A Survey of the Writings of the First Fifteen Women Presidents of the American Library Association

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A Survey of the Writings
of the First Fifteen Women Presidents
of the American Library Association

by

O. Moll Busbin, Jr.

A Project Report
Submitted to the
Faculty of the Graduate College
in partial fulfillment
of the
Specialist in Arts Degree

Western Michigan University
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April 1978
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In completing this project, I have received the helpful advice of Western Michigan University School of Librarianship Professors Jean E. Lowrie and Hardy Carroll and of the Director of Libraries, Mr. Carl H. Sachtleben, each of whom served graciously on my project committee.

O. Mell Busbin, Jr.
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

When a professional association celebrates its one hundredth anniversary, there is reason to believe its succession of presidents is also worthy of celebration. The golden anniversary of the American Library Association in 1976 came at a time when womanhood was receiving long overdue recognition from American society in general and the various professions in particular. One method of recognizing and celebrating the women presidents of the American Library Association is to survey their contributions to the literature of their profession. Such a survey would provide not only an historical record for the Association, it would also give perspective to the role women have played in American library history. It would provide token, even though belated recognition to those who perhaps deserved more during their professional careers.

According to Shores, one of the leading historians of the library profession, the charge of professional misdemeanor has been leveled against the library profession for its suppression of library history through procrastination. Although libraries are charged with the preservation of records of civilization, they are to a great extent lacking in some segments of man's past, one being that of library history. If professional misdemeanor is a valid

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indictment, such a survey as this could contribute toward the removal of the charge.

The Problem

Statement of the Problem

This study was conducted to survey and analyze by subject content, type of librarianship, and source of publication the writings of the first fifteen women presidents of the American Library Association.

The purposes of this study were viewed as being four-fold:

1. to determine whether writings of women librarians published in professional library journals and books helped them attain their position of national leadership in the profession,

2. to determine the extent to which American Library Association women presidents contributed to professional literature in relation to their areas of practicing specialty within the library profession and in regard to services for special groups.

3. to determine whether the professional writings of women presidents of the American Library Association reflected an awareness of librarianship in general and/or areas of specialty other than their own within the profession,

4. to identify some major professional concerns of American Library Association women presidents as reflected persistently in their writings.

It was assumed by the researcher that these purposes would also be valid in a similar survey of the professional writings of men presidents of the American Library Association.

Limitations Imposed on the Problem

As indicated above, this survey of contributions to professional
library-literature was limited to the writings of the first fifteen women presidents of the American Library Association because all other women presidents had served so recently that they were continuing to make contributions to this literature. The one exception was Allie Beth Martin who died during her very recent term of office.

A bibliographical access limitation was also imposed on the study. Library Literature (Chicago: American Library Association, 1934- ), Bibliography of Library Economy (Chicago: American Library Association, 1927), and Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876-1920: An Author Index with Citations (Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, 1976) were the three indexes used to locate writings of the women involved in the survey. The researcher realized many of the writings of these presidents of the American Library Association were published in sources not indexed in the above-mentioned sources; however, he felt those indexed in sources directly related to library science probably had, and would continue to have, a greater impact on the library profession.

A further limitation was the exclusion of book reviews, letters to editors, messages and reports made as professional association responsibilities, inaugural and presidential addresses made to the American Library Association, biographical sketches or tributes, articles related to the affairs of the American Library Association and its divisions or departments, reports on visits to foreign countries, professional membership pleas, announcements of professional events, and unpublished theses and dissertations.
Assumptions Related to the Problem

Such a study as this can be justified if one assumes the writings of women presidents of the American Library Association reflected philosophy, practices, and concerns which contributed significantly to the perpetuation and advancement of the library profession. There are grounds for such an assumption since professional publications, by their very nature, reflect philosophy, practice, and concerns or combinations thereof. They are relied on by practitioners as one method of keeping abreast of current thinking and practice for their own professional development, improvement, and advancement. Library education programs also make use of professional publications in the process of instructing prospective professionals. The researcher further assumed that women presidents of the American Library Association gained some national attention to their leadership potential through the influence of their professional writings. For this reason a bibliography of their contributions to the professional library-literature should serve the library profession well. It was also assumed that writings which have had the greatest impact on the library profession were indexed in Library Literature and its predecessor Bibliography of Library Economy, which during the course of this study was made more useful by the 1976 publication of Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876-1920: An Author Index with Citations.
Definitions of Terms

Academic Librarianship

This refers to an area of specialization within the library profession concerned with libraries which are integral parts of colleges and universities and are organized and administered to meet the needs of students and faculty within them.

ALA

This is an abbreviation for the American Library Association and is used freely throughout the subsequent sections of this paper.

Book

This term refers to "a bound set of printed sheets of paper, usually between covers, forming a volume of some bulk." In this paper the term book is used to include parts of books and monographs. Monograph is subsequently defined.

Buildings and Facilities

This subject category refers to structures or sites belonging to and/or used by libraries and any devices or features of such structures which make for a more efficient or more economical care or use.

Children's and Youth Departments

This term refers to professional concerns, theory, and practice related to providing public library services to children and young adults.

Citation

This is "a reference to a description of a prior document which relates to the document being written."3

City Library-Oriented Journal

This term refers to a journal representing the professional concerns and/or practices of a city library or a city library association.

Collection Building

This term includes the philosophy and practice of selecting materials for a library.

Finances and Legislation

These terms refer to financial operations of libraries and/or legal authority for public service provided by and through libraries.

General Librarianship

This term refers to professional aspects of librarianship as

they relate to libraries of all kinds in general.

**History of Library Development**

This is a systematically arranged, written account of events affecting libraries, usually including an attempted explanation of the relationships of the events and their significance.

**Journal**

This is a serial publication representing the concerns and events of a profession or association in a learned way.

**Librarianship**

This term is defined as "a profession concerned with organizing collections of books and related materials in libraries and with placing these resources at the service of readers and other users."^4

**Library Associations**

These are groups of "librarians organized on a local, district, state, national, or international basis for consideration of and action on professional matters."^5

**Library Education**

This term refers to "education or training of library personnel, including professional and nonprofessional personnel and technical aides."^6

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^4Ibid., p. 337.  
^5Ibid., p. 45.  
^6Ibid., p. 338.
Library Services

These are special arrangements through which materials and advisory efforts are provided individuals and selected groups by libraries. Also included are activities performed by libraries to bring together people, materials, and any accompanying equipment for informational, recreational, and inspirational purposes.

National Library-Oriented Journal

This is a journal representing the professional concerns and/or events of a group of librarians organized on the national level, or one which is distributed nationwide and attempts to reflect the nation-wide concerns of professional librarians.

Non-Library Oriented Journal

This is a journal which represents professional concerns and activities of professions other than that of librarianship.

Organization and Administration

In relation to libraries this refers to "the process (or result) of arranging interdependent elements into a functional or logical whole," and "all those techniques and procedures employed in operating" libraries "in accordance with established policies."^7

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7Ibid., p. 401.

8Ibid., p. 13.
Planning Library Development

This term refers to the act of carefully working out a sequence of events for establishing and/or improving a library or libraries.

Proceedings

This term refers to "the published record of the action taken, or business transpired, at a meeting of an association or society"\(^9\) by that association or society.

Public Librarianship

This refers to the area of specialization within the library profession concerned with libraries which serve all residents of a community, district, or region and receive all or part of their financial support from public funds.\(^10\)

Publicity and Public Relations

This term includes "activities and materials designed to bring public notice and attention"\(^11\) to libraries and any formal activities for improving the relation of libraries with their special publics or with the general public.\(^12\)

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\(^12\) Ibid.  \(^13\) Ibid., p. 339.
Regional Librarianship

This is an area of specialization within the library profession concerned with public libraries serving groups of communities, or several counties, and supported in whole or in part by public funds from the governmental units served and/or from states or provinces.\(^{13}\)

Regional Library-Oriented Journal

This is a journal representing the professional concerns and/or events of a group of librarians organized on the regional level, or one which is concerned with items of interest mainly to librarians of a particular region and which is distributed mainly within that region.

School Librarianship

This term refers to an area of specialization within the library profession concerned with libraries in schools which serve as instructional places "designed or adopted as places for study and reading and for the custody, circulation, and administration of a collection of books, manuscripts, and periodicals kept for the use of the student body but not for sale; study carrels and audiovisual, storage, and other service areas opening into and serving as adjuncts to a particular library are considered parts of the library area."\(^{14}\)

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\(^{13}\)Ibid., p. 339.  \(^{14}\)Ibid.
Special Librarianship

This term refers to an area of specialization within the library profession concerned with libraries "organized to make appropriate information to a particular organization or limited group." In this paper the term excludes school libraries.

State Librarianship

The term refers to an area of specialization within the library profession concerned with libraries "maintained by state funds for the use of state officials and citizens of the state," and which provide "service to public libraries, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, and state institutions of various types."

State Library-Oriented Journal

This term refers to journals representing the professional concerns and/or events of a group of librarians organized on the state level, or those which are concerned with items of interest mainly to librarians of a particular state and are distributed mainly within that state. They are usually state library association or state library journals.

Technical Services

This term includes "services involving the operations and techniques for acquiring, recording, and preserving materials."

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15 Ibid. 16 Ibid. 17 Ibid. 18 Ibid., p. 530.
United States Government Librarianship

In relation to this paper, this term refers to professional concerns, activities, and practices related to the Library of Congress.

Procedures

After having identified the women presidents of ALA who were retired from the library profession and who appeared no longer to be contributing to library literature, the researcher sought biographical and professional information about each of them. A review of professional literature pertaining to ALA presidents was then made. Published writings of the women included in the study were identified by using three indexes: Bibliography of Library Economy, Library Literature, and Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876-1920: An Author Index with Citations. Writings identified through these indexes were then located and analyzed in terms of subject content, type of librarianship, and kind of publication in which the writing appeared. A bibliography of the writings of each woman president was then compiled, coded according to type of librarianship intended, subject content, and kind of publication in which material appeared. These bibliographies were arranged in chronological order. Conclusions based on the purposes of the study were then drawn.

