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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 21

November, 1930

No. 9



MODEL FINANCIAL LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT CLEVELAND

Problems of a Metropolitan Area Municipal Library Utilizes Radio

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NOVEMBER, 1930

No. 9

The Governmental Problems of a Metropolitan Area

By Rolland A. Vandegrift, Secretary, California Taxpayers' Association

AN intelligent discussion of the problems of a metropolitan area presumes an understanding of the extent and limits of what is meant by a metropolitan area. So that we may have a common understanding and be on common ground, let us take the most general definition of a metropolitan area and merely call it an area where the population is dense enough to be considered urban and the social, economic and business relations so related as to conform in general to the characteristics of an urban community.

In this consideration of a metropolitan area, we must disregard artificial boundaries which have been set up by political determination. In other words, we will consider as the metropolitan area of San Francisco, all of that territory surrounding the consolidated City and County of San Francisco which is contributory in a business way and which is population dense enough to be considered urban. It will include the entire littoral of the unmatched San Francisco Bay and contributory waters, from Pittsburgh on the north to San Jose on the south, and both the east and west shores. Parts of the counties of Napa, Sonoma, Marvellous Marin, Solano, Contra Costa (meaning in Spanish, opposite shore) Santa Clara, Alameda and all of San Mateo and San Francisco counties, are included. It is not necessary, however, that every acre in the entire area be urban. Those of you who are familiar with the determination of metropolitan areas by the United States census may consider that area as the one we are concerned with in this discussion.

The present tendency as exhibited by the preliminary reports of the 1930 census, shows almost invariably a de-

crease in the population of the small communities and rural districts. The exodus from these communities has been toward the larger cities. This movement has incited among these cities, competition for supremacy. At the same time, there is manifest a directly opposite movement in local urban government. Disintegration is the trend. People are moving from the old established centers of the larger cities into the suburbs. And more and more local political subdivisions are being set up to perform community services. As an example of this movement, we may cite the case of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Ten years ago, it contained 92 political subdivisions. Today, it contains 103 separate taxing units.

Chicago is experiencing exactly the same trend, accompanied by a movement of population to the suburbs. At the present rate of growth, we shall soon see the time when there are more Chicagoans outside than inside the city. What has been happening in Cuyahoga County and in Chicago is typical of what is happening in large cities everywhere in this country with the probable exception of Los Angeles, which is still the largest city in area in the world and which periodically annexes another bit of territory. The latest annexation, officially reported, was consummated less than a month ago. I have been away from Los Angeles almost a week, and perhaps there has been a more recent annexation during my absence.

The most unique suggestion in expansion for a city and simplification of governmental problems connected with municipal ownership of territory outside of the incorporated limits has just been made for Los Angeles. The City has

just passed a bond issue for acquiring water from the Owens Valley. When all the land in the valley is acquired the city will have approximately 600,000 acres outside its corporate limits and most of it outside Los Angeles County. It is proposed to use this area for stock raising and recreation. It is further proposed to annex this area to the City of Los Angeles. This would be accomplished by annexing the present aqueduct right of way along with the acquired area in the valley more than 200 miles from the City. Governmental control may be simplified in this unique way if the difficulties of annexation of territory in another county can be overcome. If this is consummated we will have the problem of a metropolitan city annexing and governing a rural area of magnificent proportions.

LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA

The Los Angeles metropolitan area, in spite of the large area of the city itself, has increasing problems, with increasing population. The 1930 census has indicated the city to be the fastest growing community over 500,000 population in the United States. This world record growth emphasized the problems of the area. The surrounding political subdivisions are experiencing a like growth.

This metropolitan area has crowded beyond the borders of the city, and in successive steps, has even passed beyond the limits of the county boundary and now includes parts of Orange, and some contend, parts of Ventura and Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

The complex nature of the government of the metropolitan area even as limited to the county of Los Angeles itself is manifest when we understand that within the county there are over 300 separate and distinct local governmental agencies including approximately 165 school districts. There are 44 incorporated municipalities and numerous special districts for flood control, sanitation, fire protection, etc.

In Los Angeles City, alone, the 1930 census shows a population of 1,231,700 persons and in the County 2,199,557. All of these people are bound together in an economic and social unity, but they have little political unity and frequently are divided by political

jealousies. This condition is directly opposite to that taking place in business.

To accomplish any of these five suggestions, it is evident that Chicago, or any other metropolitan area, must reach out beyond the present corporate limits. A regional government, covering the entire metropolitan area, is a necessity for a complete solution of the problem involved. It will be a forward step when any of the previously suggested plans are tried and either proven or advancements made beyond our present unsatisfactory condition. The predominant requirement at the moment, is to direct public policy and civic thought toward a solution.

IS HOME RULE THE SOLUTION?

Many students of governmental affairs have suggested that the only solution for the problems of the metropolitan area is for the area to have the right to govern its own affairs. Metropolitan home rule has become the slogan. It appears to me doubtful that home rule in itself, will provide a solution. In fact home rule has not solved such problems in other cases. Los Angeles County with a charter and the largest measure of home rule in California has not secured the blessings of economy and efficiency, low taxes and a satisfied and happy citizenry which were to be the reward. In fact, there exists a pronounced dissatisfaction with the arbitrary government imposed by the administrators of the county. More basic, more fundamental than home rule itself, is the necessity for a determination on the part of the citizenry to have good government with efficiency and economy. In a representative government, we get just the kind of government we deserve. It is true that legislative restrictions circumscribe the action of metropolitan cities. They have not been given authority to act, but we cannot demonstrate that the ills of government are entirely due to such restrictions. Not only is liberty and power to correct the present problems of division and multiple management required but the will to provide solution is essential. Above all leadership necessary to find a solution and

make it effective is lacking and sorely needed. It is, of course, absurd to continue the rural overlordship of cities. It is ridiculous to cry that Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other large cities cannot be trusted with their own government. More than two-thirds of our population live in cities and the ratio is increasing. If two-thirds of our people cannot be trusted to govern themselves, our entire form of government, established by our forefathers on the principle of representation, is a failure.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Each metropolitan area has its own peculiar problems but there are many problems of common interest. These include matters of police and fire protection, education, transportation, highways, sewage disposal, water supply, flood control, public utility management, recreation, parks and play grounds, city planning, public improvements, co-ordinated financing and many others. In some localities, one problem is emphasized over and above another. In California the water problem is paramount. In another area, transportation is of primary importance and in another area, it may be flood control or something else. It is manifest, however, that attempts to work out these problems under the existing decentralized condition are either unduly expensive or impossible in a co-ordinated comprehensive plan equitable in cost and benefits.

REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION

Our present units of local government, counties, townships, cities and municipalities, are mere historical accidents or arbitrary political determinations. The recognition of regional interests in economic and social matters, is already clearly manifest by business. Regionalism is a fact. Our political subdivisions once corresponded with existing conditions and public needs. They no longer do so.

A county government's set-up in California in 1850 or even as late as 1900, does not fit conditions of 1930. The township divisions within these counties are no longer satisfactory.

Think of the State of California with 58 counties complete in their governmental organization. Five of these counties have less than 3,000 population each and one of them has only 239 people as shown by the 1930 census. Think of the county itself, with a considerable number of Justices of the Peace existing on the same plan established when the citizens found it necessary to have such officers within a few miles so they could be reached conveniently with a horse and buggy. The automobile, in fact, has wiped out these boundaries but their political existence still continues. The same criticism may be directed against the more than 3,000 school districts existing in California, each one possessing taxing powers. These conditions existing in California are found in practically every other state.

As these governments have proven unsatisfactory to meet modern needs, the cities dominating metropolitan areas, have so expanded as to no longer represent their influence or the area dominated. New York City was once the entire economic unit but this is no longer so. Chicago is no longer Chicago. Regionalism is a fact and the boundary of a city provided in a city charter cannot limit regional influence or necessities. The fact of regionalism demands some efficient form of regional government.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION UNITY

Turning again to Chicago, we find that in that metropolitan area, there are over 4,000,000 persons bound together by economic and social interests but without political unity. There are some 1,700 different municipal governments in the Chicago region. The condition is further complicated by the fact that four states and sixteen counties are involved. There are 202 municipalities other than Chicago, 166 townships, 59 park districts, 183 drainage districts, 10 or 12 sanitary districts and over 1,000 miscellaneous districts.

The ill repute of the government of Chicago has been sufficiently emphasized in the Press in recent months to practically make it the by-word, synonymous with bad government. One critical observer has remarked that the govern-

ment of Chicago is an eight ring circus—that it does not possess even a single political boss. The condition he mentioned as existing a few months ago, that of two or three or more political bosses always carrying on a sort of a guerilla warfare, has changed recently into open hostilities—in fact, if not dignified by the breaking off of diplomatic relations and a formal declaration of war. Summed up, we find that eight governments constitute the core of Chicago and outside there are 1,700 others.

The condition of Chicago as far as its government is concerned is merely an open presentation of what exists in most other metropolitan areas. Today the courts are still filled with cases of irregularity in making public improvements in the City of Oakland, while principal county officers of Alameda County are standing trial for protection given to bootleggers. A former District Attorney of Los Angeles County is now serving sentence in the State penitentiary for irregularities in office. We should not conclude from these examples that our governments are rotten at the core. It is merely a case of more publicity for mismanagement than for a job well done with honesty and efficiency secured. Although our city and county governments are generally antiquated, moribund and lacking in efficiency and economy the officials are generally honest and well intentioned.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

Getting some order into the chaos existing in the management of metropolitan areas is largely a matter of education of the citizens and officials, the development of co-operation, the renaissance of civic consciousness and above all, the application of business principles to government. When we consider government, for some reason unexplainable, we generally fail to see the necessity for the highest degree of efficiency and economy in its organization and management. In business we recognize the advantages and necessity of consolidation, the elimination of duplicating services and effort. We recognize that labor saving devices are essential and that the speed of communication has eliminated distances

and expanded the area of successful management. The profit and loss statement, the demand for dividends and competition forces such considerations. In government, we pass over entirely or delay the recognition of these facts. Not only do we continue the existing divisions of government set up when we were in the *horse and buggy age*, but we proceed to make further subdivisions or when a new service is required, to be provided by government, we immediately suggest a new governmental organization superimposed upon our present duplicating system to provide this service.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Considering the problem of bringing order out of the Chicago situation will give us a typical example for other metropolitan areas. There are five ways in which the job can be done.

