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Special Libraries, April 1931

Special Libraries Association

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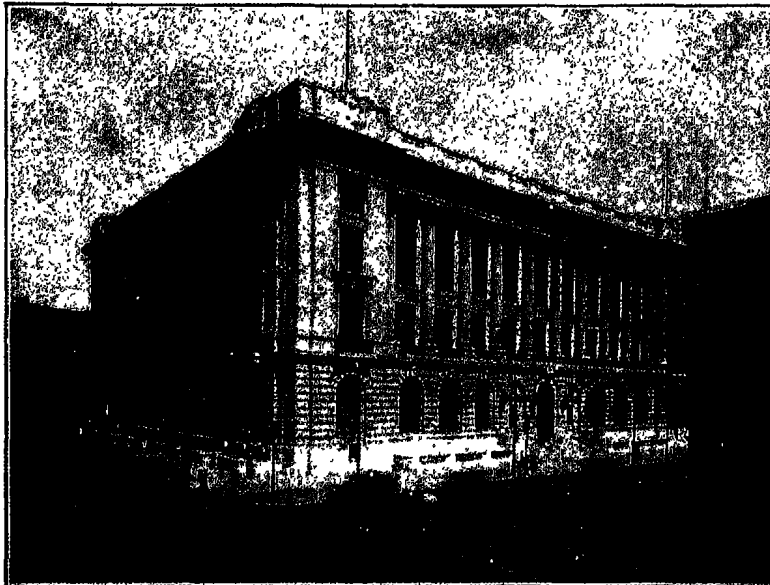
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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 22

April, 1931

No. 4



PUBLIC LIBRARY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

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CLEVELAND, OHIO
JUNE 10-12, 1931

DETROIT DAY
JUNE 13, 1931

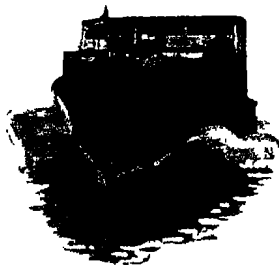
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Providence, R. I., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized October 22, 1927

Rates: \$5.00 a year. Foreign \$5.50; single copies 50 cents.

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Contents

ARTICLES

- Newspaper Librarian. The. By Agnes J. Petersen.... 111
South American Information. By Marian A. Eaton 116
Special Library Service for a Specialized Public. By
Lillia M. D. Trask..... 115
What the Public Business Librarian Offers the Spe-
cial Librarian and vice versa. By Rose L. Vor-
melker..... 113

DEPARTMENTS

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Associations..... | 134 | Editorials..... | 121 |
| Classification and In-
dexing..... | 130 | Events and Publica-
tions..... | 136 |
| Digest of Business | | Personal Notes..... | 137 |
| Book Reviews.. . . | 132 | President's Page. | 120 |

CONFERENCE

- Annual Conference..... 122
Bookmobile to attend Cleveland Meeting..... 129
Cleveland—A Convention City 121
Detroit Day..... 106
Hotel Rates..... 127
Nominating Committee Report.... 129
Travel Information..... 126

NOTES

- Cooperation in Business Library Service. Commit-
tee on..... 118
Dramatic Index..... 119
Financial Group Activities..... 118
Useful Directory. A... .. 119
Water Transportation Bibliography... .. 129

Special Libraries

Published Monthly September to April, bi-monthly May to August by

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Publication Office, 11 Nisbet Street, Providence, R. I.

All payments should be made to Special Libraries Association, 11 Nisbet
Street, Providence, R. I.

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SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The Special Libraries Association was formed in 1909 to promote the interests of those engaged in collecting and applying information of all kinds.

Its membership includes the librarians of manufacturing concerns, banks, insurance companies, museums, newspapers, transportation companies, research organizations,—in fact nearly all phases of business and professional activities.

By pooling the knowledge and experience of its members, the Special Libraries Association acts as a clearing house of information.

It helps firms to organize libraries and data collections, or it keeps those already organized in touch with the development of more efficient methods and of new material.

ORGANIZATION

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There are at present more than 1100 members and subscribers scattered throughout the United States and 12 foreign countries. Groups within the national association have been formed as follows:

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Special Libraries

Vol. 22

APRIL, 1931

No. 4

The Newspaper Librarian

By Agnes J. Petersen, Librarian, the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee

THE newspaper librarian, perhaps more than any other special librarian, has to call on sources outside her own organization. This is due to the very nature of the demands made on her which may broaden quickly into some other specialized field covered by another type of special library or into the general field of information, served by a public library. And often there is an element of urgency present which demands a previous understanding and working agreement with those to whom she must go

A newspaper library is really made up of two departments, though usually they are combined as one. There is, first and primarily, the file system which contains the thousands of newspaper clippings, cuts, photographs, mats, negatives—all the material on which the newspaper will draw for additions to news stories, for features and editorials, for illustrations. The clippings or, in case the newspaper is indexed, the indexes that take their place, represent a very complete contemporary history of the community. In this branch of service the newspaper library is pre-eminently equipped to care for its own needs.