Organization of the Study

In Chapter I the researcher justified the survey and presented some assumptions and limitations imposed on the study. Chapter II
presented a review of outstanding professional literature that related to women presidents of the American Library Association. It also contained biographical and professional information about the women presidents selected for the study. In no sense was an attempt made to be exhaustive. The information, much of which was presented in graphic form, simply served as background information for the chapters which followed. This chapter also included a summary of the limited professional literature directly related to the study. Chapter III was a chronologically arranged bibliography of the writings coded according to type of librarianship intended, subject content, and kind of publication in which material appeared. Chapter IV was an analysis of the material presented in Chapter III. Chapter V was devoted to conclusions based on the purposes of the study.
In this chapter an attempt was made to collect and assimilate data about the following fifteen women who served as presidents of the American Library Association for the terms of tenure indicated:

- 1911-1912 Theresa West Elmendorf
- 1915-1916 Mary Wright Plummer
- 1920-1921 Alice S. Tyler
- 1928-1929 Linda A. Eastman
- 1931-1932 Josephine A. Rathbone
- 1933-1934 Gratia A. Countryman
- 1940-1941 Essae Martha Culver
- 1943-1944 Althea H. Warren
- 1946-1947 Mary U. Rothrock
- 1951-1952 Loleta Dawson Fyan
- 1953-1954 Flora Belle Ludington
- 1957-1958 Lucile M. Morsch
- 1960-1961 Frances Lander Spain
- 1961-1962 Florrinell F. Morton
- 1966-1967 Mary Virginia Gaver

The data collected were both biographical and professional with an emphasis on the educational background and professional accomplishments of the women. In collecting the data the writer used general biographical dictionaries and directories such as Current Biography (New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1940- ), Bulletin of Bibliography (Boston: F. W. Faxon Company, 1897- ), National Cyclopedia of American Biography (New York: James T. White and Company, 1892- ), Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans (Boston: Biographical Society, 1904- ), and Who's Who of American Women (Chicago: Marquis, 1958- ), and professional literature relating to outstanding librarians.
As expected, all materials used from these sources were footnoted except those materials taken from the general biographical dictionaries. This information was not footnoted, unless quoted directly, because of the general availability of this miscellaneous information. A more detailed discussion of the professional literature used follows.

Review of Professional Literature

The professional literature reviewed for this study was divided into the following three categories:

1. literature about presidents of the American Library Association,

2. literature about women librarians that included some ALA presidents,

3. literature about specific individuals included in this study.

Literature about Presidents of the American Library Association

The most comprehensive source to date related to the ALA presidents is a 1952 master's thesis by Sparks¹ in which he analyzed the content of the presidential addresses made to the American Library Association, 1876-1951. His study covered the first nine women presidents included in this survey. Thirty-eight presidential terms had been filled with men from 1876 until 1911 when Theresa

West Elmendorf became the first woman president. Several men served more than one term during the infancy of the Association; however, no woman has ever served more than one term, and since the election of the first woman no man has served more than one term. From the time of the first woman president's tenure to and including the election of Mary Virginia Gaver to serve the 1966-1967 term, 26.8 per cent of the presidents had been women.

**Literature about Women Librarians That Includes Some ALA Presidents**

In her survey of three major biographies for recognition given to women who were leaders in library services to children, Sasse found Mary Wright Plummer listed in all three and Theresa West Elmendorf listed in one. Both women, according to Sasse, were leaders in the "classic success" of service to children.

During its 1971 Alumnus in Residence program, the University of Michigan School of Library Science chose to acknowledge the major role that women had played in the history of its program. Five of their most distinguished women graduates were invited to return to the campus for a two-day period. Each of the five participants was asked to prepare a paper for publication on the general theme of women in the library profession. Two of the alumnae mentioned several of the ALA women presidents in their papers. Martha Boaz, recognized as early leaders three of the women: Mary Wright Plummer, Josephine Adams Rathbone, and Alice S. Tyler. She recognized Miss

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Plummer as being "especially interested in training for work with children," and for having "included a children's room, the first of its kind, in Pratt's new building in 1896." Also cited was Miss Plummer's historically significant attendance at the International Congress of Libraries at Paris in 1900, where she "aroused a great deal of interest in libraries in the field of library education." Josephine Adams Rathbone was recognized as an outstanding teacher. Alice S. Tyler was credited with a special talent in public relations and as director of the Western Reserve Library School. In the category of "Some Southern Women Library Educators," Miss Boaz named both Frances Lander Spain and Florrinell Morton. In her category "Teachers," Mary Virginia Gaver was included. Althea Warren was categorized by Miss Boaz as a "Second Career Teacher." It is of interest to note that Miss Boaz wrote an entire book on Miss Warren ten years before this publication. It was titled *Fervent and Full of Gifts; the Life of Althea Warren* (New York: Scarecrow Press, 1961).

In another paper, for the Alumnus in Residence program, titled "Technical Services and Women," F. Bernice Field recognized Lucile M. Morsch for her first thorough revision of the Library of Congress descriptive cataloging rules appearing in 1949 and also as a "prime mover in the further revision of the descriptive cataloging rules,"

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4 Ibid. 5 Ibid. 6 Ibid., p. 4. 7 Ibid., pp. 8-9.
in the 1960's. She labeled Miss Morsch as being "a vigorous and innovative administrator."^8

Literature about Specific Individuals Included in This Study

In addition to the professional essays which have paid tribute collectively to two or more of the women who have served in the ALA presidency, many writers have written about them individually, especially during times when they were seeking office, receiving awards, or at their deaths. What follows are short summaries of what has been written about them individually. They have been arranged chronologically according to tenure of office.

Theresa West Elmendorf, 1911-1912

Theresa West Elmendorf, first woman elected to the ALA presidency, was also the first woman to serve as librarian of a large public library. She directed the Milwaukee Public Library before becoming the wife of H. L. Elmendorf, librarian of the Buffalo (New York) Public Library. Following his death in 1906 she was made assistant librarian there.^9 Mrs. Elmendorf served as a co-worker with Lutie Stearns in the early development of work with children in the Milwaukee Public Library.^10 She is credited with having

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^8Ibid., pp. 13-14.


exelled in book selection and library administration. Mrs. Elmendorf "stressed the benefits of public school and public library cooperation." In 1904 she served as editor for selection of ALA's Catalog of Books for Small Libraries.

Mary Wright Plummer, 1915-1916

As she was made a member of ALA's 75th Anniversary Hall of Fame in 1951, Mary Wright Plummer was cited for having fostered special training for work with children and aroused much interest in libraries in the field of education during her representation to the International Congress of Libraries at Paris in 1900. She was also credited with having included a children's room, the first of its kind in the planning of Pratt's new building in 1896, and an art-reference collection for general use in the Pratt Library. "Her report on library training at the ALA conference in 1903 is a classic and stamped her at once as the leader in library training." Miss Plummer served as director of Pratt Institute Free Library and Library School before moving on to organize and administer a new library school at the New York Public Library. In the words of

11 Mary Emogene Hazeltine, "Theresa West Elmendorf," ALA Bulletin, XVI (October 1932), 775.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid., p. 470.

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White, Mary Wright Plummer "went on ... to lead two library schools to positions of front rank."\(^17\) Her *Hints to Small Libraries*, which went through four editions, was the first elementary treatise on library procedures.\(^18\)

**Alice S. Tyler, 1920-1921**

Alice Sarah Tyler, third ALA woman president, has served as the subject for one unpublished thesis\(^19\) and occupies a part of Emily Danton's *Pioneering Leaders in Librarianship*.\(^20\) Miss Tyler's professional contributions lay in her "vision of the function of the library as a social center and the value of pictures and other art in the work of the library."\(^21\) As dean of Western Reserve University's Library School, Miss Tyler led the school to ALA accreditation in 1927 as both a graduate and a junior undergraduate school.\(^22\)

According to her colleague and eventual successor to the deanship, Miss Thirza Grant, Miss Tyler possessed "an almost uncanny ability

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\(^18\) Rathbone, *op. cit.*, p. 778.


\(^22\) *Danton, op. cit.*, pp. 193-94.
to recognize new trends in the field of professional education and to keep up with them."23

Linda A. Eastman, 1928-1929

Linda A. Eastman, the fourth ALA woman president, has served as the subject for two master's theses. One thesis presented the pioneer library services inaugurated by Miss Eastman during her forty-six years in the library profession. Among those pioneering efforts at the Cleveland Public Library were: the establishment of the Lewis Carroll Children's Room, work with the blind via recorded knowledge, the divisional plan, adult education through languages other than English, the Municipal Reference Branch library for the convenience of city officials, a business information bureau, hospital services, travel information service, the administrative practice of having department heads meet weekly, investigation of processes of routines with a view of simplifying and unifying them throughout the system, service to shut-ins, and the recognition and instigation of publicity and exhibits.24 The other unpublished thesis, "Linda Anne Eastman; Librarian" was written by Cecil Olsen Phillips as part of the MS in LS degree requirements at Western Reserve University in 1953. The writer of this paper was unable to obtain a copy which was reported to be missing from the library

23 Richardson, op. cit., p. 22.

there. Most writers agree that the working relationship between Miss Eastman and her predecessor W. H. Brett was responsible for their joint contributions toward the successful development of the Cleveland Public Library and its diverse services. Both she and Mr. Brett are credited with instigating a subject department plan, later adopted by many other large public libraries, and planning the beautiful and monumental central library building housing the Cleveland Public Library.