First, a new kind of a government could be provided for the area taking over all existing governments. This is a new suggestion and the difficulties presented must be worked out in the same way that consolidation of great utility systems have already been accomplished.

Second, Chicago could be a separate state. This suggestion, already made by some students of government, will probably raise a cry of horror from the conservative thinking. It is not a foolish consideration, however, for such a set-up will place squarely upon Chicago the responsibility for its government, misgovernment and its gangsters. No longer will it be possible to blame the ills of Chicago on Cicero or some other satellite municipality. The problems of the Chicago metropolitan area are gigantic, and drastic means of gigantic proportions for their solution are not beyond the comprehension of business organizers and administrators.

Third, Chicago could solve the multitudinous problems by annexation to the municipality of all adjacent contributory territories. Up to 1900 this plan worked well but increasing difficulties since then have been encountered. The suggestion that this plan be continued and that Evanston be the next addition to the city, brings a cry of dismay from local interests and the

good citizens of Evanston, probably more pronounced than if it were proposed to locate a glue factory in the heart of their select residences.

Fourth, we could solve the problem by the development of a form of government of a federated character following the Borough government plan such as New York or with other modifications.

Fifth, there is the less satisfactory plan of developing functional areas for special purposes. This would take the form of establishing governmental units to provide management for recreational areas, metropolitan sanitary areas, public health areas, educational areas, including library service, for fire district areas and the numerous other services.

The problems listed above as regional, cannot be satisfactorily solved by existing units of government. Voluntary co-operation is unsatisfactory. Definite and specific regional government commensurate with the problems is required. The successes secured by special districts in solving regional problems does not prove that this is a general solution. The park problem in Westchester County has apparently been solved by the Westchester Metropolitan Park district. This apparent success and park enthusiasm led last year to the suggestion of a metropolitan park district for the Los Angeles metropolitan area which would have superimposed this government upon the already existing fifteen or sixteen agencies providing one or more of the services to be provided by the Metropolitan Park District. No thought of co-ordination was manifest or was there any proper consideration of the many other necessary governmental services to be supplied or the ability and disposition of the taxpayer to pay the costs.

Westchester County is also solving its sanitary problem through a metropolitan district. Los Angeles is attempting the same thing but with poor success. The East San Francisco Bay municipalities have set up a water district to provide water. These same cities are now confronted with a park problem. There is no disposition to criticise such districts for many of them have been remarkably successful. It should be

self-evident, however, that such special districts never can be a satisfactory substitute for a plan which will solve, in a co-ordinated way, all of the problems of a metropolitan area. Without a co-ordinating plan, we will find one service provided by government is over-emphasized while others are skimped. A proper balance is not secured, either in the allocation of funds of the services rendered while the costs are excessive due to the lack of co-ordination and consolidated management. Simplification of government should be the ultimate desire rather than further division and complication with further political machines created. We do not want make-shifts but a solution for the entire problem. We do not wish superimposed government but a replacement of unsatisfactory management with those that are satisfactory.

RATIONALISM REQUIRED

The problems of a metropolitan area are already large but they will increase with increased population. The solution for each area must be based upon the particular problems of the area but throughout the whole problem rationalism and general public interest must be the watchword. The common good must be ever before us. Selfishness of one area must be strictly controlled. The ingenuity of the American people can find a solution. The necessary steps seem to be:

First, study the problem, find the facts.

Secondly, provide a rational plan.

Third, educate our people concerning this plan.

Fourth, make the plan effective, and

Fifth, create a civic consciousness to support the plan and to continue its rational functioning.

We should keep ever before us a self-evident conclusion that in a representative government we get just the kind of government we deserve. The problems of the metropolitan area are with us. The solutions are likewise at hand, but we must bring forth the leadership which is necessary to produce the solution.

Questions and More Questions

By Rebecca B. Rankin, Librarian, Municipal Reference Library,
New York, N. Y.*

WHEN you have been in the Grand Central Terminal or the Pennsylvania Station, have you noticed the crowds of people that continually encircle the Information Desks, each person with a question of importance to him? Perhaps they are simple questions, perhaps even silly, but the persons in charge must answer the questions satisfactorily to the inquirer. But railroad terminals are not the only institutions where questions are received fast and thick. Almost more than any other institution does the public library with its branches throughout the City answer the questions of the inquiring public.

May we take you with us to the twenty-second floor of the Municipal Building where the Municipal Reference Library is located? This branch of the New York Public Library is maintained in the Municipal Building so that it may be convenient to the city officials and employees who use it constantly. The Municipal Reference Library specializes on the subjects connected with municipal government in all its phases and is prepared to answer any question about civic affairs, city government and municipal activities.

Just stay with us in the Municipal Reference Library for a few hours in any day—we shall choose Wednesday, October 1, as a typical day—and we shall let you hear the questions as they come to us and how they are answered by the Library. The telephone rings and a voice says—"This is the Mayor's Office. We have visiting us today a mayor from a capital city in one of the European countries who is interested in New York's government. He wants information about many departments and he would like reports to take with him. May I send him to the Library to see you, Miss Rankin?" "Certainly,"

is the reply, "we shall be pleased to help him."

The visiting mayor calls at the Library within a few moments, accompanied by the American Consul from his country. The mayor immediately begins his barrage of questions. "I am interested," he states, "in the public works of the City of New York—can you supply me with a report showing accomplishments in the past year?" The librarian replies—"No one department in the City is responsible for all public works. The borough presidents, five of them, have charge of highways, paving of streets, grading, laying, repairing and cleaning of sewers, of the public buildings, and also supervision of the construction and erection of new buildings by private owners. The large public improvement projects which affect two or more boroughs come under the jurisdiction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and its Chief Engineer. Hence you can see that in order to provide you with a record of recent public improvements, I must give you the six separate annual reports."

At once, our inquirer was in a maze. "But," he said, "I must know the form of your city government to understand these functions." "Of course, that is essential. You can do that by purchasing for yourself a copy of the latest edition of the Charter of City of New York, now available from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. It is a new 1930 edition and has all the amendments including the Home Rule Law. To simplify your study of the Charter because it is a complicated legal document, you know, I suggest that you also buy a pamphlet issued by the National Institute for Public Administration, 261 Broadway, entitled 'The Organization of the City,

*Note—The Municipal Reference Library of New York has been one of the pioneer libraries of the country to utilize the radio and in 1929 members of the staff gave talks over the air. We reprint Miss Rankin's talk given over WNYC on the evening of October 7, 1930, from 7.10 to 7.25 p. m.

County and Borough Governments within Greater New York."

When we showed him the chart accompanying this, and explained the main outlines of our city's governmental machinery, his face brightened at once. Next, the gracious mayor queried—"How may I find the procedures by which the City regulates the sale of food, slaughtering and such things?" "All that information may be found in our 'Sanitary Code'—which is under the supervisor of the Department of Health. Here we are glad to supply you with the 1929 Code of Ordinances of the City enacted by the Board of Aldermen which contains the Sanitary Code."

"But tell me," he interrupted, "if someone wanted to write to New York to get facts like these, is there a Bureau of Information one can address?" The librarian replied, "There is no bureau so-called but the Municipal Reference Library really serves the purpose of a bureau of municipal information. That is why you were referred to us by the Mayor's Office." A stranger outside New York would naturally address any request for information to the Mayor's Office. The efficient staff there would then refer the request to the department responsible for those functions of government, or if it were a general query respecting many departments it would be referred to the Municipal Reference Library. The Municipal Reference Library is the one bureau of the City which has on file a complete set of all departmental reports, all the laws and ordinances and a complete history of governmental organization of the City. The visiting mayor had dozens of questions, all were fully answered and he and the Consul went off with their arms full of city reports to be studied when he returned to his native city.

Representatives of foreign cities are frequent visitors to the Municipal Reference Library on the twenty-second floor. On this same day, one from Sweden 'phoned to ask for a Committee of Finance tax levy for 1930 report. "Yes, we have a copy which we can gladly put before you for study," was the reply. "Splendid—you know the report?" "Yes." "Why I have tried

a half dozen departments in the City and no one seemed to know what I was talking about." "That might readily be," replied the librarian, "many departments have no occasion to refer to that report and are not expected to know about it. It is only a part of the general proceedings of the Board of Aldermen but by law it is presented in March of each year. It is for such a question as this, that you should, of course, come to the Municipal Reference Library."

The telephone rings and comes a voice asking: "When do we register this year for voting?" "The dates for registration in New York City are October 6-11," was the answer. "May I add parenthetically—of course, you as a good citizen have probably been to register this week. If not, look in any city newspaper where the places of registration are listed for each election district."

A man asks for the state law recently passed concerning the payment of assessments for public improvements in instalments—the laws of 1930 are placed before him with Chapter 150 open to read.

Again the telephone rings and the request is for a sample ballot for the municipal election in 1929. "You understand," replies the librarian, "that voting machines are now in use in elections. Since they were adopted, the Board of Elections no longer issues sample ballots as they did in former years when ballots were marked by hand. Only a strip of paper goes into the voting machine containing the names of candidates. We can supply a sample of what these are like, with instructions of how to operate a voting machine which were issued last year by the New York League for Women Voters." This satisfied the inquirer.