The other branch of the newspaper library is the reference department proper. In organizing that branch, the librarian must at the outset make a choice. She can attempt to build up a large assortment of books, many of which she knows will be used only once or twice a year, or she can limit herself to the selection of up-to-the-minute reference works and trust to other

sources to supply books and materials of a more general nature—essays, biography, history and special illustrations found in rare and old volumes.

Who's Who, dictionaries of the various branches of learning, year-books, almanacs, annuals, encyclopedias, directories, indexes—these form the working base which no newspaper library can do without. To them will, of course, be added volumes so well known that they may be used almost daily—the Bible, Shakespeare, Mother Goose. It seems to me, as judged by my own experience, that the newspaper librarian will do best to specialize in these works and rely on other sources for general and technical information.

Such a policy naturally leads the newspaper librarian to other special libraries and to the public library. A reporter wants information to be found in municipal records, let us say, of a decade ago. A call is made to the Municipal Reference library. An editorial writer wants to verify a statement made about an old treaty that can be found only in the source books of history. The call, then, is to the public library. The Sunday feature department wants an unusual illustration. That, generally, can be found in the public library's store of materials.

Or there may come that other type of request, maybe once a month, maybe once in several months, when a disaster somewhere suddenly awakens interest in a distant place. The recent events in India brought requests for information about Kyber pass and cities known

*Address before the San Francisco Conference, June 19, 1930

to the western world only by name. And I remember quite distinctly the urgent occasion three years ago when a West Indies' hurricane enveloped the Florida coast. Suddenly news editors were interested in Florida cities and beaches that they themselves had not realized were in existence. On that occasion, The Journal library sought not only the public library but sent S.O.S. calls to travel bureaus and railroad offices. In the end, we obtained the information and pictures we needed.

The problem is to develop these contacts so that they will function within the space of time allotted to the newspaper librarian for her work. To me, the solution is three-fold.

First, there must be knowledge on the part of the newspaper librarian of just what other libraries contain. She must know the type of work that the Municipal Reference library, the public library, the financial libraries are doing. Visits to these institutions are a necessity.

Second, she must work out a system by which materials can be obtained quickly, will be cared for faithfully and returned promptly. In its co-operative work with the Milwaukee public library, The Journal library has daily messenger service and such extra service as is needed.

A call is made to the public library to ascertain whether the book, magazine or picture that is wanted is on the shelves. If it is, the public library is instructed to lay it aside and a messenger goes at once, carrying a signed requisition from The Journal library. No book or other material is given to the messenger unless he has this requisition. When the book arrives at The Journal, it is checked in at the library desk with notation as to its title, number and date due, and then it is charged against the member of the staff who has requested it. If the book is not returned to The Journal library desk within a short time, as most of them are, a call is made to the staff member who has it on the day before it is due.

In other words, The Journal library takes the responsibility of caring for

the public library's materials or materials drawn from any special library in the same way that it cares for its own materials. We regard this as essential to a proper connection between the two institutions.

The third factor is co-operation—the development of a feeling that both institutions are interested primarily in serving their city and that what each can do for the other is of value to the whole community. The 878,710 volumes in the public library constitute a wonderful resource for us, but in truth we prize still more highly the cheerful spirit of helpfulness that permeates the public library staff. At this point I should like to make acknowledgment of the splendid aid given by Mr. S. J. Carter and others of the Milwaukee library reference department who have the attitude and the spirit of understanding that I have set forth here. When that spirit is present on the part of libraries, co-operation almost inevitably results.

We try to keep our co-operative efforts on a basis of good faith. We do not make calls on the public library until we have exhausted our own resources. In other words, we consciously try to keep from throwing the burden of our work on it. And we are only too glad to be of service to the public library reference department when it is unable to answer calls that come to it. Our store of contemporary history as embodied in our clippings makes it possible to be of help in this way. A patron of the public library when referred to us is given every attention.

I might cite many instances of mutual aid and go into detail in discussing them. That, I think, is unnecessary. The single point I wish to leave with you is that two institutions of widely varying methods and fields—the newspaper library, serving a plant made up of urgent-minded editors and roaring presses, and the public library, working in a more leisurely way in the broad field of human knowledge—can, by understanding and co-operation, be of great help to each other.

