.

WILLIAM K. BEATTY has been appointed librarian of the Archibald Church medical library and professor of medical bibliography at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

SARAH F. BERMAN is now a cataloger at the University of Delaware library. She was on the staff of the University of Texas library, Austin.

JOHN N. BERRY III became assistant director of libraries at Simmons College, Boston, on July 1. He had been reference librarian there.

BARBARA BIEBUSH has been appointed reference librarian and is responsible for the circulation department at Sonoma State College, Cotati, Calif.

MRS. MARJEANNE BLINN is a new staff member in the business administration library of UCLA.

MRS. DAGMAR BRASTINS is a member of the circulation department, University of Toronto library.

PAUL R. BRAYTON, Jr. has been appointed earth sciences librarian at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. Mr. Brayton was reference librarian of the Harvard Medical School.

SHIMEON BRISMAN joined the UCLA cataloging staff on August 1, with special responsibility for Hebrew language materials. He had been with the Jewish Community library in Los Angeles.

MARION E. BYRD joined the circulation staff of the Woman's College library, Duke University. She was periodicals librarian at Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro.

WILLIAM R. CAGLE has been appointed liaison librarian with the English department at Indiana University, Bloomington. He was formerly with the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.

SUSAN CARNEGIE has joined the acquisitions department of the University of Toronto library.

TURNER CASSITY is now reserve librarian at Emory University library, Atlanta.

IRENE CHAN is on the staff of the circulation department at the University of Toronto library.

CHRISTA YU-MEI CHOW has been appointed to the East Asiatic library, University of California, Berkeley.

KENNETH W. COTTON has joined the acquisitions department of the State University of New York College at Cortland.

JOSEPH DAGNESE became science librarian at Massachusetts Institute of Technology libraries, Cambridge, on February 15.

CHARLES W. DAVID has accepted an appointment as director of library development at Mystic Seaport (the Marine Historical Association), Mystic, Conn.

MRS. JEAN DAVIS is now in charge of the Banting and Best-Physiology library, University of Toronto.

ADA NELL DELONY joined the catalog department of the Emory University library, Atlanta, in June. She was formerly director of reader services at Louisiana College, Pineville.

ARTHUR L. DEVOLDER, technical services librarian at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, since July 1, was librarian at Twin Falls (Idaho) Public library.

ELBA A. DODSON became interlibrary loan librarian at the Robert Manning Strozier library of Florida State University, Tallahassee, on June 1.

CAROLINE C. DRAKE has been appointed to the library staff at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y.

DAVID ESTES became chief of the special collections department of Emory University library, Atlanta, on September 1.

MARGARET FALCONER is a new member of the reference department staff at University of Toronto library.

MRS. THERESA FLOR-HENRY is on the staff of the circulation department at University of Toronto library.

LINDA FORREST has joined the staff of the acquisitions department, University of Toronto library.

THOMAS J. GALVIN, Simmons College library, Boston, became director of students and assistant professor in the School of Library Science at Simmons on July 1.

ELMER M. GRIEDER, associate director of libraries at Stanford (Calif.) University has been named acting director of libraries.

THOMAS HARRIS is branch librarian at McKay School of Mines, University of Nevada.

HARRY W. HART, college librarian at Columbia University, New York, since 1949, became assistant head of acquisitions on July 1.

FRANCES E. HASLETT has joined the library staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, as head of the acquisitions department.

GRACE HEGGIE is working in the University of Toronto library catalog department.

MRS. HAZEL C. HUBBARD is now in the reference department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute library, Blacksburg.

MRS. FRANCES W. HURST has joined the staff of the University of Alabama library, Tuscaloosa, as a reference librarian.

WILLIAM VERNON JACKSON will become bibliographer in the Spanish department of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in January 1963. He will coordinate the selection of Ibero-American library materials.

MRS. ADA NELL JARRED is catalog librarian at Emory University library, Atlanta. She was cataloger at Louisiana College library, Pineville.

NOEL W. JOHNSON has joined the staff of Air University library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, as documents cataloger. He was formerly catalog librarian at the University of Washington library, Seattle.

ARLEY D. JONISH became circulation librarian at University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, on September 1.

WILLIAM C. JU, the new bibliographer for Asian studies, started work on September 4 at Indiana University, Bloomington.

MRS. BERNICE KAO is now serving as a cataloger in the technical processes department of the University of Florida libraries, Gainesville. Mrs. Kao had formerly worked as a cataloger at the Cuyahoga County Public library, Cleveland.

ALEXANDER KAROLYI has been appointed acquisitions librarian at Sonoma State College, Cotati, Calif. Dr. Karolyi has been assistant librarian in charge of acquisitions at Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

MRS. MARIANNE KENFIELD has joined the staff at Rice University library, Houston, Tex. Mrs. Kenfield was serials librarian at Florida State University, Tallahassee.

DAVID A. KUHNER has joined the catalog division of Stanford (Calif.) University libraries.

JO ANNE KINGDOM has received an appointment as humanities librarian, University of Oregon library, Eugene.

AKE KOEL has joined the catalog department staff, University of Toronto library.

CECILE KRAMER formerly administrative assistant, was named assistant librarian of the medical library of Columbia University, New York, effective July 1.

MISS VIRGINIA KUEHN, a member of the catalog department of the Robert Manning Strozler library at Florida State University, Tallahassee, has been appointed serials cataloger.

ROBERT O. LINDSAY has been appointed to the position of chief of social studies in the library of the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

MRS. DAGNE MCAULEY, catalog librarian in the education library at Boston University, resigned as of June 30.

NORMA G. MCKINNEY has become reference librarian at the Emory University library, Atlanta. She is also devoting part of her time to cataloging Russian materials.

CHARLES W. MASON is now documents-reference librarian at the University of Delaware library, Newark. He was formerly on the staff of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public library.

DAVID MAY on July 1 became an assistant

in the reference department at Kansas State University library, Manhattan.

MICHEL M. MAZZAOUI has been appointed bibliographer of Near Eastern studies at Indiana University, Bloomington.

MRS. ELEANOR FLEMING MORRISSEY is now head acquisitions librarian, central division of the Joint University Libraries, Nashville.

RICHARD D. OLSON became curator of rare books and special collections at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., on August 1.

MAGDALENE O'ROURKE has accepted a position in the Douglas Aircraft Corporation library. She was with the business administration library at UCLA.

MRS. NALINI PARANJPE is a new member of the medical library staff of Boston University.

ROBERT D. PATTERSON has been appointed head of public services for Michigan Tech library, Houghton. He was associated with the Flint Public Library as assistant reference librarian.

L. PETERS is in charge of the library of the Institute of Aerophysics, a departmental library of University of Toronto.

MRS. ANITA MCLEOD PIGOTT has been appointed biology librarian of Indiana University, Bloomington. Mrs. Pigott joined the library staff in 1949 as a cataloger.

