

Brief of Minutes of General Interest Association of Research Libraries March 31, 1949, Cambridge, Mass.

THE 33RD MEETING of the Association of Research Libraries was held in the Lamont Library, Harvard University, on Thursday, March 31, in two sessions—afternoon and evening.

Newspapers on Microfilm: A Union Check List

Executive Secretary Charles W. David announced that the sale of the *Union Check List of Newspapers on Microfilm* was now under way and was going well. He had little doubt that the association would in due course recover most of the funds put into the publication.

Cost of Library of Congress Printed Cards and Library of Congress Legislation

There was a discussion of the two foregoing subjects led by Keyes D. Metcalf and the view was expressed that the situation in Congress, with respect to the interest of the Library of Congress, had definitely improved since the last election. It was believed that the congressional committees, which are charged with the affairs of the Library of Congress, are now definitely more favorable than they have recently been and that this was a good time to continue to make representations on behalf of the Library of Congress.

Verner Clapp revealed that the policy of card pricing, which the Library of Congress had been required to adopt, had not resulted in meeting the cost of card preparation. Though it had been intended that the new price should meet this cost, the rise of salaries which came shortly after the new scale went into effect had defeated the plan. A. F. Kuhlman expressed the view that the present price was all but prohibitive, but Mr. Clapp said the volume of sales had actually increased slightly under the new scale. Mr. David said that in his experience, while this was true on account of the increased volume of cataloging, purchases of Library of Congress cards

were actually being restricted and the number of cards being produced locally was expanding rapidly.

Farmington Plan

Paul North Rice presented a brief report on the Farmington Plan from the viewpoint of the New York Public Library. He commented on the slowness with which the plan had got under way during 1948 and observed that in the first two and one-half months of 1949, 2451 books had been received; only 34 of them, however, carried a 1949 imprint. Of these books 1269 had come from France, 912 from Switzerland, 265 from Sweden, and 5 from Italy. Indeed, Italy was the only one of the five new countries added to the Farmington Plan in 1949 from which any titles had so far been received at New York Public Library. He noted that beginning with 1949 arrangements had been made both with respect to the three original Farmington countries and with the five new ones to have the books classified by the Farmington agents abroad and shipped directly to the participating libraries. That meant that for the future, New York Public Library would receive, apart from books on its own assignment, only such books as the agents abroad find it difficult to classify and assign directly to the participating libraries.

Mr. Metcalf announced the distribution of *Farmington Plan Letter*, No. 1 (March 29, 1949). He said it was already on its way to some 200 individuals and institutions. It is designed to provide from time to time, as it seems necessary, up-to-date information for those who are concerned with the Farmington Plan, notably cooperating American libraries and dealers and their librarian advisors in foreign countries who are responsible for the acquisition and shipment of Farmington Plan materials.

N. L. Goodrich, of Dartmouth, raised a question about book orders that are being

held up in a particular library in the expectation that the books will come automatically through the plan. It was pointed out that a library may now write directly to the Farmington dealer in question to find out whether or not the book will be coming to it through the plan.

Homer Halvorson thought that book selection under the plan had been poor in some cases. Mr. Metcalf answered that, in general, acquisitions under the plan during the first year of operation had been too selective rather than the reverse. He would therefore welcome a list of titles which were questioned at Johns Hopkins as poor choices.

Edwin E. Williams, of the Harvard University Library, who has been conducting a survey of British publications in American research libraries with a view to determining to what extent they are being received without the adoption of the Farmington Plan, raised a question as to the definition of "research value" as applied to items to be acquired under the plan. He noted that a hitherto unrecorded sixteenth or seventeenth century publication, no matter how devoid of literary or scientific merit, is now promptly housed in a rare book collection when it comes to light, and he said that one might therefore argue that any twentieth century publication might eventually be so treasured and therefore ought to be treated as an item of research value and included as a Farmington acquisition. He urged that at a later date there be a further discussion of this definition with a view to a clarification of practice.

Reproduction of United Nations Documents

Taking advantage of the presence of Carl H. Milam, director of library services, United Nations Library, as guest, the executive secretary brought up the matter of the proposed reproduction on microcards of the United Nations documents. He said it was understood that Fremont Rider's organization was negotiating with the United Nations for authorization to issue on microcards both their near-print publications and their printed documents, and he added that Mr. Kuhlman had expressed apprehension lest these microcards be offered for sale only on a global (all or none) basis. Mr. Kuhlman felt that it was a matter of great importance that libraries be permitted to subscribe for the near-

print items without being obliged to purchase the printed documents also. Mr. Milam confirmed the fact that negotiations were in progress and said that the request for permission to reproduce the whole output of the United Nations documents, both near-print and printed, was now before the United Nations authorities. The plan called for the issuing of microcards for all documents currently appearing and also for all back numbers of such publications. He said that this was a commercial venture involving no subvention. The executive secretary was directed to refer Mr. Kuhlman's difficulties directly to Mr. Rider himself, and in subsequent correspondence Mr. Rider made it plain that there was no intention of restricting the sale of microcards of United Nations documents to subscribers who would place orders for the whole collection only.

Reproduction of League of Nations Documents

It was reported that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which believes it has perhaps the most nearly complete set of League of Nations documents in existence, has approached the Department of State, the Library of Congress, the executive secretary of A.R.L., and the League of Nations Library at Geneva with a proposal to reproduce the entire set of League of Nations documents either on microfilm or microcards. The Advisory Committee of A.R.L. had at its recent meeting taken the view that few libraries would be willing to pay very much for such a reproduction, that the demand for it would be very much less than that for the more recent United Nations documents, and therefore it had advised against setting up an A.R.L. committee on this subject and had asked the executive secretary to write to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation indicating that action by the association would be deferred until a more definite plan for the reproduction and an estimate of costs had been presented. In discussion it developed that James T. Babb felt that the Yale Library would be interested in contributing to the cost of the master negative film of the for-sale material and would be willing to buy a film of the publications that were not issued for sale. Mr. Clapp suggested that there be a show of hands on interest in this project. The De-

partment of State, he added, believed that it had a set which was as nearly complete as that of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and that, since it was unbound, it would be better adapted for filming or microcarding than the bound set at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. At least three-fourths of those present indicated their desire to receive cost estimates, and Mr. Clapp said that the Library of Congress would attempt to have such estimates made.

Committee on Microfilming Cooperation

Since Vernon Tate, the chairman of the committee, was unavoidably absent, the executive secretary reported on his behalf that the committee still awaited from the Library of Congress a firm statement with respect to the Information Center on Newspapers on Microfilm which is to be set up at the Library of Congress. He said that Mr. Tate also reported that Herman H. Fussler, a member of his committee, had made further progress with his draft of "Technical Standards for the Microfilming of Newspapers," which appears now to be very nearly ready for publication.

Committee on the Reproduction of Wartime Serials

Charles H. Brown, the chairman of this committee, being unavoidably absent, had sent a letter to the executive secretary containing the information that the firm of J. W. Edwards, which is undertaking the reproduction of wartime issues of serials, had sent to all members of the association a copy of its new 1949 *Periodical Catalog*. On pages 12 and 13 of this catalog there is a list of 36 periodicals issued during the war which it is planning to reproduce on the basis of four pages on one if sufficient orders are received. The committee therefore urged that any library needing the volumes listed place orders at once. The earlier these orders are placed the more promptly the reproduction will be started. The periodicals will be sold at the uniform price of 2½¢ per original page.