The Consul General from Argentina comes to the Library with a telegram in his hand from his home government—"will you kindly read that and see if you can help us?" The telegram requests information to be sent immediately on the organization of the City's fire department,—rules and regulations, its water supply, etc. The library furnishes the 1929 report of the

Department, Chapters 10 and 12 of the Code of Ordinances on fire prevention, and recommends the purchase from the National Board of Fire Underwriters its very thorough survey of the Fire Department made in October, 1929, and suggests a call on the Fire Department headquarters. "I need to see a map of the new proposed subway routes" is the next request. A map published by the Board of Transportation is put in his hands at once. "Where is a list of public service commission employees in 1916?" "Right here it is—consult it at your pleasure" is the immediate response. "There is a civil service examination on parole soon. What can I study?" is an oft-repeated question from dozens of applicants—and similar questions from persons studying for other examinations are legion and continuous. "Can wood be made fireproof—give me material on that, please." "How can I locate the street numbers on a certain street when maps and atlases do not show them?" seemed a stickler. But we discovered that by the use of the Registry of Voters prepared by the City in conjunction with the Election district maps, the street numbers are given by the voters. A letter is received from England asking the Municipal Reference Library to identify the date of a certain seal of the State of New York—a careful research discloses the date to be 1807.

"I want to know about sheet steel piling for jetties," states an engineer. Considerable searching in books on harbor construction finally brought results.

Or to vary the questions—comes a lady desiring statistics of child welfare work of both public and private organizations in the Greenwich village section of the City. Another worker must consult the child welfare laws of the state, and another desires to know the regulations concerning working hours for women in industries. A Canadian mayor writes specifically for the latest discussions on special assessments. A list of the best articles and books is supplied by return mail.

A telephone request from the Department of Sanitation to have the name of Commissioner so-and-so put

on the mailing list for the *Notes* is received. They have seen references to a number of recent magazine articles on refuse disposal—a messenger is sent with the magazines to the office of the Department. The Municipal Reference Library publishes weekly a small magazine known as the *Municipal Reference Library Notes*. It is printed primarily for the information of the city officials and employees calling their attention to new books, magazines and pamphlets just out—new and special reports from other cities are noted, a list of our New York City documents as issued and some editorials are written to emphasize important public improvements or the work of special commissions like the Noise Abatement Commission or Comptroller Berry's Committee on parks and playgrounds. The *Notes* are read regularly by many city officials and employees who check the titles they are interested in and these are sent for or delivered to their offices. The New York City official is an alert person who makes use of the services provided for him by the City.

Have I tired you out with questions and their answers in these few hours you sat with me in the Municipal Reference Library? It is only a small part of the hundreds of questions which are responded to each and every day. Every question retailed to you here came within a few hours on one day, October 1—a day chosen at random as typical of the work of the Municipal Reference Library.

You may add your questions on municipal affairs and we shall answer them as cheerfully and with as much care and thoroughness as we do the ones you have heard about this evening.

The Municipal Reference Library, Room 2230 Municipal Building, extends its services to all citizens, as well as to the city officials and employees. A telephone call, Worth 6607 or better still a visit to the Library where it is pleasantly located on the 22d floor with delightful reading rooms at your disposal will show you the completeness with which your questions can be answered.

Preservation of Trade Journals

By Jessie G. Smith, Assistant Librarian, Lippincott Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

THE care of periodicals of the type commonly known as trade journals, Iron Age, American Machinist, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, for example,—has always been a problem. For the special library, receiving a number of such publications and usually with inadequate space for storing them, it becomes an acute one. Various methods have been tried. Some libraries keep the files only from one to three years, while others have use for them for longer periods. It is a common concession that the advertisements which constitute much of the bulk of these magazines are useful only for a month or so. After that time the magazines may be unstapled, the advertising pages stripped off, and the subject matter filed away in pamphlet boxes or folders. For some this method is entirely satisfactory. But for our Library, where the students have direct access to all materials, the unstapled sheets are impracticable.

For this reason an appeal was made to a local binder for suggestions for an inexpensive method of binding or preserving these periodicals, with the following result:

If we would remove the staples and advertising pages and collate the magazine in volumes not to exceed one inch in thickness, the binder would wire staple them, cover with Fuller Board sides and black cloth back, at a cost—sending a number at one time—of not more than fifty—cents per volume.

During the past summer the Lippincott Library has had about one hundred and forty volumes done in this way, including such magazines as Advertising and Selling; Salesmanagement, Export Trade and Finance, Dry Goods Economist, Automotive Industries, Aviation, Petroleum Age, Engineering News-record, etc., and it has been suggested that our experience might be helpful to other libraries.

Carefulness is of course an essential

of the work. First the magazines should be collated by number as an assurance that the issues and volumes are complete and arranged with the most recent date on top; then, taking issue by issue, the back and front covers are stripped off and the staples raised and removed with a paper cutter or an ordinary *kitchen paring knife*. (We found the latter an unusually satisfactory tool for the purpose.) The sections are removed next, one by one, and if a section is all advertising matter it is destroyed, but if partly reading matter, separated. The sheets are slit apart carefully with the knife, removing all glue, and rearranging the pages in order. Some magazines, like the Iron Age for example, have the advertising pages in the front and back. These are easily removable and allow approximately sixty-five pages to an issue, or two months to an inch, (constituting a single volume), making the cost for the year approximately \$3.00. Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, on the other hand, requires only two volumes to the year and makes the cost approximately \$1.00.

Paper labels with title and date running according to the lettering on an ordinary bound volume are pasted on the back of the volumes. But if preferable they may be marked with pen and white ink or by stylus.

If the time required for the preparatory work done in the library is taken into consideration, even at a junior assistant's salary the expense of this binding would probably be equal to that done in the ordinary way. But it is the type of work that in a library such as ours may be done at the desk. Accuracy, of course, is a necessity, for at that price, the binder assumes no responsibility for mistakes. Time will prove the test as to the wearing quality of this binding. But the periodicals look attractive and neat on the shelves, seem strong and durable, and open as readily and smoothly as an ordinary bound volume. Best of all, they take up less space.

Editorial Board

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Co-operation in Business Library Service

FOLLOWING the program devoted to Public Libraries for Business Use at the San Francisco Convention, a motion was carried that a committee on Co-operation in Business Library Service be appointed to act as an intermediary between special librarians and public librarians in the field of business service and to study problems affecting them. A definite step by which the committee hopes to be of immediate particular assistance is the establishment and maintenance of a clearing house for valuable discarded material; not for the actual deposit of such material, but rather the establishment of contacts between special librarians and public librarians through the medium of committee members.

Special libraries with limited quarters must each year discard expensive publications that could be used for another year by some less well-equipped public library. The committee's task is to discover what specific material is already in public libraries, what available material a year old would be welcome, and to establish the necessary contacts. The establishment of friendly relations between a number of special libraries and public libraries and the increased use of valuable material will mean a distinct step in the development of business library service.

Another important study will be the extent to which public libraries may call on special libraries for assistance, and vice-versa. The co-operation of the Association as a whole is asked for this committee and comment and suggestions are desired and will be welcomed by the chairman and members.

The Committee Personnel

Marian C. Manley, Chairman, Branch Librarian, Business Branch of Newark (N. J.) Public Library.
Mary Louise Alexander, Manager of Research Department, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York City.
Joseph A. Conforti, People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.
K. Dorothy Ferguson, Librarian, Bank of Italy, San Francisco, Calif.
Mary G. Lacy, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

* * * *

IN the passing of William E. Foster, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, who died on September 10th, the Editor of SPECIAL LIBRARIES has lost a valuable friend and counsellor. Several years ago Mr. Foster saw the need of reaching the business man and established library facilities at the Chamber of Commerce. This library with its unusual features was described in the April issue of this magazine.

1909 • Special Libraries Association • 1930 Executive Board

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General Office

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY—Mrs. Mary H. Brigham, 11 Nisbet Street, Providence, R. I.
 Phone, Plantations 0798.

Your President Says:

THAT this seems to be a season for C's—California, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago. We went to the annual meeting in California. Then we had a board meeting in Cleveland on September twenty-ninth in the Directors' Room of the Cleveland Public Library. At noon Miss Linda A. Eastman, librarian of Cleveland, invited some of her staff and some of the special librarians to meet us at a beautiful luncheon, served in the library committee room. Our officers were all there, the president, the two vice-presidents, the treasurer and the executive secretary. One board member, the Gentleman from New York, was there, too. After the board meeting adjourned most of us went to the A. B. A. exhibit. Then Ex-president Cady took us for a drive, after which we joined the Cleveland Chapter at a dinner served in the dining room at the Art Museum.

Two days later I went to Cincinnati. Miss E. Gertrude Avey, president of the newest chapter of S. L. A., for the Board granted Cincinnati their petition on September twenty-ninth, planned the day. You ask her how many special libraries we visited that day. We saw pretty much all of Cincinnati and Ivorydale, too. There was an informal luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce at which M. Edith Cowie was hostess. In the evening Procter and Gamble, through their librarian, Miss Grace Stowell, invited forty special librarians to tea in their beautiful Lounge. Tea turned out to be a dinner. Before eating we met in the Procter & Gamble General Library and afterwards we watched the lights of the city. We left reluctantly, wanting to wait over two weeks, so as to attend the Special Libraries luncheon, an innovation at the Ohio State meeting, which was held at Dayton on October sixteenth.

In Chicago the next day we called on the officers of the Illinois Chapter and also went out to see Miss Lammers and the new book lift at the Northwestern School of Commerce.

This has been a season of C's. See you in Cleveland in 1931?

MARGARET REYNOLDS,

President.

October 15, 1930.

Visitors

MILWAUKEE is off the beaten track, but now and then we have visitors who are not bankers. Sometimes we make S. L. A. members out of our visitors. We have had two calls from Mr. Robert Desmond, Department of Journalism, University of Minnesota. Miss Alvina Ahl, librarian for Kimberly-Clark, the paper people of the Fox River Valley, visited us and so did Miss Annette L. Smiley, librarian of Foreman-State National Bank, Chicago. Our most recent visitor was Miss Bertine Weston, editor of the *Library Journal*.

An Australian Union Catalogue*

From far away Australia there has come to the Editor's desk a book of unusual value and we are taking the liberty of quoting from this publication concerning the development of Union Catalogues. While some of this material has been printed previously in our magazine, the summarization is so excellent that we reprint.

In addition to noting the development of the Union Catalogues throughout the world, Mr. Pitt mentions the previous Australian Catalogues and the background for the construction of a Catalogue for the Australian Commonwealth.