MRS. IRENE PLESTER is in charge of the library of the Institute of Computer Science, connected with the University of Toronto.

MRS. LENORE S. RADTKE has joined the catalog department of Sonoma State College, Cotati, Calif.

MRS. ANNA RADZIEJOWSKI has joined the staff of the acquisitions division of Boston University library. She was with the catalog department of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

JOE REES has joined the Duke University library staff in the documents division, Durham, N. C.

MARY D. RICE is in charge of the library of the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory, Department of Zoology, University of Toronto.

MRS. MARLENE ROSSING became chemistry librarian at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, in June.

HARRY RUNYON, JR., is now in the serials

department of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. He was a serials cataloger at Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.

JAMES R. SANDERS will succeed Doris Connerly as director of legislative reference in the Texas State Library, Austin, when she retires on September 30. Mr. Sanders has been assistant director for the past three years.

MENAHEM SCHMELCZER was appointed assistant librarian of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America on July 1.

HARRY SHALLERUP is engineering librarian at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

PEARL SHEN has been appointed assistant in the cataloging department at Kansas State University library, Manhattan.

HETTY A. SKELTON is now in the reserve books department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute library, Blacksburg. She was librarian at Fairfax Hall, Waynesboro, Va.

RICHARD SNYDER assumed his new duties as associate director of Massachusetts Institute of Technology libraries, Cambridge, on February 15.

CLYTIE STRAHLER on September 1 joined the Wittenberg University library, Springfield, Ohio, as assistant head librarian. Miss Strahler was a member of the Dayton and Montgomery County (Ohio) Public library staff.

REBECCA TAGGART, formerly aeronautical and engineering sciences librarian at Purdue University, is now head of engineering libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

MRS. DIANE TALLMADGE has joined the staff of UCLA cataloging department to handle books in physics, chemistry and geology.

LAWRENCE E. THOMAS is now assistant head of the circulation department, Columbia University library, New York.

MRS. JEAN BUCK TUCKERMAN has been with the reference department of UCLA since July.

HELEN E. VOGEL joined the staff of the American Geographical Society in June. She was senior librarian at the business reference library of the Brooklyn Public library.

JOHN WADDELL became head of the reference department at Columbia University,

New York, on July 1. Mr. Waddell joined the Columbia staff as assistant reference librarian in 1954.

COLLEEN WALSH is a new member of the catalog department staff at University of Toronto library.

ANNA LOUISE WEAVER has been appointed librarian of the architecture and fine arts library at the University of Florida, Gainesville. Miss Weaver had formerly been employed as a reference librarian at the University of Florida, and as head of readers services at the University of South Florida, Tampa.

EDWIN K. WELSCH has been appointed liaison librarian with the history department at Indiana University, Bloomington. He had been with the catalog department.

JOYCE C. WERNER is the new reference librarian at Emory University, Atlanta. She has been assistant reference librarian at the University of Illinois library, Urbana.

Mrs. MYRA WHITE is a member of the

staff of the catalog department, University of Toronto library.

HUBERT WHITLOW became chief of the serials and binding department, Emory University library, Atlanta, in July.

JOY WILLIAMS has accepted a position in the catalog department of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. She was in the reference and circulation department of the Alexandria (Va.) library.

WILLIAM YOUNG, formerly assistant in the college library at Columbia University, New York, was promoted to the position of librarian on July 1.

EIJI YUTANI has been appointed to the East Asiatic library at University of California, Berkeley.

M. GRADY ZIMMERMAN has joined the reference staff of the Fresno (Calif.) State College library.

Mrs. ISABELLA ZIMMERMAN has joined the reference staff of Chenery Library, Boston University.

Retirements

CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL retired officially from the Columbia University libraries on June 30, 1962 following a four months' leave of absence, planned more than a year ago, to enable her to enjoy an extensive tour of Asia. However, for those of us who have worked with her and for many hundreds of Columbia readers her influence will continue. For years to come our reference department will still be "Miss



Miss Winchell

Winchell's department" in its purpose and its activities. It is a happy circumstance too, that Miss Mitchell will make her home in New York and will use the Columbia libraries as a base of operations as she works on a new edition of the *Guide to Reference Books*.

The facts of Miss Winchell's professional career are so well known that they hardly

need mentioning here. Suffice it to say that after sound academic training and a period of professional experience she came to Columbia in 1925 as a reference assistant. The department was then headed by the late Isadore G. Mudge who was as well known for her shrewdness in evaluating librarians as she was in her analysis of reference books. It is not surprising therefore that she soon recognized that she had a "find" in the blonde, blue-eyed young assistant. Eight years later in 1933 Miss Winchell became assistant reference librarian, and upon Miss Mudge's retirement in 1941, reference librarian. Columbia and the library profession at large have benefited immensely from her twenty-one years of work in this position.

Beyond the Columbia campus Miss Winchell's name is best known, of course, for the *Guide*, and the combination of careful scholarship and bibliographic practicality which characterizes this monument of librarianship. But the *Guide* was only one facet of her influence. Miss Winchell's standards of excellence, her almost uncanny skill in unraveling bibliographic snarls, her

zeal in learning new tools to improve existing techniques, and her thorough training of younger assistants have characterized her work through the years. She possessed these qualities, desired in all good reference chiefs, to the highest degree, but beyond these were two deserving special mention. The first is Miss Winchell's concept of a university library as part of the university, not as an island alone. To this end she invariably viewed her work with the thought, not of "why should the reference department be expected to take on a particular assignment," but rather, "Is this something constructive which we can do for the good of Columbia?" This point of view became a reflex and a guiding principle of inestimable value in the total contribution of the libraries to education at Columbia.

Finally there is Miss Winchell's devotion to duty, nurtured by such a profoundly kind

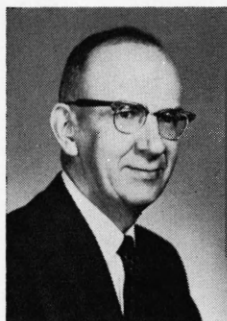
heart that she has found it impossible to appear impatient, or bored, or irritated with a reader. Presidents of the university, deans, professors and other scholars through the years have paid tribute to Miss Winchell's skillful help; I think it is more significant that thousands of perplexed, inexperienced, and occasionally annoying students, be they freshmen or Ph.D. candidates, have received from her exactly the same intelligent and sympathetic help. *Richard H. Logsdon.*

DORIS CONNERLY will retire on September 30, as director of the Legislative Reference Division of the Texas State Library, Austin.

The Joint University Libraries, Nashville, announced the resignation of JIM P. MATTHEWS on August 15. Miss Matthews has been head order librarian in the central division for a decade and a half.

Necrology

GRANT D. HANSON's sudden and unexpected death occurred on June 27 while enroute home by car with his wife, Gleva, from



Mr. Hanson

the ALA conference in Miami Beach. Born in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1911, he was graduated from Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, in 1933.