Josephine A. Rathbone, 1931-1932

Josephine Adams Rathbone was one of the ALA women presidents who spent most of her professional career in library education. Having taught at Pratt Institute Library School before Mary Wright Plummer left there, she was appointed to succeed Mrs. Plummer and remained until her retirement in 1938. As a teacher, her emphasis was said to have been on principles rather than skills, and it was reported that she was successful "in drawing self-expression out of her pupils rather than by a satisfaction in pouring into patient ears or in spreading before long-suffering eyes the wealth of information she had at her command." In her election to the 75th Anniversary

25 "Mr. Brett's Successor at Cleveland," Public Libraries, XXIV (January 1919), 9.


Hall of Fame, she was cited as an "outstanding teacher who developed her school along the lines of current social and intellectual requirements and taught her students professional integrity and practical vision." Miss Rathbone was one of the first to recognize the responsibility of the public library to the men in the military service of the country, and as early as 1901 she talked about and wrote about cooperation between libraries and schools. Carl White wrote that she "left her imprint on the education of librarians," and "gave what may be called the classic formulation of the attitude toward special librarianship during the twilight when library schools first met the problem and could not see it clearly. Her thesis was that, 'insofar as business libraries are libraries—that is, organized collections of books and other printed materials—the library school course trains for the work of collecting and organizing such libraries.'"

Gratia A. Countryman, 1933-1934

The sixth ALA woman president, Gratia A. Countryman, is credited with suggesting the creation of a separate children's department of the Minneapolis Public Library in 1892. Her idea of carrying books to hospitals was new when she opened the Hospital Department. In 1899 she assisted in setting up the Minnesota Library Commission. Miss Countryman was responsible for state library laws of both

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29 "A Library Hall of Fame for the 75th Anniversary," op. cit., p. 471.

30 "Josephine Adams Rathbone," Library Journal, LXVI (June 1, 1941), 509.

31 White, op. cit., p. 75.

Wisconsin and Minnesota. According to Warren, Gratia Countryman opposed departmentalization of public libraries by subject, contending that a few well-paid department heads have a better chance of becoming a cabinet of constructive and inspiring executives than a larger number, where overlapping duties are likely to cause friction and relations with the librarian and with each other cannot be so close or harmonious. For thirty years Miss Countryman was with the Minneapolis Public Library, one of the large public libraries in the United States.

**Essae Martha Culver, 1940-1941**

In honor of Essae Martha Culver, first Southern woman to serve as ALA president, the Louisiana Library Association established in the early 1960’s the Essae M. Culver Distinguished Service Award. It is to be given only when merited and to a member of the Louisiana Library Association whose professional achievements have been of practical value to Louisiana Librarianship. Miss Culver is credited for having originated and pioneered the demonstration method

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of extending library service to rural areas,\textsuperscript{36} a development which has greatly influenced library development both in this country and abroad.\textsuperscript{37} In 1962 the Texas Library Association adopted at its annual conference a resolution describing her as "the practical planner, policy maker, and diplomat in promoting statewide service."\textsuperscript{38}

\textbf{Althea H. Warren, 1943-1944}

The California Library Association honored its ALA woman president, Althea H. Warren, by the publication of its Keepsake No. 3, titled \textit{Althea Warren, Librarian} (Berkeley: California Library Association, 1962). This publication is a fragmentary selection from her writings. During World War II Miss Warren organized and directed the Victory Book Campaign to send books to service men overseas. Over two million books were acquired and distributed to the armed forces at home and abroad under her direction.\textsuperscript{39} Miss Warren was one of two ALA women presidents included in this survey who served in special librarianship positions. She served as chief librarian for Sears, Roebuck and Company before going into public librarianship. She has been described as inspiring—able to encourage others to go

\textsuperscript{36}"Miss Culver to Retire; Miss Farrel Her Successor," \textit{Louisiana Library Association Bulletin}, XXV (Spring 1962), 19.


\textsuperscript{38}"Tribute to Essae Martha Culver," loc. cit.

forward to achieve the objectives envisaged for librarianship. Miss Warren was one of three of the women presidents serving as the librarian of a large city public library during her tenure. She was librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Mary U. Rothrock, 1946-1947

Tennessee's ALA woman president, Mary U. Rothrock, was instrumental in cutting across government boundaries in administering country library service, wiping out unrealistic lines between city and country folk. In 1933 she presented a regional library plan as one of the South's pressing intellectual needs to the Conference of Southern Leaders at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Through the framework and financial backing of the Tennessee Valley Authority her plan was allowed to become a reality. This experience led to an acceptance of the regional pattern of library administration throughout the United States. For these accomplishments she was chosen for the first Lippincott Award in 1938, being cited for "her rare vision and intelligence shown in organizing a regional library service and related adult education activities." Miss Rothrock's professional career included the directorships of the Lawson McGhee Public Library (Knoxville, Tennessee), the Tennessee Valley Authority Library Services, and the Knox County (Tennessee) Library which she reorganized. She was instrumental in the formation

of the Southeastern Library Association and served as first president of that association and was later elected to serve another term.\(^42\)

Through her efforts a survey of the libraries of the Southeast in the 1940's was initiated by the Tennessee Valley Library Council and concluded by the Southeastern Library Association.\(^43\) Miss Rothrock was one of two librarians on the advisory committee of the Public Library Inquiry made by the Social Sciences Research Council in the late 1940's.\(^44\)

**Loleta Dawson Fyan, 1951-1952**

Michigan's Loleta Dawson Fyan was instrumental in obtaining Federal aid to libraries, having served as chairman of the coordinating committee for the Library Services Act in 1957.\(^45\) She was the first trained, experienced Michigan state librarian. Prior to her appointment to that position, and during the time she was president of the Michigan Library Association, she participated actively in the passage of two library laws in 1937 which supplemented each other and paved the way for her later success as Michigan state librarian. Those laws were concerned with state aid grants for public libraries and the establishment of a non-partisan State Board

\(^{42}\)Helen M. Harris, "Mary Utopia Rothrock: A Tribute," *Southeastern Librarian*, VI (Spring 1956), 6.

\(^{43}\)Ibid., p. 7.

\(^{44}\)Ibid., p. 8.

\(^{45}\)"Mrs. Loleta Dawson Fyan Appointed State Librarian," *Michigan Librarian*, VII (June 1941), 16.
for Libraries--responsible for state development and setting standards for libraries and librarians in Michigan, determining policies of the Michigan State Library and appointing a professionally trained librarian. In 1938-1939 she was on leave from her position as head of the Wayne County (Michigan) Library, during which time she organized and directed Extension, State Aid, and the Traveling Libraries Division of the Michigan State Board of Libraries. She was a member of the Library Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commissioner of Education 1956-1958.

Flora Belle Ludington, 1953-1954

Flora Belle Ludington was the only ALA woman president in this survey who, at the time of her presidential tenure, served as an academic librarian. For almost thirty years she was librarian of Mount Holyoke College. In the areas of library cooperation and international relations Miss Ludington excelled. She served as chairman of ALA's Board of International Relations, 1942-1944, working mainly on postwar rehabilitation of European libraries and for closer cooperation with libraries in Latin America. Upon receipt of the Joseph W. Lippincott Award for high achievement in 1957, she was praised for her "creative contributions to the advancement of the


47"Mrs. Loleta Dawson Fyan Appointed State Librarian," loc. cit.

48"Loleta Dawson Fyan--Honorary Member," loc. cit.
library profession," and as being one who had "demonstrated a
level of public and private statesmanship which should be both a
deep source of satisfaction to her and a continuing challenge to all
members of her profession."

In 1954 at the invitation of the
American Heritage Foundation she represented the ALA on her visit to
Munich and Berlin to observe the work of Radio Free Europe.

During June 1944-July 1946 she set up and directed the U. S.
Information Library in Bombay, India. She participated actively
with other librarians and college presidents in establishing the
Hampshire Inter-Library Center which was located for a few years in
the library she administered.

Lucile M. Morsch, 1957-1958

Lucile M. Morsch was the one ALA woman president who, during
her tenure, was employed by the Library of Congress. One of her
first positions there was as head descriptive cataloger where she
organized and consolidated the library's cataloging procedures. In
receiving the Margaret Mann Award, she was cited for her work on the
Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress, which


made a significant contribution to the clarification, simplification, and improvement of practical cataloging techniques in all libraries. In her position as Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress she was "concerned primarily with the library's relationships with other libraries and scientific and learned institutions in this country and abroad." Miss Morsch's cataloging career began at the University of Iowa, from which she went to become eventually head of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore Cataloging Department. The Melvil Dewey Medal was received by Miss Morsch in 1966 for "creative professional achievement of a high order, particularly in the fields of library management, library training, cataloging and classification, and the tools and techniques of librarianship." Miss Morsch edited the first volume of Library Literature.

Frances Lander Spain, 1960-1961

Mrs. Spain began her professional library career as librarian of the Winthrop Training School and head of the Library Science Department there. She later served as assistant director of the

54Ibid., p. 378.
School of Library Science, University of Southern California in Los Angeles. She was the first children's librarian to serve as ALA president. At the New York Public Library where she held this position, she appointed a children's librarian to work with blind boys and girls, first such appointment in the country. Mrs. Spain served as editor of "Children's Books" for Saturday Review, 1954-1959. The Children's Services Division of ALA honored her in 1961 by "a resolution saluting the attainments of Frances Lander Spain, distinguished as a children's librarian, college librarian, teacher, library school dean, administrator of children's services, book reviewer, and editor. Her far-reaching influence is a vital part of the progress of librarianship in general and library work with children in particular."58 After retirement from the New York Public Library, Mrs. Spain continued in junior college librarianship in Florida.

**Florrinell F. Morton, 1961-1962**

Florrinell F. Morton was Louisiana's second ALA woman president and the first winner of the Essae M. Culver Award named for the first. Mrs. Morton, who spent most of her professional career as Director of the Louisiana State University Library School, directed many workshops which developed patterns of school library accreditation and education for school librarianship. She was active regionally and nationally in establishing standards for education for school librarianship.