The writer pays tribute to the *Union List of Serials* in the United States and Canada, but deplores the lack of official publication entries in the Union Catalogue. Other American authorities were drawn upon for information so that the international character of the work of the United States has been appreciated.

The compiler, in an elaborate introduction, discusses some of the difficulties confronted in compiling the list and notes the practice of the various libraries in weeding out volumes. He notes that one library lost in this way a set of the *Monthly Bulletin of the American Mining Congress*, the only set apparently in Australia.

Glancing through the entries, one is impressed with the great number of incomplete collections in the various libraries, especially the items from America.

The typographical appearance of the book is excellent and shows great care in its preparation.

The volume may be obtained by application to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 314 Albert Street, East Melbourne, at a cost of 12s.4d. which includes postage.

Union Catalogues in Various Countries

"It is perhaps in the domain of cataloguing that co-operative library work has made the greatest progress in recent years. Union Catalogues, as they are generally termed, are mainly confined to periodical literature. The earliest known instance of such a union catalogue was published in Milan in 1864, and was a 44-page list. At first these catalogues were mainly "finding" lists of periodicals, but the need for accurate bibliographical details has necessitated much more thorough editorial and co-operative work. The two most important of these union catalogues are the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* issued by the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, representing the leading scientific societies of Great Britain and Ireland, and the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada*. The *World List*, the first volume of which was issued in 1925, and the second in 1927, is a list of 24,128 periodicals contained in about 150 libraries in 19 principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland. It is arranged in a fairly strict order of title of publication. Thus all entries commencing with the words *Bulletin*, *Journal*, *Proceedings*, etc., are arranged under these words. There are 2,072 entries under *Bulletin*, and 808 under *Report*. The *Union List* in America was officially projected in 1913, but the war stopped progress. The work was resumed in 1924, and the completed catalogue was published in 1927. The

number of libraries represented in it is approximately 225, and the number of periodicals about 75,000. It includes periodicals of all descriptions, scientific or otherwise, but unfortunately excludes official publications and publications of international congresses."

"In Germany there has lately been issued the *Gesamtverzeichnis der Ausländischen Zeitschriften, 1914-1924*, edited by the *Auskunftsbureau der Deutschen Bibliotheken*. This contains lists of about 14,000 periodicals and represents about 1,400 libraries."

"The Swiss catalogue is entitled *Verzeichnis Ausländischer Zeitschriften*, and the 3rd edition was issued in 1925 by the *Vereinigung Schweizerischer Bibliothekare*. It contains 8,686 periodicals from 387 libraries. Most periodicals are, of course, duplicated in various libraries, and the total number of entries is 21,342."

"A French Union list, *Inventaire des Periodiques Scientifiques des Bibliothèques de Paris*, edited by M. Bultingaire, was issued by the *Académie des Sciences* in 1924-25; 115 libraries are represented, and the periodicals listed number over 16,000."

"The *Universitetsbiblioteket* in Oslo published its *Utenlandske Tidsskrifter* in 1925. This contains 4,200 periodicals from 96 Norwegian public libraries. The number of entries is over 10,000."

"A new edition of the *List of Serial Publica-*

**Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals in the Libraries of Australia*, edited by Ernest R. Pitt, Melbourne, 1930.

tions . . . in the Union of South Africa was compiled in 1927 by Mr. A. C. G. Lloyd, Librarian of the South African Public Library; 44 libraries show a total of 3,117 periodicals."

"So far as I am aware, the only attempt at a Union List in New Zealand is a Reference List of the Scientific Periodicals in the Libraries of New Zealand, compiled by Mr. Archey, Curator of the Auckland Museum, issued in 1927; 31 libraries have contributed to the list of over 1,000 periodicals."

A. L. A. Publications

It is to be regretted that space does not permit an extensive review of the A. L. A. publications. As a publishing house, the American Library Association is assuming a major position.

We frequently refer in our columns to the *Reading With a Purpose* series which has popularized many books and has brought to people unfamiliar with various forms of literature first-hand information from authorities of standing on a particular subject. The series has now reached sixty in number. Some of the more recent volumes which would interest the readers of *Special Libraries* are *Journalism*, by Willard Grosvenor Bleyer; *Home Economics*, by Helen W. Atwater; *Advertising*, by Ernest Elmo Calkins; *Salesmanship*, by John Alford Stevenson; *Invention and Society*, by Waldemar Kaempffert; *International Relations*, by Isaiah Bowman.

Among the current books issued by the A. L. A. is a volume on *Book Selection* in the Library Curriculum Studies by Francis K. W. Drury. Mr. Drury is now identified with the Department of Adult Education and has prepared a useful tool for the librarian. While originally prepared as a textbook for library school classes, the volume should be of unusual value to the librarians in the business world who are not familiar with bibliographical sources. A page is devoted to the special library and its activities, but Mr. Drury, in compiling his foundation list of special collections, entirely overlooked the *Special Libraries Directory* containing a list of a thousand libraries of this type. A final chapter in the volume discusses the personal qualifications of the selector, with a list of personality traits describing trait action.

Mr. Drury has also prepared for the same series *Order Work for Libraries* which discusses in detail the handling of book orders. This volume should also find its place in the business library for its usefulness in spite of the fact

that many of the problems presented specifically apply to a large public or university library.

American Standards Association

Librarians wishing to obtain copies of standards and specifications may be interested to know that Mrs. Florence Fuller of the American Standards Association, who recently joined the Special Libraries Association, is glad to offer the services of her organization, both in securing copies of existing standards and in obtaining information about standards in process of preparation.

The American Standards Association is a federation of 43 national technical societies, trade associations and government departments interested in the development of national industrial standards. The A. S. A. Information Service acts as a central distributing agency for standards of American origin listed in the National Directory of Commodity Specifications and for foreign standards. A file of about ten thousand standards and specifications is maintained for loan purposes and for sale at cost.

Standards and specifications may be simply and briefly described as definite statements showing exactly what is required in composition, utility, durability, construction, efficiency, shape, dimensions or processes of an article, commodity or service. These have been prepared in twenty-one countries by national standardizing bodies, such as the American Standards Association, the British Engineering Standards Association, and the Deutscher Normenausschuss, and also in this country by various departments of the Federal government, and many trade associations and technical societies outside the A. S. A. Such widely divergent subjects as, cement, screw threads, pipe and fittings, gears, bolts, rivets, liquid soap, wire, fire hose, abbreviations and symbols, and protection against lightning, are covered by nationally recognized specifications and standards.

Copies of the A. S. A. Year Book and lists of American Standards may be obtained free of charge by any librarian by addressing an inquiry to: American Standards Association, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Model Financial Library

With the idea of encouraging the visiting bankers to establish financial libraries in their banks and with the idea of showing the visitors the newest and best books on subjects of

interest to bankers, the Financial Group of the Special Libraries Association presented their sixth "Model Financial Library" at the recent American Bankers Association Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 29 to October 2, 1930.

The exhibit of attractive new books in their gay bindings was located next to the registration room at the convention headquarters in Hotel Cleveland. This location made it impossible for the visitors to overlook the exhibit. The Executive Committee of the American Bankers Association assigned this desirable space when the first convention plans were formulated, showing that these exhibits have become a feature of each convention. This committee also made the exhibit possible by its splendid co-operation and financial support. This was the first year that the exhibit committee did not have to solicit funds from publishers and banks in order to finance the exhibit.

A local office equipment house provided attractive furniture and filing cabinets for displaying books, magazines, services and sample files, thus making a very model library.

The visitors were given copies of a booklet "The Bank Library — when? why? where? how?" which had been prepared for distribution by members of the Financial Group. This booklet contained a list of the newest and best books on financial subjects and was a revision of "The bank library—what it is and what it does" prepared last year. The books, magazines and services listed were all on the shelves having been loaned by the publishers. With the usual spirit of co-operation each company promptly answered promising to send all books on the list "and include a few extras."

Sample files were on display showing, to those interested, the best methods of caring for clippings, pamphlets, maps and government releases. Many questions were answered regarding the organization of such files. One file contained samples of bank letters issued by the largest banks in the United States and foreign countries.

Among the important events of the week was the visit of President Hoover to Cleveland and to the hotel where the exhibit was held. Also the Executive Board of the Special Libraries Association held a meeting in Cleveland during convention week and visited the exhibit. This was the first time a financial library exhibit was so favored.

The local committee was assisted by visiting financial librarians, librarians from the Busi-

ness Information Department of the Cleveland Public Library and by librarians from the special libraries of the city.

That this exhibit was of interest to the visitors has already been proven by the number of requests for the booklet and by the requests for information from many out of town bankers who wish further help. The expressions of interest at the time of the exhibit were proof to those in attendance that bankers believe with the former president of their association "If you haven't time to read, you haven't time to succeed."

United States Daily

The Annual Index to Volume 4 of The United States Daily, for the year ended March 4, 1930, was released in August. Many new features are to be found in this volume, for the period covered by it inaugurates the service of State activities of each of the States. This was begun in October, 1929, and comprises tax, public utility, banking, insurance, institutional and many other State activities. Outstanding features of reference value to the special librarian are the following: A list under Government Personnel of every State and Federal official mentioned in The United States Daily during the year ended March 4, 1930; a list under State Legislation of many public bills introduced in the 1930 State legislatures, arranged both by State and subject; a list, by States, of the regular and special reports issued during 1929-30. The inauguration of the State service has made possible the expansion of many subjects, thus under Holding Companies there is now a record of State as well as Federal commitments. The same is true of banking, railroads, taxation, insurance and many other subjects. How vitally the State material complements the Federal material is shown under the record of the Couzens Resolution, where there is a long list of States which have either passed resolutions on the resolution or whose officials have committed themselves. The opinions of State attorneys general, the rulings of State public service commissions and the decisions of Courts have not only been summarized but have been listed under subject as well. All the opinions of Federal judges are listed under the judge's name as well as under the Court and under subject. The entries themselves are rather in the nature of digests than index entries, i.e., the entry is sufficiently full to enable the use of the Annual Index as a reference tool.