Committee on Library Statistics

Guy R. Lyle, chairman of the committee, being unavoidably absent, the executive secretary recalled that at the March 1948 meeting the association had voted its approval of

a method of counting library holdings by bibliographical unit rather than by physical volume. Many libraries, however, had not accepted this decision, and there had been numerous protests. A new committee had accordingly been appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Lyle in January 1948. The report of this committee had been distributed at the Chicago meeting in January 1949 and had been reproduced as an appendix to the minutes of that meeting. The executive secretary then read a letter from Mr. Lyle in which he had earnestly requested that a formal vote of the association be taken as to the method of counting library holdings, and he explained that in order to have the vote as completely representative as possible Mr. Lyle had requested that a ballot by mail be taken from any member institutions which were unable to be represented at this meeting.

In the discussion which followed it developed that several members of the association were very skeptical about the possibility of obtaining any unanimity as to the method of counting library holdings, and there was some reluctance to bring the matter to a vote. Nevertheless, after a considerable discussion and after the reading by Jack Dalton of letters to Mr. Lyle from G. Flint Purdy and Ralph M. Dunbar, a vote was taken with the following result: In favor of counting by bibliographical unit, 12; in favor of counting by physical unit, 29.

It was then moved and unanimously voted that the committee be thanked and discharged.

It was suggested that in reporting for the Princeton statistical compilation, libraries hereafter indicate which method of counting they have used. This recommendation was unanimously approved.

The executive secretary agreed to look into the possibility of having the report of the Lyle Committee, together with the letters of Mr. Purdy and Mr. Dunbar, published in *College and Research Libraries*.

Mr. White wondered why statistics should be reported at all.

Reproduction of Bibliographical and Reference Works

The executive secretary recalled that at the Buffalo meeting William Warner Bishop

had brought up for discussion the problem of major bibliographical and reference works which, due to the hard usage and the poor paper on which they were printed, are falling to pieces. Mr. Bishop had suggested that research librarians have a very serious responsibility in this matter which they are not at present properly discharging. After some discussion it had been proposed that a committee on this subject be appointed. However, because of a misunderstanding between the outgoing executive secretary and his successor, this matter had not been followed up. More recently the present executive secretary had recurred to the subject and had asked Warner Rice to take over the chairmanship of the proposed committee and had suggested other members of it. However, Mr. Rice had been unwilling to accept the responsibility of going ahead with the assignment until it had been brought once more before the association for discussion.

Mr. Rice said that something in the nature of a preliminary survey had been made but that less correlation than had been expected had been discovered between the needs of one library and another. Consequently, it seemed to him desirable to have someone visit the larger libraries and make a serious investigation. He thought that there were at least two firms of publishers which might be willing to finance such a survey, perhaps with the expectation that once it had been completed they would be in a position to have some of the reproduction work assigned to them, though certainly without any definite understanding that they would occupy a preferred position. Certain other firms were suggested as likely to be interested in such a survey and in such a reproduction program, but in the discussion which followed it transpired that some members of the association felt that we ought to have a judgment about this matter which would be quite independent of organizations that are engaged in reproduction work. It was suggested that the Association of College and Reference Libraries might be asked to make such a survey, perhaps in cooperation with A.R.L., through the method of asking libraries to report on the problem, as they experience it, to a central committee. After further discussion, in which the thought was again expressed that it would be unwise to ask commercial organizations to support

such a survey, it was voted that the Reference Section of A.C.R.L. be requested to make such a survey in cooperation with A.R.L.

Union List of Serials

The executive secretary read from a letter of Andrew D. Osborn, A.R.L. representative on the Joint Committee on the *Union List of Serials*, reporting on a meeting of the joint committee, held in Washington on February 28, to discuss with representatives of the H. W. Wilson Company plans for the second supplement to the second edition of the *Union List*, for which there was enough money on hand from sales of the second edition to make such a supplement possible, provided its size was held down to the lowest possible limits. To this end the following policies had been decided upon. Only new titles, revivals, changes of title, and the record of items that have ceased publication are to be included. For only two of these classes, namely new titles and revivals, will holdings be given. In cases of changes of title and "deaths" a bibliographical statement without holdings is all that is to be given. It is estimated that thus the second supplement can be held down to a third or a fourth of the size which it would otherwise take on.

It is proposed to issue for checking four sections of a checklist, beginning with one this spring for the first part of the alphabet. The fourth part of the alphabet should reach libraries for checking about April 1950. Since libraries will at the same time report titles that are not in the checklist, it is proposed to issue a further checklist about the middle of 1950. This means that new titles can be included up to the time that the final checklist goes to press, so all new titles published in 1949 should be included. If this schedule is carried through, the publication of the new supplement can be expected about the fall of 1951. It is to be noted that United Nations publications of a periodical character are to be included, but that administrative reports, minutes of meetings, etc., are to be excluded.

Mr. Osborn's letter further reported that in addition to the plans for the second supplement to the second edition of the *Union List*, the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the possibility of utilizing I.B.M. equipment for the maintenance of the *Union List*

record. It was estimated that a cost of about \$15,000 would be adequate to put the *Union List* records on I.B.M. cards in the first instance. Thereafter it would take about \$10,000 a year to service the record. Considerable attention was given to the various possible applications of such a procedure, but definite decisions were postponed until there could be further investigation.

The committee considered the possibility of laying its needs before one of the large foundations in the hope of obtaining money for an endowment, so that there would be the possibility of maintaining a continuous editorial office instead of allowing the work on the *Union List* to lapse between editions and supplements as has been the case in the past.

Mr. Osborn, who was present, commented briefly upon the contents of his letter, pointing out that the objective of the joint committee had been to plan a supplement which could be issued with the money available. Since a luxurious job could not be financed, it had seemed unnecessary to recheck items already well covered, and it was felt that a speedy job was desirable in order to get out a work that would cover periodicals of the wartime period. He emphasized that the proposal to use punched cards and the possibilities of obtaining foundation support were in the early stages of discussion.

Production of Cards for S.T.C. Films

Warner Rice recalled that Mr. Bishop had agreed in 1937 that the University of Michigan Library should produce and sell cards for the *Short Title Catalogue* books which are being reproduced on film by University Microfilms, Inc. The original price schedule established by Mr. Bishop had been maintained for 10 years, but costs have now risen to such a point that it could not be maintained any longer. The work now costs the University of Michigan about \$8000 per year. Therefore no more cards will be issued (after Case 28, Carton 65) unless the subscribing libraries are willing to contribute substantially toward the cost of the work. However, additional copies of cards which have already been produced will still be available for distribution. There have been 25 subscribers to the University of Michigan S.T.C. cards, Mr. Rice added, and the charges made have recently not

paid even for the card stock. Mr. Clapp said that he would be interested in having a proposal for continuing the issuing of cards at a price high enough to pay for the work. A show of hands indicated that 12 of the institutions represented at this meeting would be glad to consider such a proposal.