What the Public Business Librarian Offers the Special Librarian and Vice Versa**

By Rose L. Vormelker, Business Research Librarian, Cleveland
Public Library

IT is but recently, comparatively speaking, that public libraries have paid any marked attention to the needs of business men in the way of segregating business material and providing a business staff specifically trained to serve them.

To those of us who appreciate the fact that much of the support of public libraries comes from the business man, it seems rather inexcusable. Is there or was there any reason for this?

In the first place, let us consider the nature of business "print." By this time anyone who serves the library needs of business must realize that most of the necessary material is not found in books. Rather it is found in "slips of paper"—items clipped from newspapers, magazines and other sources; in special reports compiled by the various bureaus for business research, by trade and commercial associations, and by newspapers; in addresses made at trade, commercial and professional conventions; in bits of information culled from here, there and everywhere; and in the innumerable industrial studies, graphs and letters on business conditions issued by brokers, banks and advertising agencies. As this kind of material was not readily adapted to library technique, it was rarely, if ever, included in public library collections.

The second phase of this problem was the business man himself. He did not consider the public library as a source of business information; he did not realize there was anything in print for "his" business. The average business man was, in his own estimation, the best researcher in existence; and little did he care to be shown that some one else had worked on the same problem that concerned him. Not until the graduates of our collegiate schools of business became a force in the commercial world did we have the type of

executive who could or would attempt to get any light on his work from the world of print.

Since business has become more and more complex and assumed the dignity of a profession, it is not surprising to find our modern business man appreciating, as the chemist and the engineer long have done, that the basis for proper judgment is a knowledge of facts; the basis of facts is search and research; and the basis of research is bibliography, and here the imperative need for libraries is apparent. These libraries to be sure must be "special"—organized to serve "business," laboratories to provide information.

Assuming that the public business library is organized to serve business, that it has adapted its "rules and regulations" to business needs, has eliminated "red tape" and has ways and means for acquiring needed material, and most important of all, has a competent staff, we come to our subject. What has it to offer the special librarian?

First of all, it can have available, and it can supply on demand those items which do not regularly fall within the scope of the special library.

Second. It can serve as a depository for bound volumes of periodicals, sets of conference proceedings, etc., it can supply the special librarian with those items for which she has only occasional demand and thus obviate unnecessary duplication.

Third. By adapting its rules to needs, the public business library may loan even uncataloged material to the special librarian when necessary, and make "reference only" rules very flexible. When I was in a special library, my greatest handicap in using the public library was the restriction placed on Reference Books. No high-powered executive will ever leave his desk on a busy day to consult the "reference"

**Address before the Second General Session, San Francisco Conference, June 19, 1930

books in a public library. He may leave it for golf, perhaps, for the public library, never! In many cases it would be more economical for him to buy that book—"long distance" for it if necessary—rather than go to the public library.

It is extremely difficult to assure the public library that rigid "Reference Only" rules are unnecessary. On one occasion there was a most obstinate resistance to issuing a certain volume of a valuable set to a special librarian. Finally it was released, with this caution, "If something happens to this volume, the whole set will have to be replaced as this is here for the general public and your company must assume responsibility for the whole set." That remark to a company whose stock was selling at \$465 a share seemed unwarranted. This attitude might be explained as undue caution, a lack of realization that public libraries have made careful and elaborate plans for a "chance" that never happens. In the case mentioned, the "general public" was the man who needed it. A better example of a specialist turning to the public library for an urgently needed volume could scarcely have been found. The library should have been pleased that he expected to find it there, and might better have said, "Most certainly. We shall be glad to loan you that book. Can you send for it?"

Fourth. All of the foregoing concerns the material in the collection and its release for use. The next big question concerns research work and the actual answering of questions. Here, just as in the case of the collection, the public business librarian should be capable and willing to start the special librarian on her search when it is outside the latter's regular scope. The public business librarian, though a specialist, has the advantage over the special librarian in that her field of activity is wider. She therefore has a knowledge of sources of information on a greater variety of subjects.

Fifth. The public business librarian can further serve the special librarian by interesting individual companies in instituting business libraries of their own. In other words, she can become a potential special librarian for several

firms, and thus pave the way for the organization of more special libraries.

Sixth. Finally, the public business librarian can serve as a liaison officer between the special librarian and outside sources of information. In other words, she can act as a clearing house for business information.

So much for the public librarian's work for the special librarian. Now for the special librarian's relation to the public librarian.

First of all, she can be the final word on many subjects. When a matter concerning the Federal Reserve Bank cannot be determined from the print at hand, it is a great help to be able to call the Federal Reserve librarian, who, if she does not know herself, can direct you to the authority who does.