Digest of Business Book Reviews

Compiled by the Staff of the Newark Business Branch Library

Brownell, L. E. Accounting and finance. Wiley, 1929. \$3.50.

"It is compact to the extent that it requires considerable elaboration by an instructor but when so supplemented should be useful in the presentation of the major elements of accounting in a short space of time—say a single semester's course." *American Accountant*, August, 1929, p. 448. 609 words.

"The terse style in which the book is written will appeal to students who desire a very hasty study of the subject, but it is not probable that either a beginning or an advanced student would obtain a thorough understanding of many of the subjects discussed in this short text. Many subjects are hurled at the reader without a formal or even a casual introduction and this in itself is confusing." *Ira N Frisbee*. *The Accounting Review*, September, 1929, p. 204. 1424 words.

"Mr. Brownell's style, crisp and terse, is highly acceptable, except that undoubtedly the addition of, say, fifty pages more of text matter (if there are only 192 pages of text matter) to hold a little more explanation and elaboration would be exceedingly desirable to the average interested person—who is not trained in the psycho-analytic process of presenting facts of a financial nature." *George E. Bennett*. *Journal of Accountancy*, May, 1929, p. 393. 627 words

Crick, W. F. Economics of instalment trading and hire-purchase. Pitman, 1929. \$1.50.

"The book shows incisive thinking and is a piece of enjoyable exposition, readable and pleasing. It will strike American readers, however, as curiously lacking in data. Although an occasional formula—of the sort more common in American economic writing a generation ago than now—appears, the author has not found it necessary to support his observations with a single table or chart." *Leverett S. Lyon*. *American Economic Review*, September, 1930, p. 508. 253 words.

"He finally comes to the conclusion that the net result of a large volume of instalment sales is eminently desirable on economic grounds. It is 'a useful aid of quite moderate and limited strength, towards the central objective of economic life, the attainment of a higher and ever higher material standard of living for the great body of men and women, at the cost of a

minimum of unpleasant and harmful exertion.'" *Anglo-American Trade*, September, 1929, p. 461. 396 words.

"The publication of so small a book on so large a subject is explained by the author on the ground that he is too busy to write a long treatise and the reader is presumably too busy to read one. Mr. Crick's outstanding contribution to the literature of the subject is the picture he presents of instalment selling as a world-wide development." *Credit Monthly*, January, 1930, p. 33. 650 words.

"As an introduction to the subject, there is no handbook of more general interest than this 'Economics of Instalment Trading.' While there is little in the book that can be considered new or strikingly original, it is short, comprehensive and interesting." *Donald M. Marvin*. *Management Review*, May, 1930, p. 173. 1610 words.

Dorau, H. B. Materials for the study of public utility economics. Macmillan, 1930. \$5.

"In the present instance the author is to be commended for he not only presents a large number of authorities but he has been careful to balance opinions wherever there are different points of view concerning public utility economics." *Malcolm Keir*. *Journal of Business Education*, June, 1930, p. 41. 320 words.

"The positive merit of the book is obvious. That a hearty welcome awaits it will not be questioned by anyone who has struggled to assemble in suitable form supplementary material for college classes in public utilities." *Ben W. Lewis*. *Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics*, August, 1930, p. 329. 728 words.

"The work of Dr. Dorau and his associates is to be commended as valuable pioneer classification of sources and materials—the sort of work that is of value to teachers and students in the field of public utility economics and to employees of public service companies who are—or should be—seeking a broader view of their work and problems." *G. Lloyd Wilson*. *Lefax*, April, 1930, p. 29. 363 words.

Eggleston, D. C. Auditors' reports and working papers. Wiley, 1929. \$5.00.

"While undoubtedly the solitary learner can pick up much of practical merit in this book, it would appear that its greatest value

lies in connection with a course in auditing given under competent supervision." *American Accountant*, June, 1929, p. 350. 575 words.

"By and large, the book, if used in conjunction with an auditing textbook, should prove helpful and aid a student or general reader to get a more concrete idea of the application of the principles as found in the text." Paul B. Coffman. *Accounting Review*, April, 1929, p. 60. 448 words.

"An excellent manual for the student, it is also a handy guide for the young practitioner to consult as his practice widens." W. H. Lawton. *Journal of Accountancy*, May, 1929, p. 392. 231 words.

Keezer, D. M. Public control of business. Harper, 1930. \$3.00.

"If one admits that there is a real issue, a real reason for this being written, one must also admit that it is a commendable presentation. The difficulty is the tacit assumption by the authors that public control of business is necessary." *American Accountant*, August, 1930, p. 377. 546 words.

"It deals with the current status of anti-trust law and government participation in business, motivated by a belief that state supervision of business will be a pivotal issue in the next decade. It is . . . excellent background, lucidly presented, for the executive interested in the economic and political problems of government regulation." H. P. Dutton. *Factory and Industrial Management*, May, 1930, p. 1098. 143 words.

"The authors foresee 'an increasing public demand for effective control of business enterprise' which will necessitate a complete overhauling of existing inconsistent, inefficient and sterilizing Government attempts to regulate private enterprise. They are not hopeful over the result." John Carter. *Forbes*, April 15, 1930, p. 75. 57 words.

King, W. I. National income and its purchasing power. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1930. \$5.00.

"Another thorough-going study by the National Bureau, this time of that part of the income of investors derived from various classes of corporations." *Advertising and Selling*, April 16, 1930, p. 66. 55 words.

"In its first study of national income, the Bureau published two volumes, one a scientific study of income, including a description of the methods and sources, and the second, a more popular summary of the first. In the present instance, it has chosen to publish only a more popular summary. While the exigencies of self-

preservation undoubtedly require the popular summary, the scientific report of findings appears to be essential if an accurate body of basic economic fact is to be constructed."

Gardiner C. Means. *American Economic Review*, September, 1930, p. 554. 1067 words.

"Every item that goes to make up income—and consequently purchasing power—is tabulated in this exhaustive study of the national income in the U. S." Dartnell Reference Index.

La Dame, Mary. Filene store. Russell Sage Foundation, 1930. \$2.50.

"The Filenes represent the liberal in contrast to the grasping type of employers . . . The social reformer will no doubt be disappointed in the Filene Store but, as Miss La Dame states, 'For stores and other companies, the experience as a whole, over a quarter of a century, has the value of a patient and detailed experiment with both positive and negative results.'" John B. Ewing. *American Economic Review*, September, 1930, p. 525. 550 words.

"A detailed analysis of the personnel methods utilized by Mr. Edward A. Filene in his remarkable retail establishment in Boston. Over five hundred pages of solid observation and comment." John Carter. *Forbes*, April 15, 1930, p. 75. 40 words.

"Failure of this experiment in employer-employee relations may be ascribed partly to unwillingness on the side of owner-managers to carry out their personnel principles to their logical conclusions, but is also largely due, the study shows, to indifference and inertness on the part of employees to use the powers given them." *System*, June, 1930, p. 530. 245 words.

"Miss La Dame is to be congratulated from every point of view . . . Her criteria are social but kept well within the scheme of possible objectives under the existing economic order . . . Her background understanding of contemporary developments in the field of personnel experience seems complete enough to relate this company's efforts to the trend of the times with similar programs." Ordway Tead. *Bulletin of the Taylor Society*, August, 1930, p. 206. 792 words.

Lytle, C. W. Wage incentive methods. Ronald, 1929. \$7.50.

"In its diversity of detail the text approaches an air of encyclopedic completeness. Some criticism might be made of the author's taking for granted too much knowledge about typical wage plans, which laymen do not have; in this sense the text is largely written not for laymen but for practitioners." Willis Wissler.

American Economic Review, March, 1930, p. 127. 682 words.

"From the multiplicity of known wage incentive plans the author has selected twenty-five which he has subjected to a painstaking study with a view to so presenting their various features that comparison will be facilitated and the executive assisted to a decision as to which plan may best meet the needs of a given set of conditions." King Hathaway Bulletin of the Taylor Society, April, 1930, p. 133. 1166 words.

"While it is generally supposed that wage incentive methods apply to manual workers or those tending machines, the author shows that it has been successfully applied to the work of the office staff also. Those contemplating installation of a method having the object of increased productivity in mind would do well to study what Mr. Lytle has to say in favor of and against the many systems which have been tried." Charles E. Mather. Journal of Accountancy, March, 1930, p. 231. 352 words.

"On the whole, while it contains little of interest to a psychologist, from a purely theoretical standpoint, it is replete with facts which should be of considerable value to the business man. One who is in the front line certainly will find it worthy of study." Harold E. Burtt. Personnel Journal, August, 1930, p. 187. 800 words.

Madden, J. T. Foreign securities. Ronald, 1929. \$6.

"American investors as a whole are poorly informed as to the processes by which foreign securities are brought upon the domestic market and as to the essential economic, legal, and political factors that affect the safety of their investments abroad. Hence, any well conceived and well organized attempt to reduce this unwieldy, and for the most part fragmentary, mass of data to intelligible proportions deserves the commendation of all interested parties." Horace M. Gray. Accounting Review, June, 1930, p. 194. 848 words.

"The authors, known for their professional work at New York University, are excellently qualified for the task which they assumed, and have acquitted themselves well. Until Foreign Securities was published, neither the investment nor the scholastic world had between two covers, such complete and thorough-going study of the subject." Harvey E. Fisk. American Economic Review, June, 1930, p. 298. 825 words.

"An analysis of the legal, political and economic factors involved in foreign investing."

The Bankers Monthly, April, 1930, p. 49. 13 words.

"The book is a very commendable product, presenting in clear terms the contemporary factors that influence the present international market, the foreign securities floated in it, and the machinery for handling public security issues." Ray B. Westerfield. Journal of Accountancy, March, 1930, p. 229. 748 words.

"This volume is, therefore, of special interest to investment organizations and to large investors. It covers the theory of international finance, analytical factors of foreign public securities, political and legal factors, mortgage banking and other leading problems of international finance." W. J. Donald. Management Review, June, 1930, p. 210. 161 words.

Munn, G. G. Meeting the bear market. Harper, 1930. \$2.50.