New Plan for Microfilming Current Journals

Mr. Warner Rice noted that while microfilms of newspapers are not inexpensive, University Microfilms is now considering the possibility of supplying them for less than the cost of binding the original issues. Mr. Rice said it might be practical to do this for other serials also. Libraries might then subscribe to microfilm copies which would not take the place of the original journals when first received but would be delivered the following year for preservation purposes in place of the bound volumes. He felt that possibly the plan would be more successful with scientific than with humanistic materials.

Donald Coney drew attention to the resistance of scholars to the use of microfilm when they have to consult a considerable number of items together or within a very short interval, and he therefore questioned the use which such microfilms would be to scholars, particularly for materials within the past 10 years. Mr. Rice answered that he thought there was relatively little scientific use of materials that were more than four or five years old. Herman H. Henkle, referring to the experience of the John Crerar Library in abstracting Russian serials received on film from the Library of Congress, remarked upon the way in which the work was slowed down by the use of microcopy. Mr. Fussler reported that investigations at the University of Chicago had also shown that microfilm can be supplied more cheaply than the binding of original journals, and he said that publishers are now being approached with a view to getting their permission for microreproduction.

Mr. Fussler remarked that the scheme might be more useful if applied to less scholarly materials, such as *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Time*, *Life*, etc., of which the original copies are soon worn out in college libraries. Mr. Rice added that it is difficult to keep unbound copies of bulky material on poor paper, and Mr. Kuhlman remarked that

many Latin American serials in particular are printed on such poor paper that filming seems to be the only means of preservation. Paul North Rice mentioned labor newspapers as another example, and Mr. Clapp mentioned foreign language newspapers as still another. In both these cases the paper is likely to be extremely poor.

Problem of Processing Materials from the Far East

Warner Rice observed that research libraries which are trying to build up important far eastern collections are faced with the problem of making large stocks of such material available with small staffs and inadequate facilities for acquisition work and cataloging. He therefore raised a question as to whether members of the association would think centralization of the cataloging of such far eastern material worth considering. He suggested the possibility of sending such books to a centralized agency for cataloging on a consignment basis, and noted that the University of Michigan had offered its services in this way for Japanese materials last summer. Unfortunately, he had since lost most of his expert specialized staff in this field. Nevertheless, the University of Michigan Library continues to handle about 100 titles per week, making cards for itself only. Mr. Rice felt that it would not be economical to build up a large far eastern staff for a single institution without some kind of outside help.

Mr. Rice remarked that the University of Michigan Library is now receiving about 1000 far eastern items per month. He noted that the information which he had been able to gather indicates that such materials are also piling up in other institutions, notably at Yale, Chicago and the Library of Congress. Mr. Clapp thought that the international standardization of cataloging for this kind of material was greatly needed. He said that the Japanese National Diet Library might help out eventually. It is interested in the reproduction of standard cards which could have transliterated matter on them to facilitate their use by American libraries. Mr. Rice remarked that the problem of processing far eastern material was scheduled for discussion at a special meeting that was being arranged in connection with the meeting of

the Far Eastern Association at Yale University in the near future.

Army Map Service

Referring to the problem raised by Mr. Coney at the Chicago meeting, Mr. Clapp recalled that he had undertaken to take up with the Army Map Service its requirements with respect to reporting by depository libraries. Mr. Clapp had taken the whole matter up with Colonel Miller and had been assured that no burdensome requirements such as Mr. Coney feared were intended. Mr. Coney's difficulties seemed to have resulted chiefly from unsatisfactory mailing lists. The Service is now improving its own lists so that communications will not go to university regents instead of to librarians. As a matter of fact, the Army Map Service has issued addenda Nos. 1 and 2 to its *Technical Manual No. 20*, which pretty thoroughly transform the previous instructions. These addenda may be had by addressing Commanding Officer, Army Map Service, Attention: Librarian, Washington, D.C. Mr. Clapp urged that Army Map Service be informed specifically where to send communications, and he assured the association that the Service is willing to do everything possible to make the arrangement into which depository libraries have entered with it not burdensome.

Committee on Research Libraries and the Library of Congress

Mr. David, Chairman of the Committee, reported as follows:

Problem 1: Bases on which the Library of Congress would make full sets of its cards available without charge to U. S. libraries. With respect to this problem the committee considers its assignment completed, the Library of Congress having agreed to a formula which has been published in *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Feb. 8-14, 1949, appendix. The committee has urged the Library of Congress to give further publicity in library literature to the agreed formula, and it is understood that such publicity will be given.

Problem 2: Federal subsidy to libraries giving extensive service to federal field offices, and the allied problem of regional federal libraries. At a meeting in Chicago in Janu-

ary the committee had reached the conclusion that it would probably be impossible to attempt to ascertain the obligations of the federal government to support local library services on any basis of direct service to federal offices, there being too many imponderables involved. However, looking beyond this merely localized situation of the concentration of federal offices and considering the broad factor of national interest in research, the committee developed very tentatively a doctrine which seemed both convincing and impressive, namely that research is a matter of concern to the national government because of its bearing upon the national welfare and security. The tools of research (in terms of library collections) are readily recognizable as falling into two classes, that which can be and is economically provided as a part of the mechanism and immediate responsibility of local institutions and that which no local institution can be expected or is willing to provide, because it can be supplied economically only as a result of broad regional or even national planning and support. Speaking in more specific terms, the committee speculated that while universities must undertake to support libraries in terms of their own somewhat localized interests, there lies beyond this a national need for a series of research collections ("inter-library libraries," as President Colwell of Chicago has described them) which are not the obvious responsibility of any particular library or group of libraries. It was therefore felt that the national interest would warrant national support for such regional libraries.

The thoughts here summarized had been embodied, in a somewhat more extended form, in a letter dated March 25 from the Librarian of Congress to Mr. Coney, the committee's leader in the consideration of this problem. Upon this letter Mr. Coney had prepared a commentary—too extended for reproduction here—in which, accepting the doctrine that research is a matter of concern to the national government because of its bearing upon the national welfare and security, he had tried to make a reasonable distinction between the library responsibilities which might properly be regarded as state and local and those which ought properly to be considered federal, and in which he had dis-

cussed the possible types of organization of regional libraries with federal support, the kinds of service which they might appropriately render, and the form which federal support might take.

It is apparent that the committee is still far from settled conclusions, but it is hoped that by the next meeting of the association it may be able to bring forward a much more definite statement which can perhaps then be made the basis of a resolution.