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57 "Mrs. Spain to Retire from NYPL; Augusta Baker Named Successor," Library Journal, LXXXVI (July 1961), 2440.

58 "C. S. D. Honors Two Leaders in World of Children's Books," Top of the News, XVIII (October 1961), 70.
One of her Louisiana State University colleagues wrote of her:

"Florrinell Morton's penetrating mind and her special talent for analysis, synthesis, and clarification, together with a genuine concern for identifying major issues, have influenced the formulation of goals, plans, and ultimate action to improve the profession of librarianship."

Upon the receipt of the Beta Phi Mu Award she was cited for "dedication, intelligence, graciousness, and high personal integrity," and credited with being a teacher who "is recognized nationally and internationally as a staunch supporter, an able leader, and a spokesman of education for librarianship."

Mary Virginia Gaver, 1966-1967

The fifteenth ALA woman president, Mary Virginia Gaver, was best known for her contributions to library education and to the development of school libraries. She had a distinguished career as an academic librarian and in writing and research. She conducted, during the late 1950's and early 1960's, a research project sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, out of which grew her


61Ibid.

Effectiveness of Centralized School Library Services and for which she received the Rutgers University Research Council Award in 1962. Miss Gaver served as chairman of the advisory committees of both the School Library Development Project and the Knapp School Libraries Project. Each of these projects contributed significantly to the development and improvement of school libraries in the United States. Upon receiving the Putnam Award, she was cited for

"significant contributions to the profession of librarianship in the area of professional leadership in library development and organization, research, children's and school library work, library education, and her professional and educational writing."

Miss Gaver was the third person ever to receive the Putnam Award since its inception in 1939. She served as the first editor for what has now become a standard and necessary media selection aid for elementary school libraries and children's departments of public libraries, The Elementary School Library Collection, (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Bro-Dart Foundation, 1965- ). Through several revisions she remained as editor and is still involved as one of the assistants to her successor. In 1971 the New Jersey School Media Association published Toward an Effective School Library by Aliya Farid, an extensive essay based on the writings of Miss Gaver.

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63 Ibid., p. 658.

64 "ALA Awards and Citations for 1963--Herbert Putnam Honor Award," Library Journal, LXXXVIII (September 1, 1963), 3018.

Miss Gaver was especially adept at delineating plans of action for professional accomplishment in the school-library field.

COMPARATIVE BIOGRAPHICAL AND PROFESSIONAL DATA

Information presented in Table 1 shows that of the fifteen ALA women presidents surveyed only four were employed during their tenure of office in the same state where they were born. Linda Eastman and Josephine Adams Rathbone were the two presidents who practiced their profession solely in the states where they were born. Eleven of the women practiced their profession in three or more states during their careers. Frances Lander Spain was employed in six different states during her career in librarianship.

The only discernible pattern one discovers from Table 2 is a preponderance of midwestern states which have been the birth places of ALA women presidents. Ten of the fifteen were born in the Midwest, two in the South, one in the Southwest, one in the East, and one in the Northeast. Illinois and Iowa were the only states which produced two women presidents, while eleven other states produced one each.

All ALA women presidents were employed in the United States when elected. As is indicated in Chart 3, New York was the place of employment of four of the women, followed by the states of Louisiana and Ohio with two each. The majority of these women were employed in the Eastern or Midwestern United States.

As is indicated in Table 4, Wellesley College was the alma mater of more ALA women presidents than any other college or university.
Table 1

Birthplaces and Places of Employment of ALA Women Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Birthplace</th>
<th>Place of Employment During Tenure</th>
<th>Other Places of Professional Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Countryman</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Culver</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>New York, Oregon, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eastman</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Elmendorf</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fyan</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ludington</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>New York, Texas, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Morsch</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>Iowa, Louisiana, New York, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Morton</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Illinois, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Plummer</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Rathbone</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Rothrock</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Spain</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>California, South Carolina, New Jersey, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Tyler</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2
Birthplaces of ALA Women Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 3

Employment Places of ALA Women Presidents During Tenure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Employment</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>College or University for General Education</th>
<th>College or University for L.S. Education</th>
<th>Honorary Degree and Institution Awarding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Eastman</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>MA, Oberlin College Litt.D., Mt. Holyoke Col. LL.D., Western Reserve U.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Elmendorf</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fyan</td>
<td>Wellesley College</td>
<td>Western Reserve U.</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ludington</td>
<td>Whitman College, U. of Washington, Mills College</td>
<td>New York State U. (Albany)</td>
<td>LL.D., Mills College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Morsch</td>
<td>Iowa State U.</td>
<td>Columbia University</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Morton</td>
<td>West Texas State College U. of California</td>
<td>U. of California Columbia University</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Plummer</td>
<td>Wellesley College</td>
<td>*Columbia College</td>
<td>----</td>
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Table 4—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>College or University for General Education</th>
<th>College or University for L. S. Education</th>
<th>Honorary Degree and Institute Awarding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Rothrock</td>
<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
<td>New York State U. (Albany)</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Spain</td>
<td>Winthrop College</td>
<td>Emory University</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Florida State U.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U. of Chicago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Tyler</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>**Armour Institute of Technology</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Warren</td>
<td>U. of Chicago</td>
<td>U. of Wisconsin</td>
<td>Litt.D., Mills College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Predecessor of Columbia University
** = Now University of Illinois
Three of the fifteen presidents studied there. Only one of the women presidents, Frances Lander Spain, held an earned doctorate. It was in library science and awarded by the University of Chicago. Six of the presidents held honorary degrees. Of those six, the one who held no earned degrees of any kind, Linda Eastman, was given three honorary degrees. Two others, Essae Martha Culver and Mary Virginia Gaver, were each given two honorary degrees. Mills College and Mt. Holyoke College both awarded two of these honorary degrees. As seen on Table 5, twelve of the fifteen women presidents attended library schools, earning course credits, library science certificates, bachelors degrees in library science, masters degrees in library science, and one mentioned above earned the doctor of philosophy degree in library science. Ten different library schools were attended by the women. Columbia University and New York State University (Albany) were each attended by four of the women. Eight other library schools were attended by one each of the fifteen women.

Women presidents of ALA have been recipients of numerous awards ranging in nature from scholastic achievement to stewardship, as is indicated in Table 6. One of the women, Essae M. Culver, was honored by having a Louisiana state award named for her. The first recipient of the Essae M. Culver Award was another ALA president from Louisiana, Florrinell Morton. The award is given in recognition of distinguished service to librarianship.66

66"First Essae M. Culver Award for Distinguished Service to Librarianship Awarded Florrinell F. Morton," loc. cit.
Table 5

Library Schools Attended by ALA Women Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library School</th>
<th>Number Attending</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armour Institute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida State</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Reserve</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of California</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. of Wisconsin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>*16</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some presidents attended more than one library school, some attended none.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALA '75 Anniversary Hall of Fame</td>
<td>Tyler, Rathbone, Plummer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Library Institute</td>
<td>Tyler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta Phi Mu Award</td>
<td>Morton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie Corporation Bronze Plaque</td>
<td>Eastman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essae M. Culver Award</td>
<td>Morton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert Putnam Honor Award</td>
<td>Gaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph W. Lippincott Award</td>
<td>Rothrock, Ludington, Culver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Mann Award</td>
<td>Morsch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melvin Dewey Award</td>
<td>Morsch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, Minnesota Civic Service Honor Medal</td>
<td>Countryman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding Women (One of 14 in Professional, Cultural and Social Fields)</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phi Beta Kappa</td>
<td>Warren, Gaver, Countryman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University (Louisiana) Distinguished Service Award</td>
<td>Morton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Washington School of Librarianship Distinguished Alumna</td>
<td>Ludington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University (Rutgers) Research Council Award</td>
<td>Gaver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For scholastic achievement, perhaps no other recognition is so well-known as the Phi Beta Kappa key. Three of the women presidents, Althea Warren, Mary Virginia Gaver, and Gratia Countryman earned it.

In celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the American Library Association, Library Journal compiled a Library Hall of Fame. Listed among those so honored were three women presidents: Alice Tyler, Josephine Rathbone, and Mary Wright Plummer. All elected to the Hall of Fame were recognized for the outstanding leadership they had provided for the library profession.67

Women presidents have also been recipients of five different awards given through the national awards program of ALA. The Joseph W. Lippincott Award, established in 1937 and presented annually to a librarian for distinguished service in the profession of librarianship,68 has been presented to three of the women; Mary Rothrock, Flora Belle Ludington, and Essae M. Culver. Miss Rothrock was the first person ever to receive this award which is administered through the ALA Awards Committee.

Mary Virginia Gaver was the recipient of the Herbert Putnam Honor Fund Award, established in 1939 and "presented at intervals as a $500 grant-in-aid to an American librarian of outstanding ability for

---


travel, writing, or other use that might improve his or her services to the library profession or to society."\(^69\) The Putnam Award is also administered through the Awards Committee of ALA.

Recipient of two awards related to her librarianship specialty was Lucile M. Morsch. She received the Margaret Mann Citation in 1951, an annual award

"to a cataloger or classifier . . . for outstanding professional achievement in the areas of cataloging or classification, either through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, introduction of new techniques of recognized importance, or outstanding work in the area of teaching within the past five years."\(^70\)

This award is administered by the Cataloging and Classification Section, Resources and Technical Services Division. Miss Morsch also received the Melvil Dewey Medal,

"a citation presented annually to an individual or a group for recent creative professional achievement of a high order, particularly in those fields in which Melvil Dewey was actively interested: notably, library management, library training, cataloging and classification, and the tools and techniques of librarianship."\(^71\)

The Melvil Dewey Medal is administered by the ALA Awards Committee.