"'Meeting the Bear Market' is an analysis of the character and probable duration of the present depression. The author argues from previous experience that the 'bear market' should turn bullish in the latter part of the present year." John Carter. Forbes, April 15, 1930, p. 74. 40 words.

"It is written for the man in the street. The style and arrangement of material is journalistic . . . Occasionally there are hackneyed platitudes. With reference to the field of readers it is designed to reach and be of use, it fulfills its purpose fairly well." Frank Parker. Management Review, July, 1930, p. 242. 245 words.

"Those interested in the market will enjoy Munn's book. It is admirably written and printed." William Feather. Nation's Business, May, 1930, p. 225. 208 words.

National Industrial Conference Board. International financial position of the U. S. 1929. \$5.

"The book is designed to provide the basis for a broad view and clear understanding through a careful analysis of the significant features of the development of American international financial relations prior to, during and since the World War, with special emphasis upon the bearing of this development upon American trade relations and domestic banking conditions." American Bankers Association Journal, August, 1929, p. 191. 75 words.

"The Conference Board assumes that a permanent role as a nation predominantly in a creditor position may safely be predicted for the United States." Nation's Business, July, 1930, p. 126. 364 words.

"National Industrial Conference Board studies and analyzes changes in the international position of this country with special reference to our place as creditor nation since the World War." *System*, March, 1930, p. 240 25 words

Ostrolenk, Bernard. *Economics of branch banking.* Harper, 1930. \$3.50.

"Branch banking is the central and single subject of discussion in this volume. There are no digressions into other economic questions except where the latter relate pointedly to the conditions, industrial as well as financial, which have stimulated the spread of branch banking." *American Bankers Association Journal*, July, 1930, p. 50. 150 words.

"It constitutes a frank advocacy of permissive branch banking—along the lines suggested by the comptroller of the currency, Mr. Pole—on the basis of economic necessity." Frederick A. Bradford. *American Economic Review*, June, 1930, p. 319. 1585 words.

"While the author of this volume presents arguments on both sides of the branch banking problem, it is evidently his aim to make out a case against the independent unit bank." *Bankers Magazine*, June, 1930, p. 921. 665 words.

"Of particular value to bank officers and stockholders and to business executives. Mr. Ostrolenk argues that the old unit bank so dear to the days of our financial childhood is already passing, and he prophesies that in the course of this year the practice of branch banking will receive Congressional sanction." John Carter. *Forbes*, May 15, 1930, p. 83. 72 words

"'The Economics of Branch Banking' by Bernhard Ostrolenk is an intelligent review of what has been happening to banking in the United States in the last few decades." William Feather. *Nation's Business*, September, 1930, p. 148 135 words.

Associations

We append to this Department a communication from the Classification and Indexing Committee, which is addressed to the presidents of the local associations.

Is Classification a dead issue within your association or do you provide for its recognition and encourage its discussion by some formal means? In this department we plan to give what emphasis we may to the newest developments of indexing, subject headings and all other related problems but we could make these subjects more realistic to our readers if we were conversant with local interests and activities. Could you not write us what you think about the following points?

Do you receive questions from business men or new librarians on Classification?

Do you plan to devote a program some time during the year to Classification?

Do you have a committee on Classification?

Better than writing to the Committee would be attending one of our meetings, which are usually held at eleven-thirty the second Wednesday of every month at one of the libraries of the Committee. Visitors to New York would be more than welcome.

Boston

The October meeting of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, was held on the 27th at the Kirstein Business Branch of the

Boston Public Library, with an attendance of 143, a record for the Chapter. Forty-five members met for supper at the Hotel Bellevue Cafeteria just before the meeting.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports of the September meeting were read and approved.

Miss Hopkins, chairman of the education committee, announced that a course of ten lessons in Library Methods would be given beginning in January, full details to be sent out with the notices of the November meeting.

Miss Eaton, chairman of the membership committee proposed the following names which were duly voted to membership:—

Miss Mary E Lehan, Mrs Maybin W. Brown, Mrs. Stella Merwin, Miss Mae L. Walker.

Mr. Handy, reporting for the committee on fire insurance and fire protection, recommended that the committee be disbanded to await the action of the A L A. which has a similar committee and is conducting an investigation along similar lines. A motion to this effect was carried.

Mr. Brigham extended the greetings of SPECIAL LIBRARIES and spoke of an arrangement with Mr. Dewey whereby librarians might enjoy the advantages of Lake Placid and spend a summer vacation there at moderate cost.

A letter from Mr. G. H. Evans, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, was read, inviting members of the Special Libraries Association to attend a dinner on November 13th, in honor of the founders of the Massachusetts Library Club.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Charles F. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library. After a few words of welcome, Mr. Belden traced the development of a business branch from the first definite steps which were taken in 1914 to the opening of the present Kirstein branch on May 7, 1930. He read a letter from Mayor Curley, written in 1914, urging the establishment of a reference library for business men in City Hall, and laid particular emphasis on the agreement between the Baker Library and the Boston Public Library in 1927 which constituted the Baker Library as a branch of the Boston Public Library for business books. He said that in 1928 Mr. Kirstein offered to erect a building down town as a memorial to his father and that work on the present building was then begun.

Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, the librarian of the Kirstein Business Branch, was the next speaker. She described the layout of the building:—the first floor contains strictly reference material, the second floor, magazines and circulating business books, and the third floor the general branch in charge of Miss Grace C. Brady. Mrs. Dietrichson told the members that the average attendance between May 7 (the date of opening) and September 18 had been four hundred and four persons a day. It had been so much busier than had been anticipated that the staff had had no time to finish classifying and cataloging the library.

The third and last speaker was Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Administrative Curator of the Baker Library of the Harvard Business School. Dr. Cole said that in his opinion the Baker Library could be of assistance to the Kirstein Branch in three ways.—First, academically, through its material on theoretical subjects, second, historically, from its accumulation of material on different corporations and original documents of business concerns; third, geographically, as it is planned to collect material for the study of business in foreign countries both past and present.

The president announced that the next meeting would be on November 24, at Harvard University and would consist of an illustrated talk on the theatre collection.

Plans for an informal meeting in December did not meet with approval as the date was too near Christmas.

The meeting adjourned and the members were given an opportunity to visit the two upper floors of the building. Miss Brady was in the general branch to explain the work of her department. Refreshments were served by members of the library staff.

Cincinnati

On Thursday, October 2nd, the Cincinnati Chapter of Special Libraries Association, entertained the newly-elected President of the National Association, Miss Margaret Reynolds.

She arrived in Cincinnati about 7:45 in the morning and Miss Gertrude Avey, President of the Cincinnati Chapter, met her at the train. The committee arranged a schedule so that Miss Reynolds could see a lot of Cincinnati in a short time.

Miss Avey first took her to Ault Park one of the highest points so that she could have a good view of the City and the Ohio River, from there they went to Rookwood Pottery, Library at Cincinnati Art Museum, Procter & Collier Advertising Agency, passed the General Hospital and through the University of Cincinnati grounds, stopped at the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Library and the Ohio Mechanics Institute Library. Some of the officers, Misses Gertrude Avey, Edythe Cowie, Grace Stowell and Elsie Flynn had arranged to have luncheon with her at the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. After luncheon Miss Cowie took Miss Reynolds to the Chamber of Commerce Library, then to the Mercantile Library, Lloyd Library and the Procter & Gamble Library at Ivorydale and then back to City office of Procter & Gamble for tea.

Miss Grace Stowell was hostess at tea given by the Procter & Gamble Co. in Miss Reynolds' honor.

The Cincinnati Chapter of the S. L. A. arranged a luncheon in connection with the Ohio State Library Meeting on Thursday, October 16th, at Dayton, Ohio. The luncheon was a great success with over fifty reservations. The group consisted of special librarians, members of technical departments in libraries and others from public libraries who were interested. Miss Grayce F. Hartley, Technical Librarian of the Engineers Club, Dayton, suggested a few topics for discussion and it is anticipated that luncheons of this type will be a feature in future meetings of the Ohio Library Association.

Illinois

The Illinois Chapter of the Special Libraries Association held its September meeting on Monday evening, September 29th, at the Lake Shore Athletic Club. After dinner at the Club the members were shown through the Club's attractive library. An informal meeting was held during which plans for future meetings were discussed. Mr Conforti suggested that members write or call upon other members who were ill.

The next meeting of the Chapter was held on Monday, November 3d, at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 111 East Pearson Street, with Miss Margaret Reynolds, National President, as the guest-speaker.

New York

The first meeting of the 1930-31 season was held on Wednesday, October 22, 1930, in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. After dining in the cafeteria, the members and their guests assembled in the auditorium of the bank for the evening's program.

Miss Marguerite Burnett, President of the Association, opened the meeting with a gracious speech of welcome, in which she asked the members to send her any suggestions they might have as to the year's program. Miss Burnett then introduced Mr. J. Herbert Case, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Case, in a very friendly way, welcomed the Association on behalf of the officers of the bank, and expressed the hope that the meeting at the Federal Reserve Bank would prove to be an annual affair. He gave some interesting reminiscences of his early days in banking, when women in business were almost unknown, and contrasted those days with the present time. As an example of the valuable work being done by some of our members he outlined some of the services performed for the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank by its library force.

Mr. William C Redfield, President of the Brooklyn National Bank of New York and Secretary of Commerce under President Wilson, was the chief speaker of the evening. In introducing him, Miss Burnett referred us to "Who's Who in America" for the long list of his accomplishments.

Mr. Redfield's subject was "Dependent America." The theory that any nation can be sufficient unto itself is absolutely untrue, he said. The contrary is so obvious that we fail to recognize it. In every room, in every activity of daily life, there is overwhelming evidence

of our dependence on all parts of the earth. In illustration of this fact, Mr. Redfield traced the origin of many indispensable commodities for which we are absolutely dependent on other countries. Shellac from India, tanning materials from South America, cork from Spain, rabbit hair for felt from Australia, news print from Canada, linseed oil from the Argentine,—for these and many more we have to call on other parts of the world. In conclusion, Mr. Redfield told a dramatic story of the experiences of a man who was sent to Russia during the war to buy platinum for the United States Government.