Problem 3: Cooperative Cataloging Arrangements. The report of Mr. Osborn for the committee, entitled "The Next Phase of Cooperative Cataloging," has already been distributed as an appendix to the minutes of the Chicago meeting of the association. This report has now been made the basis of the following concise statement by Mr. Clapp and Mr. Wagman of the Library of Congress:

On matters affecting cataloging rules:

- (1) That catalog entries be construed as entry words. The Library of Congress is now investigating rules of entry with a view to the possibility of their eventual simplification. It would be helpful for the purpose of this investigation if Mr. Osborn and others would provide concrete suggestions for rules in keeping with this principle of entry words which would provide maximum assurance that for given books the same entry words would be selected as entries by catalogers working in different institutions.
- (2) That no-conflict names should be established simply and directly. The Library is now seeking a formula for "no-conflict" entry for personal authors. The results of this search will be published.
- (3) That stable entries should be required. The Library of Congress will investigate this recommendation in connection with the general inquiry regarding rules of entry.
- (4) That cross references be held down in number. The Library of Congress agrees to the desirability of eliminating unnecessary cross references.
- (5) That a standing committee, representing the cooperating libraries and the Library of Congress, should be consti-

tuted to revise and promulgate cataloging rules. At the present time Library of Congress has agreed to make no major changes in its rules without consulting the A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification. The Library of Congress proposes to solicit agreement from the division to permit the constitution of a group more fully representative of interests touched by possible changes in rules.

On matters relating to subject cataloging:

- (1) That the Library of Congress manual on subject heading theory on practice be pushed to completion. The Library of Congress expects completion of this manual during the course of this calendar year.
- (2) That scope notes be increased in number in future editions of the subject headings list. Scope notes now exist in considerable number. Attention will be given to including additional notes where dictionary definitions are inadequate. Suggestions will be welcomed.
- (3) That the lists of period subdivisions under place names be published. The Library of Congress will assemble and publish in the next fiscal year such period subdivisions as it has used.

Problem 4: Expansion of the Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards. The reports of Merritt and Ellsworth, which were distributed as Appendices 2a and 2b of the minutes of the Chicago meeting of the association, have been discussed by the committee, and Mr. Clapp and Mr. Wagman had been asked to prepare the following statement setting forth the present position of the Library of Congress on this subject:

"Mr. Merritt has performed a useful service in analyzing the problem of the expansion of the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*. This analysis has been of immediate assistance to the Library of Congress in its planning regarding this publication.

"Mr. Merritt has narrowed the issue of expansion of the *Cumulative Catalog*, so as to include a supplement listing the new titles reported to the National Union Catalog, to

the question 'Can L.C. afford to publish a supplement if only 128 libraries will subscribe?'

"The present answer to this question is in the negative.

"Mr. Merritt has, however, concluded his report by recommending that further study of the expansion of the *Cumulative Catalog* be related to Mr. Ellsworth's proposals relative to central cataloging and division of labor between the *Cumulative Catalog* and the *Cumulative Book Index*, as well as between certain other bibliographic publications.

"These proposals will require considerable study and negotiations. The studies in connection with them that the Library of Congress proposes to undertake in the immediate future will include:

"(1) A study of the considerations relating to a complete publication in microprint or other form, of the National Union Catalog.

"(2) A study of extending the utility of the *Cumulative Catalog* by providing a subject index or by arranging its contents so as to provide subject information.

"(3) A study of feasibility of publishing the other union catalogs now being maintained at the Library of Congress such as the Hebraic, Orientalia, and Slavic Union Catalogs.

"(4) A further study of the feasibility of publishing, in annual supplements to the *Cumulative Catalog*, the accessions of new titles to the Nation Union Catalog. (A supplement, showing the catalog card production for the period, of the Army Medical Library, has been published in connection with the 1948 annual volume of the *Cumulative Catalog*.)

"(5) A study of the possibility of publishing inventories of collections of manuscripts, maps, prints, photographs, motion pictures and other materials.

"(6) Studies of the overlapping between the *Cumulative Catalog* and other bibliographical services with a view to discovering what action can or should be taken.

"All these studies require, as basic information, an understanding of the use to which the *Cumulative Catalog*, as now constituted, is put. This information is far from being completely in hand, and will need

to be secured. These studies will also require the interested cooperation of other libraries, in order to develop the data necessary for action.

"With respect to the central cataloging recommendations of Mr. Ellsworth's report, the Library of Congress has been working on various formulas:

"(1) A formula by which cooperating libraries might be willing to support the central cataloging of their research titles with a fair proportion of the money they now devote to this business, in the expectation that the total number of catalog entries thus produced by all libraries would be increased through elimination of the duplication which is now asserted to be going on.

"(2) A formula by which the price of catalog cards and the financing of catalog card production would be so adjusted as to make it possible for the present Library of Congress cataloging and card distribution system gradually to take over which it is not at present doing."

Problem 5: Interchange of personnel on a swapping basis for a period of a year or so between the Library of Congress and other libraries. The committee considers that it has carried this assignment about as far as it can be usefully carried and it now reports as follows:

"As to the terms of reference, what the Librarian of Congress had in mind in proposing the assignment was that through such an exchange of personnel, the Library of Congress might collect and exploit valuable ideas by bringing in a few extraordinary minds from the outside on a temporary basis and might also make the Library of Congress and its merits and problems better known throughout the profession by sending some of its own people to other libraries and by returning the outsiders whom it had borrowed to their own institutions with an enlarged understanding of the Library of Congress and its problems.

"The general conclusion to which the committee has come is that there is a very real and widespread interest in such exchanges, that they would in a good many cases be very desirable, and that they might well be actively pushed, not merely be allowed to lie inactive and half forgotten. (Parenthetically the

committee would add its belief that such exchanges of personnel might well be equally valuable if promoted by research libraries between one another rather than wholly with the Library of Congress.)

"On the other hand it is clear that such exchanges will not be easy on account of the practical difficulties which they involve and the committee thinks that it would not be possible to set up a simple generally approved pattern for them. Rather there may well be more than one pattern, and inevitably there would have to be a good deal of individual negotiation.

"Turning to particulars, it was the committee's feeling that for such exchanges to be successful, the following points would have to be taken into account. The desirable term for such exchanges would as a rule be one year. The individuals to be considered ought to be well launched in the profession although not necessarily high up. The exchange would have to be made worthwhile to the individuals involved in order to justify the expense of moving and the cost of living on a temporary basis in a new location. It was suggested that this might be accomplished by placing the exchanged librarians in positions of somewhat higher rank from those from which they came. Their salaries would be those of the positions to which they transferred. At the end of their transfer service they ought to recognize a certain obligation to return to the institutions from which they came, though this would not carry to the point of closing the doors of opportunity for professional advancement to them."

Problem 6: Role of the Library of Congress as an information center in matters not now covered. The committee regretted that time had been lacking for it to make any further progress with this problem since the issuing of the report by Mr. Fussler as Appendix III in the minutes of the Chicago meeting of the association.

High Cost of German Microfilms

W. G. Constable of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who has recently paid a visit to Germany, was asked by Mr. Metcalf to report on this subject. He has talked with the head of the Library Section in the Division of Education and Cultural Relations,

U.S. Military Government, and has given the following causes for the high price of German microfilms:

(1) The high price of materials for the Germans.

(2) The German price in *marks* is converted by them into dollars at the official rate, which is at least three times as high as the black market rate.

(3) The Germans want to make all the dollars that they can and so keep the prices up as high as the traffic will bear.

(4) They are aided and abetted in these high prices by the Export and Import Board, purely for economic reasons.

The American officer to whom Mr. Constable talked suggested that the best way to handle the matter would be to have strong representations made by the American Library Association and other interested groups in this country. Mr. Metcalf therefore had written to John Mackenzie Cory at A.L.A. Headquarters, but it also had seemed to him that this was a matter for A.R.L. and he had also arranged to have it brought to the attention of A.C.L.S.