He entered the library profession in 1940, accepting appointment as assistant librarian at his alma mater. During the next five years he

obtained two library science degrees, the B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1942, and the A.M. degree from the University of Michigan in 1945.

In 1945 he was appointed librarian at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.,

leaving there in 1950 to become assistant director of the Iowa State University library, Ames, Iowa, the position he held at the time of his death. He was also head of the serials department.

He was a member of Beta Phi Mu, international library science honorary fraternity and a life member of ALA. As Iowa Library Association vice president, Mr. Hanson was to be inaugurated as that association's president this fall. He had just completed a year of service as director of National Library Week in Iowa.

✓ LOTTIE BRASHEARS, retired North Texas State University librarian, died in a Denton hospital on July 6 after a brief illness. She was librarian at the university for thirty-five years before retiring in February of 1958.

EVA V. ARMSTRONG, former curator of the Edgar Fahs Smith Memorial Library in the History of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of

Chymia, died on May 10. Miss Armstrong was appointed secretary and curator of the memorial collection in 1929 and was active in this capacity until her retirement in 1949.

In the sudden death on June 2 of WILHELM-MARTIN LUTHER, director of the State and University Library, Göttingen, scholarly librarianship not only in Germany but throughout the world has suffered a very great loss indeed.

Wilhelm-Martin Luther began his professional career in the Göttingen library in 1939. During the succeeding two decades he was promoted to increasingly larger responsibilities, and was appointed director in 1958. Luther's professional and scholarly activities and contributions ranged far beyond the local scene. He was chairman or member of numerous committees of the library board of the German Research Association (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*), of the Advisory Board of the Foundation for Prussian Cultural Possessions, and of the Board on Library Affairs of Lower Saxony. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Sub-Committee on University Libraries of the International Federation of Library Associations. A year ago he was elected president of the German Library Association. His exhaustive study on library use for the second edition of the *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft* was an outstanding contribution to the literature of the subject.

Luther's activity and productivity in his other chosen field, musicology, were no less noteworthy. His writings here include studies of nonliturgical music incunabula, music holographs, and music bibliography, among many others. He was coauthor of the *Repertorium der Musikwissenschaft* and was cofounder, member of the board, and director of the Bach Institute. For the Third International Bach Festival he prepared the enormously successful Bach exhibits which were presented not only in Germany but also in Switzerland and Italy. From 1951-1955 he served as vice-president of the International Association of Music Libraries.

Luther was a true humanitarian, liberal, and democrat. His many friends throughout the world are likely to remember him as much for these qualities as for his many professional contributions. For the constant stream of visitors, including the writer, who came from other countries to the Göttingen library no trouble was too great. He was unsparing of his time in arranging introductions, personally conducted trips to other libraries, and professional get-togethers of many kinds.

As scholar, as unquestioned leader of the postwar progressive element in German librarianship, as forthright critic, and as vigorous practicer of our craft, Wilhelm-Martin Luther will be sorely missed. He will be equally missed as a warm friend by many throughout the world.—*J. Periam Danton*.

Foreign Libraries

DON MIGUEL BORDONAU was named director of the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, in December.

WILHELM KRABBE, former librarian of the Prussian State Library, died on December 25 in Goettingen.

O. OEHMANN (Sweden) has been a member

of the General Secretariat of International Federation of Documentation, and secretary of the Central Classifications Committee since January 1.

GUENTHER RUDOLPH joined the staff of the library of the German Science Academy, Berlin, on September 15, 1961.

ACRL Constitution and Bylaws

AS AMENDED, JUNE 19, 1962

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name

Sec. 1. The name of this organization shall be the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

Article II. Object

Sec. 1. The Association of College and Research Libraries represents the libraries of higher education (of those institutions supporting formal education above the secondary-school level), independent research libraries, and specialized libraries.

Article III. Membership

Sec. 1. *Members.* Any member of the American Library Association may designate the Association of College and Research Libraries as the type of library divisional membership or may become a member upon payment of the additional divisional membership fee as provided in the American Library Association Bylaws.

Article IV. Officers

Sec. 1. *Officers.* The officers of the Association shall be a president and a vice president, who is the president-elect.

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.

Article V. Board of Directors

Sec. 1. *Duties and Authority.* The Board of Directors shall have general oversight and direction of the affairs of the Association. It shall conduct all business pertaining to the Association, and shall have authority to make decisions for the Association during the periods between meetings.

Sec. 2. *Members.*

(a) *Voting.* The Board shall consist of the

president, vice president, retiring president, four directors-at-large, and the chairman, vice chairman, and retiring chairman of each section.

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

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

Article VI. Sections and Committees

Sec. 1. Sections of the Association may be organized and committees authorized as provided in the Bylaws.

Article VII. Meetings

Sec. 1. *General Meetings.* The Association shall hold an annual meeting at the time and place of the annual conference of the American Library Association. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 2. *Section Meetings.* Meetings of the sections shall be held at the time and place of the annual conference of the American Library Association. Other meetings may be called by the chairman or other controlling agency of the section. Sections may, with the approval of the Board of Directors, hold closed meetings or joint meetings with other sections.

Article VIII. Bylaws

Sec. 1. *Adoption, Suspension, and Amendments.* Bylaws may be adopted, suspended, and amended by a majority vote of the members of the Association attending a general meeting at an annual conference or casting ballots in a vote by mail, provided that notice of the proposed changes has been published not less than one month before final consideration.

Article IX. Amendments

Sec. 1. All proposals for amending the Constitution shall be referred to the Board of Directors. The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a general meeting of the Association at two successive annual meetings provided that notice of the proposed amendment has been published not less than one month before final consideration.

BYLAWS

Article I. Dues

Sec. 1. *General.* Dues shall be those provided for in the American Library Association Bylaws.

Sec. 2. *Additional.* A fee of fifty cents per year will be charged for membership in each section in excess of two.

Article II. Nominations and Election

Sec. 1. *Committee.* A committee to nominate candidates for elective positions to be filled for the Association as a whole shall be appointed by the vice president (president-elect), with the approval of the president, at such times as to enable the committee to meet during the annual meeting preceding the one at which the results of the election are to be announced. In making its selection the committee shall keep in mind the following objectives: (a) the importance of developing leaders among the younger members of the Association; (b) the desirability of rotating important offices among the various sections composing the Association; (c) the necessity of securing a Board of Directors on which all sections will have as equal a number of representatives as is possible at any one time; (d) the representation of the various interests of the Association and the geographical distribution of its members; (e) that written consent must be secured from each candidate; (f) that candidates should be presented in blocks of two names each. Candidates for elective positions for sections shall be chosen as each section determines.

Sec. 2. *Reporting of Nominees.*

(a) *Elective Officers of the Association as a whole.* The Nominating Committee shall report at such time and in such manner as is provided in the American Library Association Constitution and Bylaws, keeping in

mind the fact that it is important for the names of the nominees to become known to the members of the Association as early as as practicable.