The Beta Phi Mu Award, administered by the ALA Library Education Division, was received by Florrinell Morton. Consisting of a cash prize "of $500 and a citation of achievement, presented to a library school faculty member or to an individual for distinguished service to education for librarianship,"\(^72\) it is donated by the national

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\(^69\)Ibid., p. 43. 
\(^70\)Ibid., p. 45. 
\(^71\)Ibid., p. 46. 
\(^72\)Ibid., p. 42.
honorary library science fraternity, from which it derives its name.

Three of the ALA women presidents received recognition from sources outside the library profession for their professional library service. The Carnegie Corporation of New York awarded Linda Eastman a bronze plaque reading "in appreciation of the outstanding nature of the help she has given to the cause of education." The Minneapolis, Minnesota, Council of Americanization awarded to Gratia Countryman in 1931 its civic service medal, in recognition of her work with the foreign-born. Frances Lander Spain was chosen as one of fourteen women in professional, cultural, and social fields as being among the "outstanding women of 1960." She was cited for her "pre-eminent attainments and the inspiration they offer to other women in her profession."

In 1909 Alice Tyler was elected a member of the American Library Institute, which consisted of one hundred persons chosen by ALA "to contribute to library progress by conferring together."

Institutions of higher education have honored four ALA women presidents. Flora Belle Ludington was selected Distinguished Alumna

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75"Mrs. Spain to Retire from NYPL; Augusta Baker Named Successor," Library Journal, LXXXVI (July 1961), 2440.
76Scott, op. cit., p. 192.
by the School of Librarianship of the University of Washington. Florrinell Morton received from the president of Louisiana State University in 1962 a Certificate of Appreciation in recognition of distinguished service to the University.\textsuperscript{77} Mary Virginia Gaver received the Rutgers University Research Council Award in 1962.\textsuperscript{78}

As is indicated by Table 7, eleven of the fifteen ALA women presidents spent a part of their professional careers in public librarianship; five were practicing public librarians during their tenures as president. Six of the women had served as academic librarians. Flora B. Ludington was the only one in the study who practiced academic librarianship during her presidential tenure. Lucile M. Morsch was the only president to be employed in a United States government library during presidential tenure. Twelve of the women served as library educators, some full time, some part-time, some during summer sessions only. Table 8 shows that four of these twelve served as heads, directors, or vice-directors of library-education programs during their tenures of office. Three of the women were serving as heads of public libraries in large cities during their presidential tenures; Linda Eastman at the Cleveland Public Library, Gratia Countryman at the Minneapolis Public Library, and Althea Warren at the Los Angeles Public Library. The two women serving as state librarians during their ALA presidencies were Essae M. Culver (Louisiana) and Loleta Fyan (Michigan). Frances

\textsuperscript{77}"First Essae M. Culver Award for Distinguished Service to Librarianship Awarded Florrinell F. Morton," loc. cit.
\textsuperscript{78}Hodges, loc. cit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Academic</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>U.S. Govt.</th>
<th>Lib. Ed.</th>
<th>Type Practiced During Tenures of Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Countryman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Culver</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X SS</td>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eastman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X PT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Elmendorf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fyan</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X SS</td>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gaver</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Library Ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ludington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X SS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Academic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Morsch</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X SS</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Morton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Director L.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Plummer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Director L.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Rathbone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Director L.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Rothrock</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Spain</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Tyler</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Director L.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Warren</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X SS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rel. Frequency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SS = Summer Sessions only  
PT = Part Time only
Table 8
Types of Librarianship Practiced by ALA Women Presidents During Tenures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Librarian</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library School Directors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Librarian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Librarian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Librarian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Librarian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library School Instructor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lander Spain was serving as Coordinator of Children's Services at the New York Public Library during her tenure. Flora Belle Ludington was librarian at Mt. Holyoke during her ALA presidency, Mary Rothrock was supervisor of Tennessee Valley Authority Library Services, and Theresa Elmendorf was employed in public librarianship at Buffalo, New York. School librarianship had been practiced by only one president during her professional career, and no woman practiced it during her tenure.

Eleven, or 73.3%, of the first fifteen ALA women presidents had served their state library associations prior to assuming the national presidency as indicated in Table 9. Three of the women had served as president of regional library associations, Mary Rothrock having served as president of the Southeastern Library Association on two occasions. Three served as president of the Association of American Library Schools, two had served as president of the League of Library Commissions, and one had served as president of its successor, the American Association of State Librarians. Three of the fifteen ALA women presidents had had experience as presidents of other national, state, or regional library associations prior to their assuming the ALA presidency.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presidents</th>
<th>Local Library Association</th>
<th>State Library Association</th>
<th>Regional Library Association</th>
<th>Other Library-Related National Associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Countryman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>League of Library Commissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Culver</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>American Association of State Librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eastman</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>American Association of School Librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Elmendorf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fyan</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gaver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ludington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Morsch</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Division of Cataloging and Classification, ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Morton</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>American Association of Library Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Plummer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>American Association of Library Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Rathbone</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Rothrock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Library Education Division, ALA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidents</td>
<td>Local Library Association</td>
<td>State Library Association</td>
<td>Regional Library Association</td>
<td>Other Library-Related National Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Tyler</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>American Association of Library Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>League of Library Commissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Warren</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rel. Frequency</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter III

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS OF ALA WOMEN PRESIDENTS SURVEYED

The purpose of this chapter is to present a bibliography of the professional writings of each of the fifteen ALA women presidents included in this study. The bibliographies of the writings are presented chronologically according to tenure in the ALA presidency. The citations within each bibliography are also arranged in chronological order. In an attempt to make the bibliographies more useful, each citation was coded three ways:

1. A letter code was used to indicate the type of librarianship for which the material was intended.
2. A numerical code was used to indicate the subject content of the material.
3. Another letter code was used to indicate the type of publication in which the material appeared.

A more complete explanation of these codes is as follows:

Code for Type of Librarianship Intended

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Academic Librarianship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>General (Librarianship in general)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>Public Librarianship (City, County, or Rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pr</td>
<td>Public Librarianship (Regional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Public and School Librarianship (Interrelationships between the two types)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Py</td>
<td>Public Librarianship (Children's and Youth Departments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>School Librarianship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp</td>
<td>Special Librarianship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>State Librarianship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>United States Government Librarianship (Library of Congress)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Code for Subject Content

1 = Buildings and Facilities
2 = Collection Building
3 = Finances and Legislation
4 = History of Library Development
5 = Library Associations
6 = Library Education
7 = Organization and Administration
8 = Personnel and Recruitment
9 = Planning Library Development
10 = Publicity and Public Relations
11 = Library Services
12 = Technical Services

In some instances more than one number was used when citations were related to more than one of the above subjects.

Code for Type of Publication in Which Published

B = Books, Monographs, including parts of either
JLs = City or State Library-Oriented Journal
JLr = Regional Library-Oriented Journal
JLn = National Library-Oriented Journal
NL = Non-Library Oriented Journal
P = Proceedings of Professional Association Conferences

Bibliographic Form

The bibliographic form used in the bibliographies that make up this chapter is a slight modification of that used by the H. W. Wilson Company in Library Literature, its index to professional library literature.
Example of Code Use


Pc = Public Librarianship (City, County, or Rural)
10 = Publicity and Public Relations
11 = Library Services
JLn = National Library-Oriented Journal

The Individual Bibliographies

The individual bibliographies of writings follow. At the end of each bibliography is a short summary of the citations included.

Elmendorf, Theresa West


G-6-JLn  "Periodicals for the Staff," Public Libraries, 3:45, February 1898.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: The first four publications by this president were written under her maiden name, Theresa West.

Citation summary

No. citations: 17

Presidential Tenure: 1911-1912

Dates of First and Last Citations: August 1883-1931

Citations Dated before Tenure in Office: 10 or 59%

Citations Dated During and After Tenure in Office: 7 or 41%
Plummer, Mary Wright

G-6-JLn "The Columbia College School of Library Economy from a Student's Standpoint," Library Journal, 12:363-64, September-October 1887.


G-6-JLn "Periodicals for the Staff," Public Libraries, 3:97, March 1898.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal/Book Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Citation summary

No. citations: 29

Presidential Tenure: 1915-1916

Dates of First and Last Citations:
   September-October 1887-1917

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office:
    27 or 93%

Citations Dated During and After Tenure in Office: 2 or 7%

Tyler, Alice S.

St-6, 11-JLn "Iowa Summer Library School," Public Libraries, 11:132-33, March 1906.


G-6-JLn "Western Reserve Library School," Library Journal, 47:303-04, April 1, 1922.


"The Open Round Table, Librarians and Educators?" Library Journal, 58:703, September 1, 1933.


"In Reply to 'The Weaker Sex?'' Library Journal, 63:294, April 15, 1938.

Citation summary

No. citations: 35

Presidential Tenure: 1920-1921

Dates of First and Last Citations: October 1899-April 15, 1938

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 21 or 60%
Citations Dated During the After Tenure in Office: 14 or 40%

Eastman, Linda A.


Pc-11-NL  "Here We Are!" Modern Hospital, 18:359-60, April 1922.


G-5-JLs  "What the American Library Association Expects of the Southwestern Association," Texas Library Association News Notes, 5 No. 1: 3-5, 1929.


Pc-11-P  "The Place of the Library in Adult Education."


Citation summary

No. Citations: 29

Presidential Tenure: 1928-1929

Dates of First and Last Citations: April 1896-1937

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 20 or 69%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 9 or 31%

Rathbone, Josephine Adams


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A-8-JLn "To College Librarians," Public Libraries, 26:192-93, April 1921.


G-7-B Shelf Department. Chicago: American Library Association, 1930.


G-6-JLn "First Offshoot of the School of Library Economy," Library Service News, 6:30-31, June 1937.


Citation summary

No. citations: 32

Presidential Tenure: 1931-1932

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Dates of First and Last Citations: May 1897-April 1, 1938

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office:
27 or 84.4%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 5 or 15.6%

Countryman, Gratia A.