Mr. Metcalf, in commenting on the position which he had taken in his correspondence with the executive secretary, said that he was still of the opinion that the Association of Research Libraries ought to make strong representations.

It was accordingly voted, after a brief discussion, that the executive secretary be authorized to act for the association after consultation with the American Library Association and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Documents Expediting Project

Reference was made to the call that had been issued for an investigation of the method of financing this project at the Philadelphia meeting of the association. Mr. Halvorson said that he had taken the matter up with the Library of Congress and saw no alternative except to discontinue. This he felt would be very unfortunate, since the amount of material now being distributed by the documents expeditor is in the nature of 400,000 pieces per year.

Mr. Babb and Mr. Fussler were curious regarding the differences in service which resulted from the different rates paid by different libraries for the service. Mr. Halvorson replied that generous supporters had received full value. He explained that all participating libraries get documents of which there is an ample supply, regardless of the rate which they pay. However, whenever a limited number of documents is available, distribution is determined by priorities based on the amount which libraries pay for the service.

It appeared to be the consensus of the group that the project must be continued, but it was suggested that Mr. Halvorson's committee consider putting the charges on a more regular basis.

Date of the Next Meeting

The chairman indicated that unless a special meeting should be called for in the meantime, the next meeting of the association would be at the time of the mid-winter A.L.A. conference in Chicago.—*Charles W. David, Executive Secretary.*

Personnel

RALPH T. ESTERQUEST, assistant director of the University of Denver Library, has been appointed director of the Midwest Inter-Library Center to be located on the western edge of the University of Chicago campus. The institution was established by ten midwestern universities with a \$750,000



Ralph T. Esterquest

grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York and a \$250,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Esterquest, who holds a bachelor's and a master's degree in library science from the University of Illinois, will assume his new post with the Midwest Inter-Library Center October 1.

Active in cooperative library enterprises, Mr. Esterquest planned the cooperative services for libraries in the Seattle region when he was director of the Bibliographical Center from 1944 to 1947. At Denver, he was also instrumental in establishing an organization of libraries in the Rocky Mountain and Plains region.

Mr. Esterquest's library experience in addition to his work in Seattle and Denver includes work at Northwestern University, the University of Illinois, and the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University.

A Chicagoan, he received his bachelor of science degree from Northwestern University in 1933, a bachelor of library science in 1936 and a master of library science degree in 1940, both from the University of Illinois.

The Midwest Inter-Library Center, a non-profit corporation, is made up of the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, Illinois Institute of Technology, Indiana University, State University of Iowa, University of Kansas, Michigan State College, the University of Minnesota, Northwestern University and Purdue University.

The Center, to be built on a site presented by the University of Chicago's board of trustees, will be a six-story library to furnish central housing and servicing for cooperative deposit and use of research materials by the participating libraries. The Center will also house highly specific material for use of scholars in the various fields.

MARGARET I. KING, who retired as librarian of the University of Kentucky on Sept. 1, 1949, had served as head of that institution since 1910. She has seen the university grow from a student body of 412 to one of over 7000, while the library has increased from an estimated 3000 volumes in 1910 to well over 400,000 in 1948.

Miss King was graduated in 1898 from the University of Kentucky, then known as State College, with a very high scholastic record. When Phi Beta Kappa was established on the campus in 1926, she was chosen as a charter member of the chapter. She received the B.S. degree in library science from Columbia University, having also studied at Simmons and at the University of Michigan. After her graduation from the university in 1898, Miss King was employed in a law office in Lexington. She continued in this position until 1905 when she became secretary of President James K. Patterson. Miss King held the combined positions of secretary to the president and registrar of the college from 1905 until 1910 when she became librarian.

The progress of the library under Miss King's direction has been nothing short of phenomenal. When the first library was

finished in 1909, 10 per cent of the original cost of \$26,000 was devoted to the purchase of books. This building continued to be used until 1931 when the present structure was completed. By that time the collection of books consisted of 113,628 volumes. In the following 10 years this number was almost tripled. The staff has grown from a total of two student assistants in 1912 to 56 full-time staff members and 65 student assistants giving 3590 hours of work annually. As a recognition of Miss King's contribution to the university, the library was named the Margaret I. King Library in September 1948.

Miss King has always taken an active part in the work of the library profession not only in Kentucky but also in the nation. She is a member of the American Library Association, the Southeastern Library Association and the Kentucky Library Association. She was a member of the A.L.A. Survey Committee on Resources of Southern Libraries from 1933 to 1935, and was chairman of the committee of this group which made a report on Kentucky libraries in 1936. She served as chairman of the A.L.A. Agricultural Libraries Section during 1939-40. Miss King was vice president of the Kentucky Library Association in 1917 and president in 1926-27. She served as chairman of the planning board of this association in 1940-41. As a member of the board of trustees of the Lexington Public Library, 1936-42, Miss King gave untiringly of her time to the improvement of library service in Lexington.

One of the great contributions which Miss King has made to the profession of librarianship is that of guiding young people to choose it as a career and in always holding before them the very best ideals of scholarship and service. She has encouraged the members of her staff to continue their studies both in their professional field and in fields of subject interest.—*Jacqueline Bull.*

DAVID OTIS KELLEY became librarian and professor of library science at the University of New Mexico on June 15. Mr. Kelley, who completed his bachelor's and master's (political science) work at the University of Southern California, studied librarianship at the University of California at Los Angeles during the summers of 1936 and 1937. From 1939 through 1943 he

worked toward his doctorate at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, and has completed his work except for the dissertation. His experience also includes being an associate professor of social sciences at the George Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, 1937-38, and librarian and associate professor of social sciences, 1938-45.

Mr. Kelley joined the University of Nebraska library staff July 1, 1945, as divisional librarian in the social sciences and instructor in personnel management in the College of Business Administration. Two years later he was appointed part-time assistant director of libraries in public service, in addition to his other duties. On July 1, 1948, he relinquished his instructorship in the College of Business Administration to devote full time to his administrative responsibilities in the library. A month later, however, he left to become head of the Department of Library Science of the University of Kentucky. As one of the Nebraska alumni, we expect him to do a good job in New Mexico. Perhaps another divisional plan library is in the making there.—*Frank A. Lundy.*

RICHARD A. FARLEY became director of libraries at Drake University on August 31. Mr. Farley, a graduate of Northland College in Ashland, Wis., studied librarianship at the University of Wisconsin, obtaining his B.L.S. degree in 1941. He will soon complete



Richard A. Farley

his work on the M.A. degree in secondary education at the University of Nebraska. In 1940-41 he was senior assistant in the reference room at the University of Wisconsin Library, and the following year was spent as senior assistant at Beloit College Library. During the period 1942-46 he was in the U.S. Army Air Forces.

Mr. Farley joined the University of Nebraska Library staff on Mar. 1, 1946, as assistant circulation librarian. On Sept. 1, 1946, he was promoted to the position of circulation librarian. The next year he became the assistant director of libraries in general administration, and on Oct. 1, 1948, following the departure of David O. Kelley, he was appointed full-time assistant director of the university libraries.