(b) *American Library Association Councilors.* The executive secretary of the Association shall inform the Nominating Committee of the number of American Library Association Councilors to be nominated to provide for replacements and for reappointment of the number of Councilors as required by the changing number of the members of the Association. This committee shall file its nominations (and the written consent of the nominees that their names may be placed on the ballot) with the executive secretary of the Association and with the chairman of the American Library Association Nominating Committee at such time and in such manner as the chairman of the American Library Association Nominating Committee shall indicate.

Sec. 3. *Nominations by others for elective officers of the Association as a whole.* Nominations other than those of the Nominating Committee signed by no less than twenty members of the Association shall be accepted and placed on the ballot if they are filed with the executive secretary of the Association at least three months before the date on which ballots are to be mailed. Written consent of the nominees must accompany such nominations.

Sec. 4. *Right to vote.* All members of the Association shall be eligible to vote on the elective positions of the Association. Only members affiliated with a section shall vote for its officers.

Sec. 5. *Elections.*

(a) *Association.* Elections to elective positions for the Association as a whole shall be by mail vote. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie vote the successful candidate shall be determined by lot.

(b) *Sections.* Elections to elective positions for sections shall be made as each section determines. The election of officers shall be reported to the executive secretary.

Article III. Quorum

Sec. 1. *Board of Directors.* A majority of the voting members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

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

Sec. 2. *Association.* One hundred members shall constitute a quorum of the Association for the transaction of all business except elections by mail.

Article IV. Sections

Sec. 1. *Establishment.* Any group of twenty-five or more members of the Association, representing a field of activity in general distinct from those of the then existing sections, and within the scope of the Association's field of interest, may organize a section upon receiving approval from the Board of Directors. Sections shall be composed only of Association members.

Article V. Committees

Sec. 1. *Authorization.* Committees of the Association as a whole shall be authorized by action of the Association or the Board of Directors, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution and Bylaws.

Sec. 2. *Appointment of Committee Members.* Standing committees shall be established with clearly defined areas of responsibility and with a specified number of members and specific terms of office not to exceed five years. Committee membership shall be staggered with regularity, in order to provide continuity. The vice president (president-elect) shall appoint committee members to fill the vacancies due to occur during the term of his presidency; he may name the chairman of each committee for the term to correspond with his office as president or he may waive his privilege of appointing the chairman and request the committee to elect its own chairman. Special appointments to fill vacancies on any committee may be made by the president for one appointive year only.

Sec. 3. *Discontinuance.* A committee may be discontinued only by the agency authorizing it.

Article VI. Vacancies

Sec. 1. *Elective Positions.* Appointments

to fill vacancies in elective positions of the Association as a whole (except president and vice president) shall be made by the Board of Directors until it is possible for the Association to fill the vacancy at the next regular annual election in accordance with the Bylaws.

(a) A vacancy in the office of president shall be filled, for the remainder of the term, by the vice president. This succession shall not prevent a person who succeeds to the presidency because of a vacancy from serving his normal term as president the next year, as is provided in the Constitution.

(b) A vacancy in the office of vice president can be filled only by election as provided in the Bylaws.

(c) If vacancies occur in the offices of president and vice president within the same term, the Board of Directors shall elect as president *one of the directors-at-large* for the remainder of the term. When a regular election is next held, a president and a vice president shall be elected.

(d) Vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be filled by election at the next regular election after the vacancy occurs.

(e) Appointments to fill vacancies on a committee of the Association as a whole shall be made by the president.

Article VII. Years

Sec. 1. *Membership Year.* The membership year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the Association shall be the fiscal year of the American Library Association.

Sec. 3. *Elective and Appointive Year.* The term of office for elective and appointive positions of the Association filled annually shall be the period beginning with the adjournment of the annual conference and ending with the adjournment of the next succeeding annual conference. Terms of office for elective positions occupied longer than one year shall be calculated from the adjournment of the annual conference.

Article VIII. Rules of Order

Sec. 1. The rules contained in Robert's *Rules of Order* shall govern the Association in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and Bylaws.

ACRL Grants Program, 1962

For the eighth successive year, the ACRL Committee on Grants is distributing application forms for sub-grants to the libraries of privately endowed universities and colleges whose curricula constitute four-year programs of undergraduate instruction. Application forms will be mailed in September to the librarians of the eligible institutions (privately endowed four-year universities and colleges, as listed in the current USOE *Education Directory*, Part III).

These applications will be due in the ACRL office not later than October 19.

The grants are designed to help develop collections, and for improving the quality of library services to higher education through research in librarianship and bibliography.

Renewal of the U.S. Steel Foundation's gift to ACRL to support this program in 1962 has been made. The Foundation has been our principal contributor since 1955. The grant of \$35,000 also demonstrates in an

effective manner the faith of the Foundation in the value of this ACRL program activity.

The 1962 program has additional support from the following firms: the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.; the National Biscuit Company; the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Pitney-Bowes, Inc.; Remington Rand; Time, Inc., and H. W. Wilson Company.

Members of the Grants Committee will meet at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on November 26 and 27 to determine actual distribution of the grants. Announcement of their decision will be made in the January 1963 *CRL*. Richard W. Morin, librarian, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, is committee chairman for 1962-63. Other members are: Humphrey G. Bousfield (consultant), librarian, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York; Helen M. Brown, librarian, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Wen-Chao Chen, librarian, Mandelle Memorial Library, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mark M. Gormley, librarian, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Richard Harwell, librarian, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; David Kaser, director, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee; Giles F. Shepherd, Jr., assistant director of libraries, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and Katharine M. Stokes, librarian, Waldo Library, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

REMINGTON RAND GRANT

A \$7,500 grant to ACRL, to be used for furniture and equipment available through the Library Bureau, has been made by Remington Rand Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, the fourth time the company has participated.

A special committee of the ACRL College Section, under the chairmanship of James Holly, librarian, Weyerhaeuser Library, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, will make these awards at a meeting to be held late in November. Winners will be notified by the ACRL Executive Secretary, and official notification will be published in the January 1963 *CRL*.

The Grants program has a total of \$46,600 for distribution this year.

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Cornell's Reclassification . . .

(Continued from page 374)

English Literature	35,000
General Literature	5,000
German Literature	9,000
Slavic Literature	1,000
Music	3,500
Fine Arts	10,000
Agriculture	4,000
Bibliography and Library Science	4,000
Anthropology	1,000
Sociology	6,000
Economics	30,000
Engineering (Industrial Arts, Military Science)	14,000
American History	16,000
Philology	22,500
World War II	1,000
Local History	20,000
Far Eastern (except Wason)	3,000
United Nations (includes part of International Law)	2,000
Psychology	2,000
Total (est.)	200,000

The fourth proposal envisaged the reclassification of the entire collection of slightly

over eight hundred thousand volumes at an estimated cost of about \$600,000, to be achieved in a period of twenty years. Dr. Tauber favored this plan because a complete reclassification and recataloging of the collection would modernize the card catalog, replace lost and soiled cards (many were still handwritten), and provide an up-to-date inventory. He realized, however, that the university might not be able to provide such a large sum of money. The survey, therefore, recommended:

That the Library of Congress method of classification be adopted for all new books added to the collection of the university library.