G-8, 11-JLn "Opportunities," Library Journal, 26: Conference No. 52-54, August 1901.


Pc-ll-JLs "The Library as a Social Center," Minneapolis Library Notes and News, 1 No. 5:3-5, 1905.


Library Work as a Profession. (Bulletin No. 13) Minneapolis, Minnesota: Minneapolis Woman's Occupational Bureau, 1923.


Citation summary

No. citations: 22

Presidential Tenure: 1933-1934

Dates of First and Last Citations: June 1898-September 1942

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 20 or 91%
Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 2 or 9%

Culver, Essae M.


Pc-11-JLs "The County Librarian as a Community Booking Agent," Library Occurrent, 6:100-01, July 1921.


St-7, 11-JLs "Awake at the Wheel," Michigan Librarian, 6:3-6, 19, March 1940.


Citation summary

No. citations: 23

Presidential Tenure: 1940-1941

Dates of First and Last Citations: 1919-1962

Citations Dates Before Tenure in Office: 10 or 43.9%
Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 13 or 56.5%

Rothrock, Mary U.

Pc-2-JLn  "Censorship of Fiction in the Public Library," 

G-4, 8, 11-JLn  "Library Development in the Southeast," 

PS-11-P  "The Relation between Schools and Public Library 
in Provision of School Library Service," 
Southeastern Library Association Papers, 
5:19-25, 1928.

PS-11-JLs  "The Relation between Schools and Public Library 
in Provision of School Library Service," 
North Carolina Library Bulletin, 7:130-35, 
1929.

G-11-JLn  "Miss Rothrock's Address: New Library 
Responsibilities in the Light of Trends in 
Government, Social Conditions, and 
Education," ALA Bulletin, 28:516-18, 
September 1934.

G-9-JLn  "The Tennessee Library Plan," Library Journal, 
60:373-75, March 1, 1935.

Pr-7-JLn  "Miss Rothrock's Address: Patterns for Regional 
Library Planning," ALA Bulletin, 29:614-18, 
September 1935.

Pc-11-B  "The Library in Relation to Adult Education." 
(In Wilson, Louis I., ed., The Role of the 
Library in Adult Education. Chicago: 
University of Chicago Press, 1937, pp. 15- 
29.)

Pc-11-NL  "Objectives of Rural Library Service," Rural 
America, 15:16-9, September 1937.

961-64, December 1937.

Sp-6-P  "Library Internship in the Tennessee Valley 
Authority," Southeastern Library Association 


Citation summary

No. citations: 21

Presidential Tenure: 1946-1947

Dates of First and Last Citations: May 15, 1923-Winter 1957
Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office:
18 or 85.7%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 3 or 14.3%

Ludington, Flora B.


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Citation summary

No. Citations: 26

Presidential Tenure: 1953-1954

Dates of First and Last Citations:
January 1928-May 1962

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office:
16 or 61.5%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 10 or 38.5%

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<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal/Volume, Page, Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Citation summary

No. citations: 27

Presidential Tenure: 1943-1944

Dates of First and Last Citations: May 1919-October 1954

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 18 or 66.7%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 9 or 33.3%

Morsch, Lucile M.


Check List of New Jersey Imprints, 1784-1800. (American Imprints Inventory, No. 9) [Mimeographed] 1939 Historical Records Survey, Baltimore.
Pc-12-B  Catalog Department Manual. Baltimore, Maryland: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1940.


Citation summary

No. citations: 25

Presidential Tenure: 1957-1958

Dates of First and Last Citations: 1934-Fall 1967

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 20 or 80%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 5 or 20%
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<th>Journal/Volume/Issue/Year</th>
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</table>


Note: The first three publications by this president were published under her maiden name, Loleta Dawson.

Citation summary

No. citations: 20

Presidential Tenure: 1951-1952

Dates of First and Last Citations: 1922-July 1964

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 11 or 55%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 9 or 45%

Spain, Frances Lander


Ac-B-P "Faculty Status of Librarians in Colleges and Universities in the South." (In Southeastern Library Association, Thirteenth Biennial Conference, Papers and Proceedings, 1948, pp. 45-53.)


PS-7, 11-NL "The School and the Public Library," Annals, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 302:52-59, November 1955. (Co-authored with Frances Henne)


Citation summary

No. Citations: 14

Presidential Tenure: 1961-1962

Dates of First and Last Citations: 1943-1960

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 12 or 85.7%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 2 or 14.3%

Morton, Florrinell Francis


S-7, 11-JLs  "Being a School Librarian; or, You Can't Do It Alone," Texas Library Association News Notes, 24:94-97, October 1948.


G-6-JLn  "Admission to Master's Degree Programs of Applicants with Previous Professional and Advanced Graduate Study; a Summary of Policies," Association of American Library Schools Newsletter, 6:6-13, July 1954.


G-6-B  "Ideals in the Preparation of Librarians." (In Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Bulletin of Information, 1961, pp. 11-21.)
G-6-JLs "Construction Ahead--In Library Education," 

G-6-JLn "Accreditation in Library Education," ALA 

G-6, 8-JLs "Today's Libraries--And Today's Librarians," 

G-6, 8-JLs "The Making of the Librarian," Pennsylvania 

G-11-JLs "Understanding the World through Books," 

G-6-JLr "From Where We Stand," Southeastern Librarian, 

Pc-7-JLs "Interested in Libraries," Louisiana Library 

G-8-JLs "Librarians for the Sixties," Hawaii Library 

G-6-JLn "Undergraduate Programs and Articulation," ALA 

Pc-4, 11-JLs "Public Library Service in Missouri: a Critique," 

G-11-JLs "Understanding the World through Books," 
Tennessee Librarian, 15:75-80, April 1963.

G-6-JLs "Development of the Louisiana Library Association 
Scholarship," Louisiana Library Association 

G-6-JLs "Standards for Library Education," Louisiana 
Library Association Bulletin, 27:101-03, 
Fall 1964.

G-6-JLs "Library Education in Louisiana," Louisiana 
Library Association Bulletin, 30:157-62, 
Winter 1968.

G-6-JLs "Does Louisiana Need Another Library School?" 
Louisiana Library Association Bulletin, 31: 
65+, Summer 1968.

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Note: The first three publications by this president were written under her maiden name, Florrinell Francis.

Citation summary

No. citations: 35

Presidential Tenure: 1961-1962

Dates of First and Last Citations: March-April 1936-January 1970

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 18 or 51.4%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 17 or 48.6%

Gaver, Mary Virginia


S-7-JLn  "Flash! Nine States Selected!" School Librarian, 9:15-17, January 1960.


|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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S-2-B "Professional Responsibility for Book
Selection: the Ideal and the Practical,
or This Is a Whole New Ball Game." (In
American Book Publishers Council. The
Changing Nature and Sign of the School
Library Market. Are New Marketing
Techniques Needed? Buck Hill Falls Report,
pp. 64-70.)

G-8-JLs "Librarians 1977--in the Wings or Center Stage?"
Arizona Librarian, 24:34+, Spring 1967.

S-11-JLn "The School Library; An Intellectual Force?"

G-8-JLs "Librarians 1977--in the Wings or Center Stage?"

G-8-JLs "Librarians 1977--in the Wings or Center Stage?"

S-7, 8-JLn "Library Supervisors and Manpower," ALA Bulletin,

S-2-11-JLs "Does Your Library Have All the N. Y. Times
Services?" New Jersey Libraries, 1:3-5
Winter 1968.

G-2-B Background Readings in Building Library Collections.
2 volumes.

G-8-B "Manpower for Library Occupations--1967-1969, a
Report of Slow Progress." (In The Bowker
Annual of Library and Book Trade Information,
148-51.)

G-11-B Research Paper; Gathering Library Material;
Organizing and Preparing the Manuscript.
(Co-authored with Lucyle Hook)

A-11-JLn "The Librarian in the Academic Community--A New
Breed?" Wilson Library Bulletin, 43:540-
44, February 1969.

S-7, 11-JLn "Significant Research Studies for Practicing
Librarians--Is Anyone Listening?" Wilson

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-7, 11-B</td>
<td>Survey of the Educational Media Services of Calgary Public Schools, Edmonton, Alberta: U. of Alberta, School of Library Science, 1971. (Co-authored with several others)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Citation summary

No. citations: 85

Presidential Tenure: 1966-1967

Dates of First and Last Citations: September, 1936-July-August 1975

Citations Dated Before Tenure in Office: 52 or 61.2%

Citations Dated During and Following Tenure in Office: 33 or 38.8%
Chapter IV

CITATION ANALYSES

In this chapter the professional writings of ALA women presidents have been analyzed by subject content, type of librarianship for which intended, and source of publication. Only those writings indexed in Library Literature, Bibliography of Library Economy, and Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876-1920: An Author Index with Citations were included in this survey. In order to focus on writings of major significance and relevance to the continued advancement of the library profession, the researcher excluded from this analysis the following types of writings by the ALA women presidents: book reviews, letters to editors, messages and reports made as professional association responsibilities, inaugural and presidential addresses made to the American Library Association, biographical sketches or tributes, items related directly to the ALA and its divisions or departments, reports on visits to foreign countries, professional membership pleas, announcements of professional events, and unpublished theses and dissertations.

Subjects used as categories for analyzing the professional writings of ALA women presidents evolved following several trial-run content analyses of the total output of the women surveyed by the researcher. It was felt that the general terms which eventually evolved paralleled courses or major parts of courses taught in many library schools, and that they would be more manageable in a survey
of this type than would be the many different specific terms related to each of the broad subjects which have been selected. The twelve terms which evolved and proved to be workable within the framework established by the researcher were:

- buildings and facilities
- collection building
- finances and legislation
- history of library development
- library associations
- library education
- organization and administration
- personnel and recruitment
- planning for library development
- publicity and public relations
- library services
- technical services

A precedent for using such broad subject categories for citation analyses purposes had already been set by LaBorie and Halperin in a study of citation patterns in library science dissertations.¹ In the analyses of citations by subject content, citations were often-times placed in more than one of the twelve subject categories.