At Nebraska, Mr. Farley combined a wide-ranging interest in professional librarianship with an unusual sense of the practical in application. Along with his numerous duties and responsibilities as assistant director he contributed substantially to the completion of the color movie of the Love Memorial Library and to the organization and launching of the 18-hour curriculum in librarianship. As circulation librarian he streamlined the work of that department, notably by installing electric charging machines and by consolidating all the department's information files into one. As chairman of the Library Public Service Council he helped effect greater coordination and cooperation among those units and also improved staff relationships within the staff and with the faculty.

Robert Wilkins, who has left the Drake librarianship, had taken initial steps in converting the Drake Library to the divisional plan. This conversion was the result of a survey of the Drake University Libraries made by G. Flint Purdy, of Wayne University, and of a subsequent decision of the Drake faculties to follow the recommendations of that report. Mr. Farley's work at Nebraska has fitted him admirably for putting this recommendation into effective operation.—*Frank A. Lundy.*

ROBERT MAXWELL TRENT is one of the most attractive, straightforward men I know. On September 1 he became director of libraries at Southern Methodist University, succeeding Dorothy Amann.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Trent received his undergraduate training at Indiana University, taking his A.B. degree in 1928. He attended the School of Library Service, Columbia University, and was awarded the B.S. degree in 1931 and the M.S. in 1939.



Robert M. Trent

For more than four years Mr. Trent has served as chief of technical processes at Louisiana State University Library. He came to L.S.U. with a background of varied and extensive experience in the book world. From 1928 to 1930 he was associated with the W. K. Stewart Book Store in Indianapolis. During the summer of 1931 he was an assistant in the library of Teachers College, Columbia University. From 1931 to 1932 he was assistant librarian in the New York Herald Tribune Library, and in 1932 he went to the College of the City of New York Library where he served until 1945. At the time of his departure for L.S.U. he was order librarian.

At L.S.U. Mr. Trent has been responsible for supervising and coordinating the work of the technical departments. He has devoted considerable attention to the reorganization of acquisitions procedures and to the development of a new microphotography department.

He has served on two A.L.A. committees: Book Acquisitions and Photographic Reproduction of Library Materials. In the

A.C.R.L. he was a member of the Special Committee on Membership. He has been active in the Louisiana Library Association and has served as business manager of the *Louisiana Library Association Bulletin*. At L.S.U. he has been a member of the Archives Committee and vice president of the Faculty Club.

No one contrived less at his own elevation than Max Trent. He was probably one of the most popular men on the L.S.U. faculty. Staff members speak of his thoughtfulness and encouragement with emotion. His stubborn and determined loyalty to the library at a time when the librarian was dealing with certain flamboyant and eccentric characters will not be forgotten. We at L.S.U. wish him the best of luck in the land of Frank Dobie.—
Guy R. Lyle.

ROY B. EASTIN has been appointed Superintendent of Documents to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Fred W. Cromwell, who had held the position since 1945 and who has completed 34 years in the government service.

Mr. Eastin is a career-service employee, having entered the Government Printing Office 14 years ago as an apprentice. He graduated from the Government Printing Office Apprentice School and received a journeyman apprentice certificate. He served as a linotype operator in the Composing



Roy B. Eastin

Division for a short time and was then promoted to the Division of Personnel and became assistant to the director of personnel. In 1945 he was selected to be assistant superintendent of documents and has served more than four years in that position.

Earlier this year Public Printer John J. Deviny nominated Mr. Eastin as the most outstanding young man in the Government Printing Office to compete in a government-wide competition sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce for the Arthur S. Flemming award. Mr. Eastin was one of six finalists for the award and received a Certificate of Merit. He received the B.A. and M.A. degrees from the George Washington University and in 1944 completed an internship in public administration with the National Institute of Public Affairs.

RUTH K. PORRITT, formerly head of the reference department, Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, was appointed to the librarianship of Radcliffe College, beginning work on September 1. Miss Porritt graduated from Simmons College and received an M.A. de-



Ruth K. Porritt

gree from Boston University. She joined the staff of the Baker Library of the Harvard Business School in 1930, as assistant in the acquisition department and became head of its reference department in 1942.

Miss Porritt succeeds Mrs. Georgiana Ames Hinckley of Cambridge, Mass., Radcliffe librarian since 1927. During her term at Radcliffe, Mrs. Hinckley saw the college's

library expand from a unit of 63,000 volumes to 100,000 and the addition of special collections illustrating the contribution of women to American history and culture.

Appointments

Dr. J. H. Lancaster left the staff of the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville Tenn., where he had been librarian and associate professor of library science to become director of the library at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Eli M. Oboler left the library staff of the University of Chicago to become librarian of Idaho State College, Pocatello.

Margaret L. Johnson was appointed head librarian of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in May. A graduate of Goucher College in 1924, Miss Johnson received her B.S. at the Columbia University School of Library Service. She joined the Smith College staff in 1943 as reference librarian and in 1948 was promoted to acting head librarian.

Paxton Price became state librarian of Missouri in August. For the past two years Mr. Price was librarian of the Northwest Missouri Teachers College, Maryville.

Norma Hammond, formerly librarian of Illinois College, Jacksonville, is now librarian of Albion College, Albion, Mich.

Joy R. Blanchard, since May 1947 chief of the Reference Section, U.S. Department of Agriculture Library, became librarian and assistant professor on the faculty of the College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, in March.

David A. Jonah has been named librarian of Brown University, Providence, R.I., Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen having been made the director of the library.

Eileen Miller was appointed to the job of circulation and archives librarian at the College of St. Thomas Library, St. Paul, Minn., on May 15, 1949. Miss Miller was formerly librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Edward E. Colby of the Oakland Public Library staff became music librarian of Stanford University.

Paul Knapp became science divisional librarian at Drake University in August. He was formerly divisional librarian in science and technology at the University of Nebraska.

At the University of Nebraska Ralph C. Robertson was appointed assistant librarian, acquisition department, on July 1, and Eugene M. Johnson assistant librarian, humanities division on June 20.

Clark Lewis joined the library staff of the University of Florida, Gainesville, as reference assistant in charge of the Social Sciences Room.

Eleanor Sitrine, formerly assistant chief cataloger, Russell Sage Library, accepted the position of chief cataloger in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library, Troy, N.Y., effective July 1.

Necrology

The many friends of Mrs. Louis Round Wilson will learn with deep regret of her death on July 21, at Chapel Hill, N.C. Mrs. Wilson had come to know many college and

university librarians, including the large group of students who had attended the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago where Dr. Wilson served as dean.

Personnel Changes in Foreign Libraries

Austria

On Mar. 31, 1949, Dr. Josef Bick retired as generaldirektor of the Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek. He was succeeded by Dr. Josef Stummvoll, who was in the United

States last winter and attended the A.L.A. Midwinter Conference.

Germany

Dr. Heinrich Grothues, associate director

of the University of Kiel Library prior to the war, was made director in 1949.

Dr. Wilhelm Herse, for many years director of the Herzog-August-Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, retired on Dec. 31, 1948.

Dr. Richard Oehler, formerly director of the Stadt-und Universitätsbibliothek at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, died on Nov. 13, 1948.