That the reclassification of certain selected sections of the present collection as listed be accomplished over a period of years; and that a sum of approximately \$150,000 be provided for this work.

That such recataloging be done as is necessary to correct the inaccuracies and inconsistencies which now appear in the general catalog of the University Library.

The library board voted approval of the change to Library of Congress classification to be effective January 1, 1948. With regard to reclassification, it was decided that the operation should be started at a later (not specified) date, and that every effort should be made to procure \$150,000 either from the university administration or from some foundation.

This decision had to be amended as classification is only one part of the cataloging procedure. In order to take full advantage of the cataloging done by the Library of Congress, it was agreed to accept the descriptive and subject cataloging of the Library of Congress without any changes except for the author Cuttering. This policy would increase the speed of our operations to a marked degree and bring us in line with modern procedures. It would, however, cause almost insurmountable difficulties in another aspect of our work; whereas we could easily interfile entries based on two classification methods with different notations, we could not combine two subject-heading systems with diverse terminologies. Cornell's subject headings were very scholarly, with a distinct leaning toward Latin

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phraseology; the modern terms were frequently in vernacular and gave preference to everyday usage. For instance, we were using "*Unitas Fratrum*" for the Protestant denomination commonly known as "Moravian." It would have been feasible to bridge the gap between the two terminologies by an elaborate system of double cross references, but then we would perpetuate a clumsy catalog. Moreover, with respect to reclassification and our decision to modernize the catalog both in system and in appearance, it was much better to distinguish clearly between the old and the new.

The decision was made to start a new catalog in 1948. Many of us were unhappy about the idea of having two catalogs. We could foresee that the necessity of having to check two places would cause difficulties, annoyance, and mistakes both for the patrons and the staff. However, none of us could come up with a better proposal. Dr. Tauber, who participated in our discussions, spoke very strongly in favor of a new catalog, and today we acknowledge gratefully that he was right. We are happy that we followed his advice and were guided by his sage counsel.

In the meantime, partly preceding the survey and independent of it, great changes had taken place in the administration of Cornell's technical operations. The purpose of the reorganization was the elimination of double handling (doing one operation twice under slightly different aspects) and the integration of the acquiring and recording processes. Every step was worked out in all details in order to guarantee the smooth flow of books from selection to their placement on the shelves with all cards filed in the catalog. The final solution was graphically illustrated in a carefully designed flow chart.

The cardinal element in our plan was the transfer of the pre-cataloging operations to the searching section of the Acquisitions Department. It stands to reason that no search is reliable unless it follows the form of entry used in a given library. The searcher, therefore, received clear instruction as to how to establish an entry and how to verify it. Almost without loss of time, all the other information needed for pre-cataloging could be added to the search slip: Full name of author, dates, Library of Congress card number, verification found in bibliographical

tools, series—if any, Cornell holdings for the author or title with classification, etc. The search slip travelled with the book and supplied practically all the information the cataloger needed.

The plan was theoretically a sound one, but we soon encountered a major difficulty. The professional cataloger was very reluctant to accept the information provided by an "outsider" and to trust the judgment of a noncataloger. Such reluctance to accept the searching information at face value without rechecking it (a primary condition for speeding up the work) was partly based on the fully justified recognition of the difficulty inherent in good cataloging; partly, however, it was a defense of the intellectual status of the cataloger. A workable solution had to take both aspects of the problem into account. It had to correct the factual shortcomings and had to supply a psychological redress to what was, in part, a morale problem. Our answer was to appoint a senior cataloger as associate acquisitions librarian in charge of all searchers, with the assignment to correct and revise all search-slips before forwarding them to the catalog department. This solved most of our difficulties and up to now, by unwritten statute, the position of associate acquisitions librarian is reserved for a librarian who has been a senior cataloger at Cornell. For all professional appointments in the acquisitions department preference is given to a Cornell cataloger, and an intimate knowledge of the Cornell cataloging manual and several months training in the catalog department is obligatory for the entire professional staff in the four technical service departments.

This reorganization contributed greatly to the speeding up of processing operations and to making our reclassification program possible. Especially during the first seven years when we had no reclassification staff, the searching section verified all entries which had been selected for reclassification and supplied the necessary bibliographical information—Library of Congress card number and Cornell holdings.

Another innovation was the abolishment of a separate classification division. The intricate system of the Harris classification had compelled the library to concentrate this aspect of the work in the hands of one person. It would have been extremely difficult

to train the entire cataloging staff in the application of a method which came very near to being unteachable. Moreover, it would only have compounded existing confusion. With the acceptance of the Library of Congress classification, these conditions no longer existed. The rather incongruous split between subject headings and classification could be avoided; only one revision would be necessary and, therefore, the individual cataloger was made responsible for all phases of the work.

As early as July 1947, four months preceding the survey, a coordinator of the technical services had been appointed in order to work out a complete overhaul of the operations. In January 1948, following the survey recommendations, the division of the technical services was established with an assistant director in charge.

Thus, we were all set to start a new chapter in the life of Cornell University library. However, before we could think about this joyous event, a lot of preparatory work had to be done. All cataloging was stopped for the last two weeks in December and for the

first few days in January, except for a few rush titles, and all work which had been in progress, including card production and filing, was cleared up. About forty thousand cards which had been withheld from the catalog because a variety of corrections had to be made were filed. The entire staff of the library, regardless of administrative position or departmental assignment, participated in the effort to clear our decks before the hard battle which we anticipated.

Punctually, according to our planning, the operations went into effect on our miniature "D Day." Books were processed under the new rules and the new "baby" catalog was started. Reclassification was officially scheduled to begin at a later date when the funds necessary for this operation would have been provided. However, we just could not wait until this date which seemed to be in the Utopian future; circumstances of every day operations forced us into action, and we had to start reclassification willy nilly.

From a realistic point of view, it was utterly wrong to spend staff time on reclassification. Our first priority was undoubtedly

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the processing of the flood of new acquisitions which was the result of a rapidly increasing book budget. We had no elbow room in the stacks which would take care of a voluminous reclassification, we had no money to hire new staff—and we did not have the place where we could put them to work. The deadlock of the reclassification program only mirrored the difficulties of the library as a whole. We did not have the full-hearted and enthusiastic support of the Cornell community because we had not given all the service it wanted; we could not give the service unless we had more money, and we could not get financial support unless we satisfied the demands. Should we spend our best years just waiting for someone to make the first move? This seemed pretty hopeless. Thus, we decided to take the first step. In other words, we decided to deliver the goods; we would satisfy the demands and hope that sooner or later we would receive the support we needed. This was the right decision, although it meant some hardship, and it took longer to get the full support that we had expected in January 1948.