The concluding part of the program consisted of a highly diverting account by Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh of the trip to the California Convention, and of a poetic supplement by Miss Florence Bradley, in the form of limericks written by various members on the same memorable occasion.

Philadelphia

The Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity met on October 4th, at 8 p. m., in the library of the E. F. Houghton & Company for its opening meeting of the season 1930-1931.

A brief business session was conducted by the Chairman, Miss Bemis, Librarian, Lippincott Library, University of Pennsylvania, after which the meeting was turned over to Miss Bonsall, Librarian of the Houghton company, who welcomed the guests and introduced the speaker, Mr. Wayne Davies, an associate of the Houghton company, who gave an illustrated talk entitled, "The Story of Vim Leather."

The opening scenes of the film showed the picturesque French towns near the Swiss frontier, the home of the famous cattle whose valuable hides eventually become Vim leather belts. Mr. Davies explained as the film was being shown, the various processes from the killing of the steer to the utilization of the finished leather. Following his address he submitted for inspection various products of the Company, and each guest was presented with a most useful souvenir in the form of a paper weight made of Vim leather.

Mr. Kwapii, Librarian, Public Ledger, who attended the S. L. A. convention, gave an interesting account of events at San Francisco.

Miss Bonsall escorted the members over the library, explaining the equipment and their system of routine.

Mr. George St. John Perrott, gave a very interesting talk on the work of the Bureau explaining the many ramifications of research undertaken, and the corresponding departments in the Bureau's organization. His talk was followed by the showing of two motion pictures,—“Heirlooms of the Future, The Story of Silver” and “Carbon Monoxide, The Unseen Danger.” The first showed in story form the origin of silver, in the ore, its mining, its shipment to the workshops of the silversmiths, and its conversion into art objects and more ordinary silverware. The romance and subsequent marriage of a young couple lent the “heart interest” and gave opportunity to display on the screen some real treasures of the craftsman's art. The second film was shorter, and tied up with some of the Bureau's researches in carbon monoxide. It, too, had a story plot, with a happy ending, though all present were afraid help would not come soon enough to the asphyxiated man.

After the movies the members went to the office of Mrs. H. E. Foote, Librarian of the Bureau of Mines, where a brief business meeting was held. The President proposed that in addition to the four regular meetings of the year the members should drop in informally at her apartment on the first Saturday of each month for tea, bridge, or chatter. The idea was enthusiastically accepted and the gatherings will begin November 1st.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, refreshments were served and the members had the privilege of examining the books of the Bureau of Mines Library.

* * *

Miss Adeline Macrum, Librarian of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh and President of the Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association, is very anxious to secure a complete bibliography of the publications of the members. The information received will be used in connection with the mimeographed directory of libraries which will be given out at the Cleveland-Pittsburgh meeting in February.

Miss Macrum has also asked the members of the Association concerning hobbies or avocations. This includes collections of various sorts, such as first editions, postage stamps, etc., accomplishments in the field of music or elocution, and other talents such as drawing, painting or the ability to write poetry.

San Francisco

The August meeting of the Special Libraries Association of San Francisco was held on August 19th at the Studio Tearoom at 1 P. M.

The principal business of the meeting and an event of importance at any time was the announcement by Miss Isabel H. Jackson, chairman of the Union List Committee, that the “first consolidated working union list of periodicals” was typed and ready for distribution to contributing libraries for final revision. Miss Jackson and her committee deserve much commendation for bringing the list to the final stage after much tedious labor.

The president read several letters, among them responses to the resolutions expressing the Association's gratitude to the various individuals and organizations who aided during the convention. Mr. William Alcott, retiring national president, wrote an appreciative letter, congratulating the local chapter for a very successful annual meeting. Miss Margaret Reynolds, incoming president, sent a line of greeting and a suggestion for the year's program.

A resolution was passed that the constitution be amended so that the fiscal year will coincide with that of the national Association, and that the present officers be retained till the end of the new fiscal year. The secretary-treasurer was instructed to prepare notices of these proposals for the membership.

* * *

On the evening of September 16th the California Academy of Sciences was host to the Association. A number of members and guests gathered for dinner at the El Portal Cafe near the entrance to Golden Gate Park leading to the Academy building.

After announcing a committee to deal with the problem of revising the constitution and by-laws, consisting of Miss Annette Windele, American Trust Company, chairman, Miss Elizabeth Holden, Federal Reserve Bank, and Mr. W. A. Worthington, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the president introduced Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, executive curator of the Academy and director of its museum and of the Steinhart Aquarium.

Doctor Evermann sketched briefly the history of the institution from its founding in 1853, as the California Academy of Natural Sciences, by a group of professional and other men interested in natural history during the boom days following the Gold Rush. A few years later the scope of the Academy's activities widened and the word Natural was dropped from the name. It met in various places downtown until it acquired its own building on Market Street through the aid of the Lick endowment. There were housed the library, the museum and the research

Pittsburgh

The first fall meeting of the Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association was held on the evening of Monday, October 20th, at the United States Bureau of Mines. The Director, quarters until the disastrous fire of 1906, when practically everything was lost.

From the handful of type specimens and the few records and books that had been rescued by quick work on that fateful April day, together with the material brought back by an expedition that had been away to the Galapagos Islands, the Academy began all over again. In 1914 it erected its present quarters in Golden Gate Park, far from hazards of fire and earthquake. The museum, with its North American mammal hall, its bird hall and the Fitzhugh Indian collection, has been open every day free to the public since then. In 1923 the Steinhart Aquarium was opened, a gift of the late Ignatz Steinhart on condition that the city maintain it currently but that its direction be vested in the Academy.

The present research laboratories and the library are so crowded that the plans for additional room to be provided shortly in the

projected Simson African Hall and adjacent construction are a pleasant prospect. The Academy has to depend on gifts and endowments for its support entirely, as it is a private institution.

After the talk Doctor Evermann conducted the group to the habitat exhibits and explained in a delightful and interesting manner the methods of construction and the reasons for the choice of the various exhibits. Then the main library was visited, where the assistant librarian, Mr. Thomas Cowles, who is in charge, and his assistant, Miss Veronica J. Sexton, explained its division into departmental units and into the main reference collection, and conducted their visitors to points of interest.

* * *

The S. L. A. of San Francisco have decided to make the keynote of their program for the forthcoming season "Publicity." The October meeting of the Association will be given over to the general consideration of this topic with Mr. Shirley Walker of the Walker Advertising Agency as the principal speaker.

A Library Colony at Lake Placid

At the Atlantic City meeting of the American Library Institute there was presented during the general discussion a letter from Melvil Dewey, former State Librarian of New York and one of the founders of the American Library Association.

Dr. Dewey, since leaving library work, has successfully conducted the Lake Placid Club, well-known to librarians in the eastern part of the United States. Mr. Dewey, in his communication, suggested an extension of the educational courtesies extended by the Club and as a result of this communication a committee of the Institute was appointed with Herbert O. Brigham as Chairman to consider the project.

The advantages as stated in the letter and subsequent communication were: Opportunity for a vacation at the Lake Placid Club at any season of the year; inclusion in all privileges of the Club, some with fee and some without fee; a special building given over entirely to the use of librarians; reduced rates under the Educational Foundation; opportunity to build individual or group bungalows; and free camp-

ing space on grounds established for that purpose.

The Lake Placid Club covers 22,000 acres and has innumerable facilities for rest and recreation. Members of the committee visited Lake Placid on October 11th to inspect the various locations offered by the Club. At the conclusion of several conferences a tentative agreement was reached, but the committee thought it wise before determining any definite details to obtain the opinion of librarians throughout the country. The officers of the Club will co-operate in every way to extend the privileges as there is demand and the necessary facilities are available.

The present members of the committee are Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Chairman; Frank P. Hill, recently retired from the librarianship of the Brooklyn Public Library; Charles B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; Charles E. Rush, Teachers College, Columbia University; Miss Alice B. Tyler, 2104 Lennox Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; Miss Beatrice Winsler, Newark Public Library.

Events and Publications

Rebecca B. Rankin, Department Editor

The Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs of the Public Charities Association has prepared a Handbook and Directory on *The Court and Correctional System of Pennsylvania*. This volume can be obtained from the Committee at 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, at the price of 35c per copy.

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Mrs. Verna B. Grimm, national librarian of the American Legion, took an active part in the Boston convention of the Legion which occurred during the week of October 6th. A Boston newspaper, *The American*, for October 1, under the heading "Legion Librarian is Invaluable Aid," describes the work of Mrs. Grimm who is stated to have more information about the American Legion than probably anyone.

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Publishers' Weekly, September 27th, carries a splendid leading article, entitled "Popular Business Books," by Ethel Cleland of the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library. The reading habits of American business executives are analyzed and typical business books brought to our attention.

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Business Briefs, a digest of business articles selected from the current business magazines and trade journals, is the title of a new publication dated October, 1930, which has as one of its associate editors, Miss Grace T. Aikenhead, an active member of the New York Chapter of the S. L. A. The other editors are B. S. Denny and H. L. Schelling. The address of *Business Briefs* is 150 West 58th Street, New York City, and the subscription price is three dollars a year.

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The A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee is erecting an engineering and research building to be devoted entirely to industrial problems of engineering research. The building will cost \$1,500,000 and when completed will accommodate one thousand men working on a variety of research problems.

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The American Institute of Graphic Arts has arranged a series of three exhibits at the Ayer Galleries, Washington Square, Philadelphia, from October 13-22, inclusive. The exhibits will include books, prints and printing for commerce.

Ethel Cleland, Librarian of the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, presents in *The Publishers' Weekly* for September 27th an article on *Popular Business Books*. After noting nearly one hundred titles of books for the business man, she concludes with this statement: "But what does it matter which business books our business executives and their employees are reading. The important thing is that they are reading. And they like it."