Italy

(This list of directors of Italian government libraries was submitted by James B. Childs of the Library of Congress.)

Bologna: Dr. Emma Coen Pirani has been acting librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria since 1948. The former librarian was Dr. Domenico Fava.

Cagliari: Dr. Renato Papò is librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria.

Catania: Dr. Andrea Cavadi is librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria.

Cremona: Dr. Stelio Bassi is librarian of the Biblioteca Governativa.

Florence: Dr. Anita Mondolfo has been librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale since 1945, when Dr. Antonio Boselli retired. The assistant librarian is Dr. Laura Dalla Piccola. Dr. Teresa Lodi is librarian of the Biblioteca Medicea-Laurenziana, Dr. Enrico Jahier of the Biblioteca Marucelliana, and Dr. Irma Tondi-Merolle of the Biblioteca Riccardiana.

Genoa: Dr. Gino Tamburrini has been librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria since 1942, at which time Sr. Pietro Nurra retired.

Gorizia: M. Corsini serves as acting librarian of the Biblioteca Governativa.

Lucca: Dr. Elena Moneti Amato has been librarian of the Biblioteca Governativa since 1942.

Messina: Enrico Camagna is acting librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria.

Milan: Dr. Maria Bonanno Schellembird has been librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense since 1942, when Dr. Paolo Nalli retired.

Modena: Dr. Guido Stendardo is librarian of the Biblioteca Estense e Universitaria.

Naples: Dr. Guerriera Guerrieri has been librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale since 1942. Dr. Massimo Fittipaldi is the assistant librarian. Dr. Maria Giuseppina Castellano-Lanzara is librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria.

Padua: Dr. Bianca Saraceni Fantini has been librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria since 1942.

Palermo: Dr. Alberto Giraldi is librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale, and Dr. Elena Tamajo is assistant librarian.

Parma: Dr. Giovanni Masi is librarian of the Biblioteca Palatina.

Pavia: Dr. Tullia Gasparrini Leporace has been librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria since 1942.

Pisa: Dr. Cesarina Pacchi is librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria.

Rome: Dr. Nella Santovito Vichi is librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale "Vittorio Emanuele II," and the assistant librarian is Dr. Olga Pinto. Dr. Pierina Fontana has been acting librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria since 1948 in place of Dr. Maria Ortiz, retired. Dr. Virginia Carini Dainotti has been librarian of the Biblioteca di Storia Moderna e Contemporanea since 1942. Dr. Ada Moricca Caputi is librarian of the Biblioteca Casanatense. Dr. Francesco Barberi has been librarian of the Biblioteca Angelica since the retirement of Dr. Gaetano Burgada in 1942. Dr. Bianca Bruno, former librarian of the Biblioteca Vallicelliana, is dead, and Dr. Fernanda Ascarelli has been librarian since 1949. Dr. Arturo di Cesare has been librarian of the Biblioteca Medica since 1942. Dr. Laura Olivieri di Felice has been librarian of the Biblioteca di Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte since the retirement of Dr. Itala Santinelli Frascchetti in 1942.

Sassari: Prof. Salvatorica Cappai is acting librarian of the Biblioteca Universitaria.

Turin: Dr. Luisa Nofri has been librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale since the retirement of Ester Pastorello in 1948. Dr. Marina Bersano Begey is the assistant librarian.

Venice: Dr. Pietro Zorganello has been acting librarian since 1948 in place of Dr. Luigi Ferrari, deceased. Dr. Giuliano Pesenti is assistant librarian.

Netherlands

Dr. J. H. Kernkamp resigned as director of the University of Utrecht Library on Jan. 31, 1949 to accept a professorship of economic history at Rotterdam. He was succeeded by D. Grosheide.—*Lawrence S. Thompson.*

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

The Cornell University Library possesses an extremely rare sixteenth century Italian volume on the structure of verse. The volume, acquired earlier this year, was written by Antonius de Tempo in 1332 (c.) and printed in Venice in 1509. It is considered to be the first book dealing with the theory of the Italian sonnet and other verse forms. This acquisition further strengthens Cornell's specialized Dante and Petrarch collections.

The so-called Bancroft copy of Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," in Lincoln's handwriting, has been purchased by Mrs. Nicholas H. Noyes of Indianapolis and given to Cornell University, along with various other rare manuscripts and books, as part of the Nicholas H. Noyes Collection. This draft of the "Gettysburg Address" was written by Lincoln at the request of George Bancroft, the American historian. Written on the first and third pages of a folded, lined lettersheet, the manuscript is unsigned and undated. Its condition is described as the finest of any of the five copies written by Lincoln. The Bancroft copy is the only draft accompanied by a letter of transmittal in the president's hand. Of the four other copies, two have been in the Library of Congress since 1916. One belongs to the Illinois State Historical Society. The other was purchased some months ago for \$54,000 by Oscar B. Cintas of Havana, Cuba.

The Mississippi State College Library has had the help of Dr. Glover Moore and Dr. Harold Snellgrove in examining the valuable Starling Collection. This collection, formerly the personal library of William Starling of Greenville, Miss., has been presented as a gift to the library of the Mississippi State College. The Starling Collection is rich in the Greek and Roman classics but, in addition, contains many works written in Italian, French, German, Arabic and Hebrew. It is apparently especially valuable for the medieval period and for the Renaissance and Reformation. The collection contains at least one publication from most of the outstanding early presses. Represented are the Aldine Press, the Froben Press, the Etienne Press at Paris, the Plantin Press, as well as the Elzevir Press at Amsterdam.

Earlier in the year Northwestern University Library received three interesting items from the Royal Library of Copenhagen. Two are by Martin Luther: *Sermo Martini Lutheri de Praeparatione ad Moriendum, e Vernaculo in Latinum Versus*, Antwerp, 1520; and *Resolutio Lutheriana super Propositione Decia Tertia: de Potestate Pape*, 1519. The third item is Cornelius de Schryver's *Spectaculorum in Susceptione Phillipe*, Antwerp, 1550. This is the first edition of the work celebrating the infant Philip's solemn entry into Antwerp in 1549. Lavishly illustrated with woodcuts and bound in contemporary calf, this is a fine copy of the book sometimes known as the "Triomphe d'anners."

Bethany College Library, Lindsborg, Kan., recently received a number of complete sets of limited editions from the private library of Dr. Julius Lincoln.

The Library of Congress has received nearly 600 volumes of classical and modern Burmese literature as a gift from the people of the Union of Burma. The presentation was made by U So Nyun, the Burmese ambassador to the United States.

The papers of Orville and Wilbur Wright were given to the Library of Congress by the executors of the estate of the late Orville Wright. The collection provides a unique and comprehensive documentary record of the early careers of the Wright brothers. Historic materials previously not accessible include among other items: diaries and notebooks detailing experiments from 1900 to 1910, with a description by Orville Wright of the Kitty Hawk flights of 1903; correspondence on the role of the first military airplane to the War Department; financial records of Wright enterprises from 1894 to 1906; and many rare and scarce books and pamphlets from Orville Wright's library at Hawthorne Hill.