Some figures will illustrate our difficulties. Thirteen years later, January 1961, before we moved into the new Olin Research Library, the harassed circulation department had to find space for a book collection which more than tripled the full capacity of the old library, the book budget was ten times the amount available in 1947, we had greatly increased the staff, and the reclassification program was in full course.

It had not been easy; there were times when we seriously considered working in night shifts, and we jokingly stipulated maximum weight and rotundity for the staff in order to pass through the aisles which became narrower and narrower. However, we all survived in good health and did not go mad as Dr. Kinkeldey predicted. Surely, we worked hard and in rare circumstances tempers were short, but we did not pull knives and, in spite of being in western New York, we did not live in a frontier atmosphere.

We could not avoid reclassification in case of added copies and added volumes for titles in continuation. Even if we had wanted to adhere strictly to the decision of the library board, neither the state of our cataloging records, especially the shelf list in book form,

nor the overcrowded shelves would have permitted us to add thousands of volumes to the "Harris classification. But quite frankly, we did not want to; we were most eager to get on with the reclassification; the small size of the new catalog served as a continual challenge and almost as a reproach. New acquisitions were processed promptly, and no backlog was permitted to accumulate; but every staff member who could be spared even for a short time was put into reclassification.

We would have liked to reclassify simultaneously all editions of a given title or even, if possible, all works of a multi-volumed author. This, however, was not possible for many years to come and caused much annoyance and justified criticism. We reclassified selected volumes which were being sent to be rebound in order to avoid a second handling of the volumes at a later date and the erasing of the Harris notation. We could not do everything, especially in the first seven years, not even all one-volume monographic titles, not to speak of volumes which were parts of a larger set. As it always is in life, lack of money forced us to policies which were more expensive in the long run. The reclassification of periodicals was a case in point. The library had at that time a little over three thousand subscriptions, but even this number (much too small for a research library) was far too big for a reclassification program without staff. We had no choice but to add the complete volumes to the old Harris numbers although every effort was made to diminish the number of "Harris volumes."

A similar "expensive economy" was applied to the reclassification of large periodical sets. Out of reasons of economy, we had decided not to reclassify larger sets of periodicals and we established an arbitrary limit of five, later ten, volumes which would make a set eligible for reclassification. For the larger sets, we did the necessary recataloging and included the titles in the serials catalog but did not touch the classification. In all these cases, some duplication of work had to be performed when we decided years later to reclassify the entire collection.

Reclassification, even at its earliest stage, could not be limited to a random selection. Some collections had become so unusable under the old system that an immediate reclassification had to be done lest we impair

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some of the most important service functions of the library. The reference collection was chosen as first target because its arrangement was most unsatisfactory from every point of view. The collection had originally been classified under the Harris system like the rest of the library. In the late 1920's the Library of Congress classification, greatly modified and generally limited to the main classification letters, was superimposed on the old notation. This double classification caused great difficulty when titles were transferred back to the stacks. Thus, fifteen years later, part of the "schismatic" Library of Congress notation was removed with the result that the arrangement followed no discernible system.

And so the first years passed with no financial support in sight although annual reports reiterated the warning that no significant progress could be expected unless budgetary help were given. Thrown back on our own resources we tried to substitute streamlined operations for additional staff. We had encountered some difficulty in discharging reclassified volumes from the circulation record. The circulation file was kept under the old Harris number and the cataloger had to insert a flier in the reclassified volume and pencil on it the old Harris notation. This was time consuming and led to errors. We developed a double circulation request with an inset carbon paper; one part was interfiled in the circulation record and the second part traveled with the book, facilitating the discharge.

A device which bore directly on the speeding up of processing was an arrangement for storage by size. It had occurred to us that some of the titles which we had to reclassify did not need a double subject approach, by classification and through subject headings. Moreover, we did not want to clutter up our new shelves with books which would only impede browsing and which, if needed, would probably be requested by author and title. Some examples of this category of books are: older editions, obsolete monographs, the majority of dissertations, etc. We refrained from giving a rigid definition based on date of publication but insisted that every title be judged according to its textual or typographical merits. Only as guidance for the selector (senior staff member or subject specialist from the teaching faculty) we specified 1920 for science and technology, and 1850 for

the humanities and social sciences. The research obligation of the library induced us to preserve all works of possible historical significance, but duplicate copies were discarded. Thus, as an unforeseen fringe benefit of reclassification, we accomplished a long-overdue weeding of the collection.

Books chosen for compact storage were arranged according to six sizes and Cuttered with current numbers. Rules for descriptive cataloging were strictly adhered to, but especially long titles were abbreviated. Greatest economy was applied for subject headings and added entries.

The greatest advantage for our task was the establishment of a serials department. The group was charged with the upkeep of the serials catalog and with the processing of all commercial serials. Later on, document serials were added to its responsibilities. Under an energetic and resourceful head, the department reclassified within a few years all active serials which fell under our restricted reclassification program.

The great increase of output in the catalog department caused difficulties for card reproduction. Whereas in the *ancien regime* we had processed a little over ten thousand titles annually, we reached in the early 1950's an average of thirty thousand titles, six thousand of which were due to reclassification. We used Library of Congress printed cards whenever readily available, but more than half of the cards were locally produced. The combination of xerography and multilith machines (November 1954) gave us the tools to produce the needed quantity.

Thus, like Jacob, we had faithfully served seven years in the hope of getting a special appropriation for reclassification. By the end of the fiscal year 1954/55, we had reclassified 102,789 volumes or a little over fifty thousand titles. So, without any help whatsoever, we had carried out one half of the limited reclassification program suggested by the survey in 1947. Mere figures, to be sure, are somewhat misleading, as we had not really fulfilled 50 per cent of the assignment. Dr. Tauber had chosen the most important and widely used classes of publications, whereas we had been forced to deviate from his wise plan and to reclassify a much more diversified, sometimes random, and at times less important selection. Still, our performance was nothing to be sneered at, especially consider-

ing the fact that by now the cataloging of new titles had tripled the annual production of the old Harris days. Like Jacob we did not receive Rachel (an appropriation commensurate with our goal) but had to be satisfied with her less attractive sister Leah.

Dr. McCarthy's persistent attempts to obtain financial support for our program finally resulted in a special appropriation of \$10,000. This item first appeared in the budget for 1955-56, was renewed and slightly increased in the general rise of salaries that followed, and represents today a financial value of \$13,000. We decided to appoint a reclassification team of one professional and two clerks, the professional to be a cataloger of senior standing who could work, unrevised, assisted by a subprofessional who would pull the cards from the old catalog and do easy cataloging. The third member of the team was under the administrative supervision of the other sections of the technical services and assigned to perform various auxiliary operations such as marking, typing, alphabetizing, and filing. This organization proved to be quite a satisfactory one, and we maintained it throughout the second seven years of our program. Reclassification, however, was not confined to the work of the team, and the regular staff of the catalog department reclassified, as before, all the titles of which we acquired added copies, added volumes, or new editions. In all these cases, the acquisitions department pulled the old cards and established the new entry and the Library of Congress card number.