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Occasionally the librarian receives due recognition, as evidenced by a "Letter to the Editor" which appeared in *The Milwaukee Journal* on October 16th. The writer, who calls herself "a comparative stranger in Milwaukee," was trying to ascertain the time and place of a certain lecture to be given in that city which she had heard announced over the radio. She called *The Milwaukee Journal* and got exactly the information she wanted. Knowing Miss Agnes Petersen, as we all do, it was most natural that she would obtain satisfactory service.

* * *

The latest business library planned is that of the Queens Borough Public Library, New York. A special committee from the Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of Mr. Owen J. Dever, is carrying on a campaign in support of the movement. Mr. James G. Hodgson, recently appointed Superintendent of the Business Branch, assisted by Mr. Ira A. Tumbleson, are in charge of the preliminary drive. The library has issued a mimeographed pamphlet outlining the functions of the Business Branch and its special uses in Queens County. In addition, the pamphlet contains letters of approval from various business men of influence. In furnishing business library service to the Borough, the library is facing a difficult problem as it will attempt to serve the entire community without reference to the number of miles distant that the business is located.

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The Library Leaf, issued by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, presents in the September number under the heading "What Shall I Read?" a bibliography which attracts attention by its novel arrangement. Interesting quotations are placed at the

bottom of each page. A publication of this type should be a model for other bibliographies which by the dull manner of their presentation repel usage by the average reader. The cover design has the caption "Books Which Yield Dividends."

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A new type of library has come into existence, known as the "sound library" and the *Milwaukee Journal* for October 12th describes in a most readable article what the paragrapher calls "Hollywood's New Handmaiden to Art." The department consists of thousands of records and hundreds of reels of sound on film—all inarticulate sound.

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The work of the Presbyterian Hospital library in Chicago, under the leadership of Miss Selma Linden, librarian, is described in the *Chicago Daily News* for July 26th and the *Chicago Evening American* for September 6th. The latter article is illustrated by a photograph showing Miss Linden presenting a volume to a patient.

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The Reference Library of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History is preparing a catalog under the supervision of Miss Minnie White Taylor, Librarian. Miss Ellen A. Hedrick of Washington, D. C., is assisting Miss Taylor in the preparation of the catalog.

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"Natural History" which is the Journal of the American Museum of Natural History carries in its Sept.-Oct., 1930, issue a four-page illustrated article on its Library, written by Ida R. Hood, Acting Curator of Books. It is a good descriptive article of this treasure house of scientific books.

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"Citizens' Business," the weekly publication of the Bureau of Municipal Research, devotes its entire issue of July 15th to an account of its library and the informational service it renders the Bureau and the community in general. Mention is made of the usefulness of the "Directory of Libraries of Philadelphia and Vicinity," compiled by the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia, which serves as a guide to the Library resources of the city.

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"Kansas Citian," the organ of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, prints an article in October 21, 1930 by Mrs. Jessie Scott Milliner, head of the Documents Division on "Library of Interest to Business Men"

The Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity have a new seal which is used on their stationery and publications. It is very attractive and appropriately features books, an urn of knowledge and the rising sun.

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Esther Anne Smith, head of the catalog department of the University of Michigan is the author of a delightful brochure, "A Great Adventure: Twelve Letters to a Library School Student," published by George Wahr, Ann Arbor, Michigan. But any and every cataloger will enjoy this series written in a humorous vein. We recommend it to all.

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The "Bulletin of Bibliography," May-August, 1930, contains a history of *System*, attempting an explanation of the numbering of that serial and its partner, *Magazine of Business*.

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Group banking, a pamphlet of 8 pages is available from Rackliff & Co., New York. Group banking does not lend itself to the acquirement of small unit banks. Only the larger banks can be operated profitably as unit institutions. The smaller ones, on account of the question of overhead expense, can only be operated profitably as branch offices. The small unit bank is usually willing to merge its identity into a greater institution, whereas the large bank would retain its individuality, having found by experience that it functions best by jealously guarding the good will which the management has created over a period of time. Both group and branch banking can function together successfully and both will contribute substantially to the future progress of American banking.

Legislative Director Dies

James Newell Moore, organizer and director of the Legislative Reference Bureau of Pennsylvania, passed away on October 17th. Mr. Moore was an attorney-at-law and was elected to the House of Representatives from Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1894, 1896 and 1898, and in 1907 became Assistant Chief Clerk of the House. In 1909 he assumed the directorship of the Legislative Reference Bureau and held that position until his death. Mr. Moore was a frequent visitor at library conferences. At the funeral, members of the Pennsylvania legislature formed a guard of honor with the mace of the House of Representatives carried by the sergeant-at-arms preceding the casket.

Personal Notes

Sue Wuchter, librarian of the Continental Illinois Company, is convalescing after a serious operation.

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Julia Rupp of Chicago went to New Orleans with Virginia Savage for the Investment Bankers' Association exhibit.

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Buena Lindsay, librarian of Marshall Field & Company is on leave because of an infected leg.

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Harry C. Buchanan, formerly state librarian of New Jersey, passed away on September 29th, at his home in Trenton

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Fannie Horne has been appointed librarian of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.

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Marie Molnar, formerly of Tulane University Medical Library, has become assistant in the DuPont Laboratories, Wilmington.

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Margaret Hatch has been appointed librarian of the head office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the Coast with headquarters in San Francisco.

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Mrs. H. W. Dotson has become a member of the library staff of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

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Grace Hutchison is now librarian of the Hartford Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

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Grace H. Brown, who accepted a position with Price, Waterhouse & Co. several months ago, has recently been appointed librarian. Miss Brown was formerly cataloger in the Queens Borough Public Library.

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Vera L. Dodge, formerly connected with the U S. Rubber Co library, has become librarian of the newly created library of the Museum of Peaceful Arts, New York City.

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Louise Smith, who has been an assistant at the New York Public Library, is now cataloger in the library of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York City.

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Mrs. A. B. Stuart recently resigned from the library of Lee, Higginson & Co.

Katherine Uehlin, formerly an assistant in the library of the W. T. Grant Co., has been in charge since last June.

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Hertha E. Wiegman has been appointed cataloger at the American Standards Association, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

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Miss Helen Britton who is connected with the U S Bureau of Mines at Berkeley, California, was recently married to S. M. Holland. She plans to continue her library work.

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James G. Hodgson has been appointed Superintendent of the New Business and Municipal Library in the central building of the Queens Borough Public Library. Mr. Hodgson recently returned from Italy where he was in charge of the library of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome

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Alan A. Dudley of the British Library of Information was recently married to Isabel Brunton. Mr. Dudley made his first appearance at the San Francisco convention and made many friends.

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Ruth Nichols, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, spent a portion of the summer in Europe.

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Edith Macardell, formerly librarian of White, Weld & Co, is now librarian of Lazard Frères, New York City.

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Mrs. Marion Fry, in charge of research at Lazard Frères, left early in October on a several months' trip to India to take part in a statistical study of American philanthropy being conducted under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute of Social and Religious Research

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Isabel H. Jackson, of the Bank of Italy library, has been appointed chairman of the Special Libraries Section of the California Library Association by Miss Mary Barmby, newly elected president.

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Bonnie Strong has left the library of the Standard Oil Company of California. She was married on October 4th to Mr. George Henderson. Miss Mary Taylor, assistant librarian, has succeeded Miss Strong.

Harriet C. Long has been appointed State Librarian of Oregon. Miss Long was formerly Chief of the Traveling Library and Study Club Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

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Berton Stephenson has resigned from his position as Director of the American Library in Paris and has returned to the United States to resume literary work, including the completion of a novel for Dodd, Mead & Co.

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Lucile Monroe, Assistant Librarian of the Business Branch, Providence Public Library, was married on September 16th to Ralph W. Wood. Mrs. Wood is continuing her work at the library.

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Mabel R. Gillis has been appointed State Librarian of California to succeed Milton J. Ferguson recently chosen Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. Miss Gillis, who has been Assistant State Librarian, is the daughter of the late James R. Gillis, State Librarian of California.

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Clarence S. Brigham, who has been Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society since 1908, has been appointed Director of the Society. Mr. R. W. G. Vail, formerly of the New York Public Library, has assumed the librarianship

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Mrs. Stella Beal Merwin is now librarian of Jackson & Moreland Co., Boston. Mrs. Merwin, under the name of Stella Beal, held this same position several years ago

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Anna Grace Wood, of the Brooklyn Museum Library staff, was married on August 2d to Howard L. Turner.

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Margaret Chadwick has replaced Theodora L. Haman as librarian of the Railway and Utilities Investing Corporation, New York City

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We extend sympathy to Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, a member of the Executive Board, for the loss of his wife who passed away suddenly on August 31st.

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Miss Harriet Woodward is now Library Assistant in the Reference Library at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, replacing Mrs. Christine Willits.

Grace P. Thornton has joined the library staff of the Russell Sage Foundation.

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Virginia Rucker, formerly librarian of the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, has been employed for most of the summer in the library of the California Division of Fish and Game.

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Rev. Kenneth C. Walker was installed on October 12th as junior minister of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, Mass. Mr. Walker for many years was active in library work and took a great interest in the special library movement, both in Boston and New York. During the war he was with the third army in France and Germany and in 1923 entered the ministry.

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Sabra W. Vought, formerly librarian at Pennsylvania State College, has been made Librarian and Director of Library Service at the United States Bureau of Education. Miss Vought's position carries with it considerable responsibility as she will be head of one of the six major divisions of the Bureau of Education and will be the contact with the government on matters concerning libraries.

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Lucille Hood, formerly with the research department of the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, is assistant in the Library of the Bureau of Public Administration and of the Department of Political Science of the University of California, succeeding Mrs. Dorothy C. Nicholson, who is now research assistant in the Bureau.

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Winifred L. Walker, reference assistant in charge of periodicals at the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, died October 9th in her 27th year after a short illness. Miss Walker entered the Newark apprentice class of 1922 on graduating from high school and spent her eight years of library activity in the Newark institution, first in the Art Department and since 1926, in the Business Branch. Her interest in the collection of business periodicals was keen and she carried out most of the work on the 1929 edition of "500 Business Magazines." She joined both the New York Special Libraries Association and the Special Libraries Association in April 1930.