The 49th annual meeting of the Medical Library Association will be held at Boston in June. Three professors, selected from nominees presented by more than 60 colleges throughout the country, have been appointed visiting professors at Columbia College for the

the Field

present academic year. The successful nominees came to Columbia under a grant of \$18,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. They are Dr. Robert E. Martin, assistant professor of government, Howard University, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Norman T. Pratt, Jr., associate professor and chairman of the Department of Classics, Indiana University, Bloomington; and Dr. James Harvey Young, associate professor of history, Emory University, Atlanta. The three educators are spending the academic year at Columbia for the purpose of studying at first hand and through actual participation the Columbia College courses in general education.

A Conference of State Directors of Audio-Visual and Radio Education was held in Chicago on August 2-3. The conference, sponsored by the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, considered current problems in audio-visual and radio education.

Four new workshop courses for practicing librarians were offered by the Columbia School of Library Service during the summer session. The courses concerned themselves with the everyday problems of librarians working in school, college, research and public libraries. New developments in the field of librarianship were also presented.

During the early months of this year, several agencies concerned with better libraries as a part of the improved educational program in Mississippi discussed ways and means of improving library service in the state. After several conferences, the University of Mississippi, the State Department of Education, and the Mississippi Library Commission made a request to the General Education Board for a grant to conduct a library survey of the state. A grant of \$7500 was received early in the spring and representatives of the three cooperating agencies then met and selected Mrs. Gretchen Knief Schenk, Summerdale, Ala., to direct the survey. The purpose of the survey was to study the social-economic background of Mississippi and try to determine how library service could be made available to all of the people of the state.

"The University of Tennessee Library Lecture Series," inaugurated by the library staff during the past academic year, provide at least two lectures annually. Librarians

who are specialists in their fields speak on books, bibliography, literature, library buildings and various other topics. Dr. Maurice Tauber of the Columbia University School of Library Service gave the first lecture in this series on April 11, 1949. Dr. Tauber spoke on "Book Classification in University Libraries."

Publications

In the July issue of *College and Research Libraries* we mentioned the publication of a new periodical called *The Journal of Southeastern Research*, but failed to list the place of publication. The *Journal* is published at 5009 Peachtree Road, Atlanta. The subscription rate is \$5.00 per year.

If You Want a Job Act Now is the title of a vocational guide written by Helen M. Woodward. The price is 75¢ per copy. Address inquiries to Helen M. Woodward, P. O. Box 2066, Philadelphia 3.

Logic and Scientific Methods: An Introductory Course, by Herbert L. Searles, is a recent publication of the Ronald Press Company. The text is the product of many years of experience and experiment in teaching. \$3.50.

Dr. Edward George Hartmann, librarian of Suffolk University, is the author of *The Movement to Americanize the Immigrant*, No. 545 of the series "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law" issued by Columbia University Press. The price is \$4.00.

The Philosophical Library has issued *Guiding Human Misfits: A Practical Application of Individual Psychology*, by Dr. Alexandra Adler. (1948, \$2.75)

Inside the Campus: Mr. Citizen Looks at His Universities, by Charles E. McAllister, is a publication of Fleming H. Revell Co. The volume contains considerable information about universities. It does not, however, consider the library's role. \$5.00.

The *M. I. T. Library Annual, 1948*, edited by Vernon D. Tate and Margaret P. Hazen, is a combined report for the year and record of activities, projects and facilities. In addition to the material relating to progress for the year, there are included the following articles: "Multum in Parvo: An Open Letter

to the Director of Libraries," by John E. Burchard; "Publishing at M. I. T.," by James R. Killian, Jr.; "The Arthur Rotch Memorial Library," by Florence Ward Stiles; "A Center for Scientific Aids to Learning;" "The Library and the Techniques of Research," by Vernon D. Tate; "The Gaffield Collection," by Robert E. Booth; and "Opinion of the Farmington Plan in a Technological Institution." The papers are informative and interesting, and it is hoped that this publication will be a regular contribution to our literature.

Organization and Management: Selected Papers, by Chester I. Barnard, has been published by the Harvard University Press. Among other topics the volume contains chapters on "The Nature of Leadership," "Concepts of Organization," "Education for Executives," and "Functions and Pathology of Status Systems in Formal Organizations." Librarians should find this volume helpful on such matters as personnel relations and issues in management and organization. \$4.00.

Librarians of state colleges and universities will be especially interested in *Working with a Legislature*, by Beatrice Sawyer Rossell. (A.L.A., 1949, \$1.90).

Recent publications of the Library of Congress include the following: *A guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics: III, Brazil, XVII, Peru, XVIII, Uruguay*, compiled by John D. Noia and Glenda Crevenna, and *XVIII, Venezuela*, compiled by Otto Neuburger (order from Superintendent of Documents); *Maps: Their Care, Repair and Preservation in Libraries*, by Clara E. LeGear (Card Division, 30¢); *Early Music Books in the Rare Books Division of the Library of Congress*, by Frederick R. Goff (L. C. Publications Division, free).

Two new publications of the Princeton University Press of interest to science librarians are *Genetics, Paleontology and Evolution*, edited by Glenn L. Jepsen, Ernst Mayr, and George Gaylord Simpson (474p., \$6.00), and *Philosophy of Mathematics and Natural Science*, by Hermann Weyl, revised and augmented English edition based on a translation of Olaf Helmer (311p., \$5.00). The first of these titles was prepared under the supervision of the Committee on Common Problems of Genetics, Paleontology and System-

atics of the National Research Council. It consists of 23 papers by different writers, including a "Summation" H. J. Muller. Professor Weyl's book, which appeared originally in Oldenbourg's *Handbuch der Philosophie* in 1927, has added six new appendices on such subjects as "Foundations of Mathematics," "Ars Combinatoria," "Quantum Mechanics," "Physics and Biology," and "Evolution," bringing the work up to date.

The ninth annual editions of the *Literary Market Place* supplies a compact directory of American book publishing. New this year are lists of Canadian book publishers, television stations, television programs featuring books, newspaper circulation figures, advertising, printing and allied services, book wholesalers including remainder firms, and State Reading Circles, together with the names of the persons who compile approved school library book purchase lists. *Literary Market Place* is compiled annually by Anne J. Richter in the office of *Publishers' Weekly*, 62 W. 45th St., New York 19. \$3.50.

A resumé of the work of the *College Librarian* and career possibilities in that field provides the subject for a new *Occupational Abstract* written by William J. Meenehan and Muriel D. Lickel. This leaflet is available for 50¢ per copy; 35¢ each for ten or more, cash with order, from Occupational Index, Inc., 51 W. 4th St., New York 3.

"Library Information," a University of Washington Library mimeographed publication, is written in a somewhat livelier style than its standard title might suggest. It is offered as "a medium of communication between the Director of Libraries and University staff members assigned to campus libraries."

Miscellany

Dr. Gregorio P. Maidana, director of the Biblioteca de la Facultad de Quimica Industrial y Agricola de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santiago del Estero 2829, Santa Fe, Republica Argentina, is interested in establishing exchange agreements between his institution and those in the United States. Dr. Maidana is particularly interested in establishing these exchange agreements with university libraries and institutions whose publications deal with industrial chemistry, agriculture and chemical engineering.