The financial support we were receiving and the increased confidence in our own potentialities changed our outlook toward the program, altered its goal, and modified some of our procedures. If I may revert a moment to my analogy of Jacob's labors, we had no intention of giving up Rachel regardless of how many years of hard work Laban should demand. We were convinced that partial reclassification was not the answer. Nothing less than a complete modernization, without exceptions, without islands of obsolescence, would satisfy us. In our flight towards the goal of total reclassification, from a realistic point of view (still a Utopian one), we had reached a point of no return. It was not possible for us to go back; the arguments of Dr. Tauber presented to us in the fall of 1947 were still relevant. The two catalogs could

never be combined; the Harris classification was still utterly unsatisfactory and should not be maintained. We had been able to complete half of the limited program without any help, we were therefore convinced that we could finish the entire project with some assistance. The experience of the last years had borne out our belief that we were on the right way and that the university was prepared to give us the support we needed *after* we had made the first steps unaided. We decided, therefore, to accept as our goal the reclassification of the entire collection, even including periodicals and documents; this meant, of course, that the old catalog would be eliminated in due course and that the library would again have only one catalog.

This decision had several implications. For instance, the ban of reclassifying larger serial sets (more than ten volumes) was rescinded. The work done by the serials department during the last years could now be used advantageously. Many sets had been recataloged and had been entered in the new serials

catalog. The Library of Congress classification had to be established, but otherwise no changes had to be made in the entries, cross references, and checking-in cards. In a skillfully planned operation jointly administered by the serials librarian and the periodicals librarian, using evening hours and student help, many thousand volumes were speedily re-marked.

The additional manpower available enabled us to apply more efficient procedures and to follow more closely Dr. Tauber's selection of classes. It is far more advantageous to select a homogeneous number of books from the stacks than to reclassify the diversified groups of titles chosen because of the random acquisition of added volumes. The cataloger remained within a narrow classification and could often, especially in the literature classes, concentrate on one author. The circulation department was notified of a block of Harris numbers which were being reclassified and individual reclassification slips could be omitted. Unfortunately, the crowded stacks and frequent

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shifting of sections would not permit us to stay too long with a given class of books. The selection for reclassification could not be made solely from the point of view of importance and use but had to yield to a frequently-crazy system of shelving which inadequate space forced on a suffocating circulation department.

In the case of random reclassification, too, we could now reduce the heavy pressure the reclassification program had put on the circulation department and could cut down on annoying delays. In many cases the circulation department had not been able to supply promptly all the titles requested for reclassification as many volumes had been lost during the last scores of years and some had been mis-shelved. Previously, the circulation department had embarked on a laborious and time-consuming searching procedure which took at least three to six months until a book was declared "lost." The new regulation simplified this procedure. The report that a book was not on the shelves and did not appear in the circulation record was checked once by a senior member of the shelving staff; a corresponding note was made in the 'Harris shelf list' and the cataloger was advised to proceed with the volumes at hand. The underlying assumption was that in the total reclassification the mis-shelved volume would turn up sooner or later. In spite of this possibility, we replaced important titles as soon as possible. This meant, of course, that we might acquire duplicate volumes in a few cases, but as we confined replacement to important and much-needed titles such duplication would not be harmful.

We also eliminated copying the accession number which, under our old procedure, had been noted on the verso of the main entry and on the shelf list. In the case of serials, we had dispensed with this operation long before. We now dropped it for the entire project. We realized that the accession number could be very helpful for the identification of a given copy, but this petty benefit did not justify maintaining a time-consuming and obsolete procedure.

After three and one-half years of working with one reclassification team, we had made a significant dent in the old holdings. The completion of the project, however, was

not even in sight and we did not cherish the prospect of having the Harris classification conspicuously represented in the stacks of the new Olin Research Library, the construction of which had just started. In a casual lunch conversation our dilemma was mentioned to Paul McKeegan, the director of the budget of the university; in addition, the information was volunteered that another university library had just received a considerable appropriation for its reclassification project. Mr. McKeegan understood the hint and recommended to the president that the library be granted financial assistance to speed up reclassification. To our delighted surprise, the board of trustees approved an allocation of \$105,000 on January 21, 1959. \$100,000 was allotted for three years' salaries for three reclassification teams, and \$5,000 was earmarked for the purchase of furniture and equipment.

A small but smoothly working reclassification section was established, headed by a capable senior staff member of the regular catalog department. Her staff consisted of four catalogers—only one had senior rank, two were recent library-school graduates, the fourth a former subprofessional in the Cornell catalog department who was promoted to professional standing because of her ability. The group was most efficiently assisted by four subprofessionals, young ladies who had had no formal library training and little library experience, but who had been selected because of their intelligence, willingness to work, and general aptitude. Three additional clerical staff members, who could be paid from the reclassification project, were assigned to the regular catalog department to perform the many auxiliary operations made necessary by reclassification.

Because of salary savings we could augment the staff with five college graduates during the two summer months. Although none of this delightful group of young women had any library experience whatsoever, they made a substantial contribution to our effort because of their eagerness to work, willingness to learn, and general high intelligence.

It was not possible to find working space for the reclassification section in the overcrowded cataloging room. A small adjacent stack space had to be converted into a work

area, although this, of course, compounded difficulties for circulation. There were a few complaints about temperature and ventilation, but on the whole this makeshift arrangement worked well for the two years we occupied it.

In the plan of operations submitted to Dr. McCarthy the annual production goal was set as fifty thousand titles or seventy thousand volumes. The expectation was that every one of the four teams would reclassify ten thousand titles and that the regular catalog department would account for the rest. Alas, like other noted five-year plans, our modest three-year plan did not quite reach its goal. We had been too optimistic in our estimate and never reached the fifty thousand mark but hovered around forty thousand titles or sixty thousand volumes annually. The four reclassification teams made their quotas, but the general catalog department could reclassify only a couple of thousand titles annually, as it was critically weakened by delegating one of its best staff members to administer the reclassification section. It had to struggle

hard to keep up with the increased number of new acquisitions. (The production of new titles in 1958-59 was thirty-two thousand. The number climbed to forty thousand the following year, to forty-four thousand the next year, and will not be far below sixty thousand during the current fiscal year.)