For an analysis of the citations by type of librarianship for which intended, the researcher chose the universally accepted terms: academic, public, school, special, state, U. S. government. The term general was used to categorize the content of citations which dealt with libraries in general. In cases where two types of librarianship, such as school and public, were treated in the same citation the citation was included in both categories. Each of these types of librarianship was defined in Chapter I of this paper.

For purposes of analyzing the citations by type of publication the following terms were used: (1) non-library oriented journal,

¹ Tim LaBorie and Michael Halperin, "Citation Patterns in Library Science Dissertations," Journal of Education for Librarianship, XVL (Spring 1976), 271-83.
(2) city or state library-oriented journal, (3) regional library-oriented journal, (4) national library-oriented journal, (5) books, monographs, or parts, and (6) proceedings. Each of these terms was also defined in Chapter I of this paper. The significance of the non-library oriented journal category was considered to be minimal by the researcher. Few non-library oriented journals were indexed in the indexes used for this survey. No doubt many of the ALA women presidents surveyed had contributed to some other non-library oriented journals, but these were accessible only through indexes other than those used for this survey. One can easily justify including the category in this survey on the assumption that those journals indexed have received and will continue to receive greater attention from the library profession merely because they have been indexed in library-literature indexes.

As shown in Table 10 the total number of citations attributable to the ALA women presidents surveyed was 440. The average number of citations per president was twenty-nine. The median number was twenty-six. All five of the women who served as full-time library educators ranked in the top five when the total number of citations for each was compared. Linda Eastman, a public librarian, tied with library educator Mary Wright Plummer for fifth place. Mary Virginia Gaver, with eighty-five or 19.3 per cent of the total citations, had more than twice as many as did Florrinell F. Morton, who had the next highest number. Since these five library educators spent the greatest portions of their professional careers in library education, it may be assumed the "publish or perish" maxim was an influential factor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Number of Citations</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaver</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyler</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathbone</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plummer</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastman</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ludington</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morsch</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culver</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countryman</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothrock</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.8</td>
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<td>Fyan</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elmendorf</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The president with the smallest number of citations, Frances Lander Spain, was the only one of the fifteen surveyed with an earned doctorate.

Subject Analyses of Citations

Many of the citations were placed in more than one of the established subject categories. Percentages established were based on a total of 440 citations. Table 11 was used to show a citation analysis by subjects covered for each ALA woman president surveyed. Essae Martha Culver had citations classified in ten of the twelve established subject categories. This was the broadest coverage of all. Two other presidents, Althea Warren and Mary Virginia Gaver, were attributed with citations related to nine each of the twelve subjects. The president with citations related to the smallest number, five, of the subjects was Frances Lander Spain. The average number of subject categories on which the fifteen presidents wrote was 7.4 and the mean for them was seven subjects.

The six subjects most often related to the citations were library services, organization and administration, collection building, library education, personnel and recruitment, and technical services. One hundred ninety-four, or 44 per cent, of the citations were related to services; eighty-five, or 19 per cent, to organization and administration; sixty-five, or 14.8 per cent, to collection building; sixty-five, or 14.8 per cent, to library education; fifty-two, or 11.8 per cent, to personnel and recruitment; and twenty-nine, or 6.6 per cent, to technical services. The six subjects
Table II

Citation Analysis by Subjects Covered*

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<td>1. Elmendorf</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>2. Plummer</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Tyler</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4. Eastman</td>
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<td>5. Rathbone</td>
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<td>6. Countryman</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>7. Culver</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>8. Warren</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>9. Rothrock</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Fyan</td>
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<td>11. Ludington</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Morsch</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>13. Spain</td>
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<td>14. Morton</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Gaver</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>**% of citations in each category</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. writing about ea. subj.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Many citation analyses resulted in their being placed in more than one of the twelve subject categories.
**Based on a total of 440 citations.
least often treated were publicity and public relations, with eleven or 2.5 per cent; buildings and facilities, with twelve or 2.7 per cent; library associations, with fourteen or 3.2 per cent; finances and legislation, with seventeen or 3.9 per cent; planning for library development, with nineteen or 4.3 per cent; and history of library development, with twenty-two or 5 per cent.

As is indicated in Table 12, all of the ALA women presidents surveyed wrote about two of the twelve subjects, library services and organization and administration. Fourteen of the women wrote about personnel and recruitment; thirteen wrote about collection building, and ten wrote about history of the development of libraries and ten also wrote about library education. The subjects treated by the smallest number of the presidents were buildings and facilities, and planning for library development. Only four of the fifteen women wrote about these two least often treated subjects.

Citation Analyses by Type of Librarianship Intended

Table 13 was used to present a graphic display of the analyses of citations by type of librarianship intended for the writings of each ALA woman president surveyed. Josephine Adams Rathbone was the only woman president with citations related to six of the seven types included in this survey. Lucille M. Morsch had citations related to five of the seven types; six other women had citations related to four of the seven types; three others had citations related to three of the seven types; and four others had citations related to two
Table 12

Subjects Treated in the Writings of ALA Women Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. Presidents with Citations</th>
<th>Percentage of Women Presidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization and Administration</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Services</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel and Recruitment</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Building</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>86.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Library Development</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Education</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Associations</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finances and Legislation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity and Public Relations</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and Facilities</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning for Library Development</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 13
Citation Analysis by Type of Librarianship Intended*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Academic</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>U.S. Government</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Total of Types About Which Written</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Elmendorf</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Plummer</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tyler</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Eastman</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rathbone</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Countryman</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Culver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Warren</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Rothrock</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Fyan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Ludington</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Morsch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Spain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Morton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Gaver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**% of Total Citations | 4.5 | 34.5 | 22 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 36.1

* Many citation analyses resulted in their being placed in more than one type of librarianship.

**Based on a total of 440 different citations.
types of librarianship. For all fifteen women the average number of types of librarianship represented by their citations was 3.5; the mean for the group was four.

One hundred fifty-nine, or 36.1 per cent, of the total citations were related to libraries in general. The second type of librarianship most often related to the citations was public librarianship, with 152, or 34.5 per cent; followed by school librarianship with 97, or 22 per cent; state librarianship with 24, or 5.5 per cent; academic librarianship with 20, or 4.5 per cent; U. S. government librarianship with 8, or 1.8 per cent; and special librarianship with 6, or 1.4 per cent. The greatest preponderance of citations by any woman president for a particular type of librarianship was sixty-six by Mary Virginia Gaver for school librarianship, followed by twenty-eight for librarianship in general by Florrinell F. Morton and twenty-five for public librarianship by Linda Eastman.

As indicated in Table 14 more of the presidents surveyed wrote materials intended for public librarianship and librarianship in general than for any other types of librarianship. These two types had contributions by fourteen women each. Only one of the presidents wrote for U. S. government librarianship, while eight had citations related to school librarianship, six to academic librarianship, five to state librarianship, and four to special librarianship.

Citation Analyses by Type of Publication

The 440 different citations identified and analyzed in this survey were published in six different types of publications. They
Table 14
Types of Librarianship About Which ALA Women Presidents Wrote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Librarianship</th>
<th>No. Presidents with Related Citations</th>
<th>Percentage of Women Presidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
appeared in seventeen different non-library-oriented journals, in thirty-nine different city and state library-oriented journals, in twenty-five different national library-oriented journals, four different regional library-oriented journals, fifty-three different books, monographs, or parts, and thirteen published proceedings of professional associations conferences. Of the seventeen different non-library-oriented journals only two, *Journal of the American Association of University Women* and *Journal of Adult Education*, published materials by two of the fifteen women presidents, all others published one each. As is indicated in Table 15, the six state library-oriented journals which most often published the writings of these fifteen presidents were *Louisiana Library Association Bulletin*, *Iowa Library Quarterly*, *News Notes of California Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, *North Carolina Libraries*, and *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. These six state library-oriented journals published 48.5 per cent of all the citations published in the thirty-nine different city and state library-oriented journals included in this survey. The *Louisiana Library Association Bulletin* published 25.3 per cent of the total citations appearing in all city and state library-oriented journals. Three women presidents had publications in each of the top state library-oriented journals, except *North Carolina Libraries* which published the materials from four of the women.

As shown in Table 16, eight out of a total of twenty-six different national library-oriented journals published 87.5 per cent of the 240 different citations appearing in such journals. *Library
Table 15

*City and State Library-Oriented Journals Which Most Frequently Published Writings of ALA Women Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>No. Presidents Contributing</th>
<th>Total No. Citations</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa Library Quarterly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of California Libraries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Libraries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina Libraries</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Library Bulletin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The researcher realized some city and state library-oriented journals were not indexed in indexes used.

** This information appeared insignificant to the study.
Table 16
National Library-Oriented Journals Which Most Frequently Published Writings of Women Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>No. Presidents Contributing</th>
<th>Total No. Citations</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library Journal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA Bulletin</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Libraries</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Trends</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Libraries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson Library Bulletin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Quarterly</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishers' Weekly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>240</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This information appeared insignificant to the study.
Journal published eighty-five, or 35.4 per cent; ALA Bulletin published sixty, or twenty-five per cent; Public Libraries published thirty, or 12.5 per cent; Library Trends published nine, or 3.8 per cent; School Libraries and Wilson Library Bulletin each published eight, or 3.3 per cent, and Library Quarterly and Publishers' Weekly each published five, or 2.1 per cent. Of the top eight national library-oriented journals, all except School Libraries are concerned with librarianship in general. It should be noted that even though School Libraries ranked fifth, only one president, Mary Virginia Gaver, wrote for it.

Of the 440 citations analyzed eighty-four per cent appeared in journals, thirteen per cent appeared in books, monographs or parts, and three per cent appeared in published proceedings of professional association conferences. This information is presented in Table 17.