The staff of the processing departments was fully conscious of the fact that every effort had to be made to increase the speed of reclassification as much as possible. We were, therefore, looking out for shortcuts which would help us in our endeavor. One of our most annoying and partly surprising stumbling blocks had been the removal of cards from the old catalog. Card removal is a tedious operation under the best circumstances; we labored under three additional difficulties. Many older entries had no tracing and we had to guess the subject entries which had been made; different editions were combined on one subject card, and the cards were filed too tightly. According to our experience, it took between five and twenty minutes to remove a full set of cards. Three

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cards were of immediate use: one was filed as "in process card" in the new catalog, the second one was treated as a temporary shelf card and the third one was utilized as the basis for the new entry; the rest of the set was discarded. Dr. McCarthy was strongly in favor of a radical solution to this problem. He suggested that for the time being only three cards per title be removed from the old catalog and that the discarding of the rest of the set be postponed to a final mopping-up operation after the termination of the reclassification project. We all agreed that the crash program called for a reconsideration and redefinition of all our operations, but there was some reluctance to weaken so drastically the reliability of the old catalog. The new regulations set a limit of five minutes of card removal per title. The rest of the set (if any) remained in the old catalog. Every shortcut causes slight difficulties at times but experience over the last year has proved that our fears had been groundless. Neither technical operations nor reader services were hampered by incomplete withdrawal of cards from the old catalog.

We discontinued marking the Harris shelf list with the new Library of Congress number but used a rubber stamp to indicate that the title had been reclassified. The Library of Congress depository catalog was placed in the reclassification work room so that the cards could be used without delay. In the case of analyzed series, however, we found it more advantageous to disregard the depository cards and to order full analytics from the Library of Congress Card Division.

Reclassification was concentrated on those classes of books which were most heavily in demand. The first target was American and English literature, and over forty thousand volumes were reclassified in the first eight months of the new program. The work was coordinated with the assignments given to the rare book cataloger and to the serials department in order to cover all our old holdings in these fields. Then attention was shifted to American history, including both Canada and Latin America. During the rest of the period, most of the social sciences and the humanities, with the exception of classical philology, was cleared. Special care was taken that the assignments to the four teams would not overlap, so that every staff mem-

ber had sufficient elbow room. Two groups of titles were reclassified without regard to the subject field, the work with analyzed series continued, and every book in "Harris" was reclassified which fell under one of the three categories: 1) returned by reader; 2) selected for rebinding or repair; 3) needed because an added volume or an added copy had been acquired.

Two-thirds of the time envisaged by Dr. Tauber for total reclassification has passed. During this period, the catalog and serials departments have reclassified and recataloged six hundred thousand volumes representing two hundred twenty-two thousand titles. According to a physical count made by the circulation department, two hundred twenty-five thousand volumes are still in the old classification. The present-day circulation statistic mirrors the fact that more than two million volumes (the bulk of the collection) are in Library of Congress classification. In the Olin Research Library, the use of Harris books (shelved in a part of the basement stacks) has dwindled to 11 per cent of total circulation, and in the department and college libraries it is zero, for these collections do not have books in Harris any longer. The new card catalog has 5,740 drawers whereas the old is filed in 770. This statement, however, does not represent the true story; there are more cards in the old drawers than in the new ones; on the other hand, many of the older cards are blind cross references or subject cards which will be discarded in the final mopping-up operation.

Dr. Tauber had suggested the need of a special appropriation of \$600,000 to do the job. This was fourteen years ago; considering the general rise in costs, this sum would be much higher if calculated today. We have spent a special appropriation of \$180,000 to date, and with another \$150,000 we could easily finish the job within the period specified by Dr. Tauber. These figures obviously do not represent our real costs. The difference lies in the "surplus value" produced by a loyal and devoted staff.

From the very outset, reclassification was a project for the entire staff of the Cornell University library, and all departments have most generously supported the complex activities. It is impossible to name all those whose efforts have been essential for the

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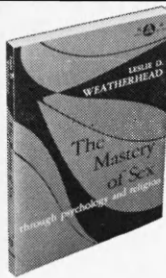
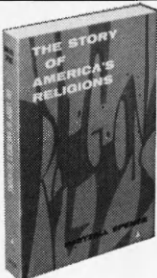
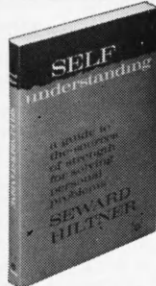
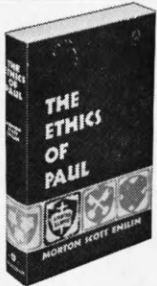
project; like the Unknown Soldier of our war memorial, they can be honored only in anonymity. Four persons, however, must be named because of the great contributions they have made: A. Elizabeth Crosby, head of the serials and binding department, responsible for the reclassification of all serials; Rosamond Danielson, supervisor of the reclassification section; Laura Jennings, head of the catalog department, and lastly, Emma R. Speed, the most faithful of all—a staff member of Cornell for forty-three years and head of the catalog department from 1925 to 1954. Trained in the old ways, she accepted loyally the new regulations, many of which must have been irksome to her.

It was the good fortune of Cornell University library that during the third phase of its institutional life it enjoyed the patronage of the president of the university. Deane Malott is keenly interested in library developments and has supported Dr. Mc Carthy's plans and recommendations. The Cornell University libraries, having survived the dark middle ages of insufficient support, can now enjoy the splendor of the Renaissance.

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Sixtieth Meeting of the Association of Research Libraries

The sixtieth meeting of the Association of Research Libraries was held in Miami Beach on June 16, 1962, with forty-six of the forty-nine member institutions represented. The opening session was devoted to a paper on "Library Goals and the Role of Automation" presented by Don R. Swanson, manager of the Synthetic Intelligence Department of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., followed by a general discussion of the principles of information retrieval and the present state of the art.

In opening the second session the chair-

man of the association, William S. Dix, librarian of Princeton University, announced a grant to the ARL of \$58,350 by the National Science Foundation for partial support for the establishment of a full-time secretariat. Hope was expressed that the appointment of a full-time executive secretary and the opening of a permanent office, probably in Washington, could be announced soon.

The members then heard a recommendation for an increase in the number of members of the association, presented for the board of directors by Robert Vosper, university librarian of the University of California at Los Angeles. In accordance with the new bylaws the board proposed that invitations to join the ARL be issued to all university libraries meeting certain objective criteria involving average five-year expenditures for acquisitions, the number of fields in which the Ph.D. is offered, and the five-year average number of Ph.D.'s awarded. After discussion, the recommendation of the board was adopted unanimously.

The board reported further that it had not completed its consideration of the criteria to be applied to nonuniversity libraries.

Later, the association voted endorsement of H.R.11823, the bill to amend and extend the Library Services Act.

Two interim appointments to the board of directors were made. Louis Kaplan, director of libraries at the University of Wisconsin, replaces Raynard Swank, who is leaving Stanford to become dean of the Library School of the University of California at Berkeley. Stanley West, director of libraries at the University of Florida, succeeds Frederick H. Wagman, who has resigned from the board because of the pressure of his duties as president-elect of the ALA.—*William S. Dix*, Princeton University Library

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