As is indicated by Table 18, only two of the fifteen women, Althea Warren and Mary Rothrock, published their writings in all six types of publications categorized in this survey. One hundred one, or twenty-three per cent, of the 440 total citations appeared in city or state library-oriented journals, while 240, or fifty-five per cent, of them appeared in national library-oriented journals. All the women presidents had publications in city and state library-oriented journals and in national library-oriented journals. Twelve of the women had publications in books, monographs, or parts of the same; five had publications in regional library-oriented journals, and nine in non-library oriented journals.
# Table 17

Citation Analysis by Type of Publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Publication</th>
<th>Number of Citations</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, Monographs and Parts</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceedings</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>440</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 18
Types of Publications for Which Women Presidents of ALA Wrote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Elmendorf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Flummer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tyler</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Eastman</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rathbone</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Countryman</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Culver</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Warren</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Rothrock</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Fyan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Ludington</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
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<td>12. Morsch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Spain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Morton</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Gaver</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative Frequency</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The number of different library-oriented journals in which the writings of these ALA women presidents were published is shown in Table 19. Mary Virginia Gaver had articles in more different journals than did any others in the study. She had articles in twenty-one different journals. She was followed by Essae Martha Culver and Flora Ludington who had publications in fourteen each. Each woman president wrote for an average of 4.1 city or state library-oriented journals, .47 regional library-oriented journals, 5.2 national library-oriented journals, or an average of 9.7 different library-oriented journals.
Table 19

Number of Different Library-Oriented Journals in Which Writings of ALA Women Presidents Were Published

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>City/State Library-Oriented</th>
<th>Regional Library-Oriented</th>
<th>National Library-Oriented</th>
<th>Total No. Different Library-Oriented Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Elmendorf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Flummer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tyler</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Eastman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rathbone</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Countryman</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Culver</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Warren</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Rothrock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Fyan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Ludington</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Morsch</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Spain</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Morton</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Gaver</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>.47</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter V

CONCLUSIONS

The importance of this study was viewed by the researcher to be four-fold. The first purpose was to determine if the writings of the women included in the study had helped these women attain their position of national leadership in the profession. It was concluded by the researcher that their writings did perhaps assist them by bringing their names and their work to the attention of other librarians; however, it was concluded that their leadership was recognized because of at least four other factors. Those factors were as follows:

1. the occupational mobility which characterized most of the women during their professional careers and led to their increased exposure within the library profession,

2. the influence the women must have had as library school instructors on neophyte librarians,

3. the demonstrations of their leadership capabilities while serving as presidents of local, regional, state, and national professional associations other than the ALA presidency,

4. the highly responsible positions held by each before election to the ALA presidency.

Another purpose of this survey was to determine whether the women who served as ALA presidents contributed to professional literature in relation to their areas of practicing specialty within the library profession and/or in regard to services for special groups. The researcher concluded that all the women contributed to professional library literature in relation to their own areas of
practicing specialty within the library profession, usually to a
greater extent than they did to other areas of specialty. In regard
to services for special groups, library educators and public librarians among the ALA women presidents were, on the whole, moderately concerned with services to children through the children's department and services to schools through cooperation with schools and/or school libraries.

A third purpose of this survey was to determine the extent to which ALA women presidents were aware of librarianship in general and/or areas of specialty within the profession other than their own. No president wrote about all seven types of librarianship used for analysis purposes in this survey; however, all but one wrote about librarianship in general and about public librarianship. Those who devoted most of their professional careers to library education usually wrote more than did others about librarianship in general. The researcher interpreted this to be a reflection of a sympathetic understanding of problems, principles, and practices of all types of libraries. Special, United States government, academic, and state librarianship respectively, received only meager attention in the total writings of these women presidents.

The fourth purpose of this survey was to identify some major professional concerns of ALA women presidents as reflected persistently in their writings. These are presented below for each of the presidents in chronological order according to their presidential tenures.
Theresa West Elmendorf

The two subjects most often treated by Mrs. Elmendorf were services and collection building as they related to public libraries. She emphasized services to children and stressed library cooperation, especially between schools and public libraries. Her concern for quality literature was reflected in the role she played in compiling bibliographies of best books and in her statements concerning values she felt one might obtain from books.

Mary Wright Plummer

Library education and library services to children were the topics most often treated by Mrs. Plummer in her writings. She stressed the need for library educators to teach principles and to induce library-school students to think. Her writings about library schools reflected an intent on leaving an historical record for the profession. She gave much attention to the professional education necessary for effective work with children, especially in public libraries.

Alice S. Tyler

Miss Tyler's major emphases were on the organization and administration of the public library and services provided by both public and state libraries. She often wrote about roles of library commissions in training librarians. Cooperation between library commissions from the different states received much attention from her. She viewed the library as a democratic institution for all
classes in the community, with a role to play in adult education and self-education. Demonstrations of library services as effective publicity devices were emphasized by her.

Linda A. Eastman

The writings of Linda Eastman indicated that she truly believed in public libraries providing services for all groups of citizens in a city. One of these groups, children, received much attention from her. She often wrote of subject departmentalization as an organizational pattern in public libraries. Buildings and facilities for libraries also received emphasis in her writings. She stressed cooperation between school and public libraries and the importance of the role of the public library in adult education.

Josephine Adams Rathbone

Mrs. Rathbone's major emphases centered on personnel, recruitment, and library education as the topics related to libraries in general. She stressed the responsibility of all librarians toward recruitment. Often she expressed her opinion that type of librarian-ship specialization, within one year of library education, was neither possible nor desirable. She felt one should specialize before attending library school. Values she felt readers might gain from literature were often stressed, especially in regard to fiction. Cooperation between schools and public libraries often received attention in her professional writings.
Gratia A. Countryman

Miss Countryman viewed the library as a social center or agency and the librarian as a social worker. Services by public libraries to children, foreigners, and the working class received much attention in her writings. She often wrote of the county-library concept. It was her belief that school libraries should be organized and administered by the public library for the sake of economy. She stressed the need for job analysis to effect efficiency and economy of operations. Librarianship as a profession received much attention in her professional writings.

Essae Martha Culver

From Essae M. Culver, state and public librarianship received much attention. Services and organization and administration as they related to state librarianship, along with the history of the development of state libraries, were often topics of her professional writings. The history of the Louisiana Library Commission often appeared in her writings. She stressed the need for a state plan for library development and the importance of communicating with the public for support. The role of the county library was viewed by her to be that of recreational center for the county, and she stressed the importance of the county-library concept.

Althea H. Warren

The topics most often treated by Althea H. Warren related mainly to public librarianship. She was concerned with improving relations
with the library public and stated that success and enjoyment of library work were dependent upon such improvements. Advantages and disadvantages of the different types of departmental organization within public libraries often received attention from her. She also wrote often of the personal qualities which make good librarians. Her concern for children's services in public libraries was reflected in her professional writings many times.

Mary U. Rothrock

Miss Rothrock stressed the need for library resources in regional development. She constantly advocated the regional library program for efficiency and economy of operations. The concept of the public library as an educational institution received much attention in her writings, as did her plea for a spirit and practice of cooperation between libraries. She often wrote of the use of the film by public libraries. Rural librarianship was also stressed in her writings.

Loleta Dawson Fyan

Mrs. Fyan's writings reflected concern for library services, organization and administration, and finances and legislation in relation to county and state libraries. She wrote many times about the Library Services Act, describing the Act and plans for receiving the greatest benefits from it. Much of her effort was directed toward describing ways to ensure successful county library programs.
Flora Belle Ludington

The major concerns of Flora Belle Ludington were library services and collection building in relation to academic librarianship. She stressed interlibrary cooperation of academic libraries on a regional basis, often describing the benefits of such cooperation to the private liberal-arts college library where she served as librarian. Many of her professional writings were concerned with the development of quality academic-library book collections. Standards for academic libraries also received some attention in her publications.

Lucile M. Morsch

Lucile M. Morsch wrote mainly in the area of technical services as they pertained to libraries in general and to the Library of Congress in particular. She served as spokeswoman for sharing with professional librarians the happenings in the cataloging section of the Library of Congress. Her writings often reflected the need for simplified card catalogs and scientific management in cataloging. She wrote of the need to return to cataloging as an art, saying it had become too much of a science. The contributions she made to Library of Congress cataloging rules were major. Her scholarly book chapters, in a book edited by Carl M. White, Bases of Modern Librarianship (New York: Macmillan Company, 1964), on academic and research libraries and public libraries deserve the attention of neophyte librarians.
Frances Lander Spain

Collection building in both school libraries and children's departments of public libraries received the major emphasis in Frances Lander Spain's professional writings. She stressed the necessity of providing children with quality literature and often cited values children might receive from both the text and illustrations. The history of school libraries in the South was the topic of several of her publications. She also gave attention to cooperation between school and public libraries and to school library standards.

Florinell Francis Morton

Library education, with an emphasis on accreditation, and library personnel and recruitment were the topics most often treated in the professional writings of Florinell Morton. She stressed quality library-education programs for preparing school librarians. The history of library-school and library-education programs in the South received much emphasis from her. She was often concerned with librarianship as a profession and with selective recruitment of students into librarianship.

Mary Virginia Gaver

School librarianship received the undivided attention of Miss Gaver in her professional writings. The four areas receiving most attention were library services, organization and administration, collection building, and planning for library development.
Consistently, she espoused her strong belief in the need for school librarians to be prepared for an understanding and knowledge of librarianship as a whole, in addition to their specific school-librarianship preparation. As a library educator concerned with school librarianship preparation, she often voiced suspicion of any program of library education which did not provide a general or basic core of professional education. Miss Gaver was one of the most outstanding spokeswomen for school librarianship of her time.

It is apparent that the women were mainly concerned with library services, organization and administration, collection building, and library education.
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