Second. She can supply unusual material on her subject. Just as the public business librarian can and should be able to supply that which falls outside the scope of the special library, so the special librarian can supply that which falls outside the scope of the public library. Take for example the matter of periodicals concerning the motor industry. Of the many titles published, the public library may have available twenty-five or thirty of them. When the specific one needed is not among these, is it not reasonable to expect to borrow it from the special librarian serving a motor vehicle manufacturing corporation?

Third. The special librarian can aid the public business librarian in building up her collection. By virtue of her position in a private corporation, it is often the privilege of the special librarian to work with and for the people who write books and who use business print intensively. She learns from this association whose book is the outstanding authority on this or that subject; why the conclusions drawn in "such and such" a study are not supported by facts; when a certain investment service is or is not reliable. These "intimate" bits of information would be of inestimable value to the public business librarian.

Fourth. She can supplement the public library's collection. As space

eventually becomes very precious in most business libraries, sooner or later, there must be a transfer of files and discard of material. This discarded material can often be of great use in supplementing the public business librarian's collection.

The function of the special library and of the public library business department is primarily to serve business: the former a private business organization, the latter, business in general. The line between the two can be as far apart or as close together as the re-

spective librarians choose it to be. Attempt at mutual understanding will automatically develop closer co-operation and the result will be better business library service in the private organization as well as for the city as a whole.

If it were possible for every special librarian to have practical experience in the business department of a public library, and for every public business librarian to have practical experience in a special library, much progress on this co-operative "attitude" would be made.

Special Library Service for a Specialized Public*

By Lillia M. D. Trask, Librarian, Rockefeller Institute, New York

THE situation confronting Special Librarians calls for rather serious reflection. We are most of us on trial. To the organizations that are trying us, are we proving that the special library is an essential part of their equipment, or is it regarded rather in the light of an unnecessary luxury, the first to be dispensed with when times are hard and luxuries no longer to be afforded? The answer from certain quarters this winter has been somewhat alarming, and I have wondered a great deal whether the fault is with the personnel of the organizations, that they cannot be made to see the library as a factor of potential magnitude, or should the blame fall instead on us librarians that we have failed to make our libraries into such instruments?

First of all why do we as a body believe that special libraries are a factor of potential magnitude, a necessary adjunct to all organizations of large size? We think, of course, that all those engaged in any business should have some knowledge of what others are doing in the same field of occupation, that they should have recourse to as much literature as possible pertaining to any angle of their work,—and with great zeal and indefatigable energy we collect such material, classify it to the minutest decimal point, and catalog it up to the minute. Then we wait to

have it asked for, and wonder why it is not used. How many of us consider it a part of our duties to make our organizations cognizant of what we have? Do we try ourselves to find out the nature of the problems with which they are wrestling, in order to suggest to them the answers someone else has published? It is our part to know if such answers exist. If unasked you can put into the hands of your chief, just once, the right report or the suitable answer to his question, or someone's else solution of a problem that resembles his own,—then you have started on the highroad, and he will begin to see why you are indispensable to him.

So, just for instance, do you ever notice what a reader asks for when he consults your shelves? If he happens to ask for a similar thing again, you may get a line on at least one direction of his thought. The thing for you to do, if you possibly can, is to get inside of his mind. After you have done that, one way of making the library useful to him is to send him references to articles as they appear in the current literature, relating to his subject.

A daily list of the incoming material posted on your bulletin board may serve to establish the daily practice, on the part of your readers, of a visit to the library to consult the list.

*Address before the New York Special Libraries Association, January 21, 1931

After getting your readers into the library, be sure to go with them when they consult the catalog, in order to see that they get the information they require, and that your catalog makes evident the special slant of each of several books on the same subject. Ask your own catalog questions.

Certain liberties may be practicable for Special Librarians to take with their catalogs; in the first place our clientele is so much smaller than that of Public Libraries, we are able to be much better acquainted with them, to know the manner of their thought, how they approach the catalog and what they look for in it. If your material is issued under titles too general to be regarded, it may be wise to omit title cards from your catalog and give the space to subject cards, subdivisions of subjects,

special aspects of subjects, and bibliography of subjects.

When material that is seriously needed by your readers is not in your own library it ought to be possible to borrow from some library that does own it. The Union List will enable us to locate such matter; the splendid spirit of inter-library loan will obtain it. Our service should not be cramped by the limitations of our own shelves.

Reference work will serve a two-fold purpose, if you not only find material for your reader, but point out to him as you proceed how and where you find it, thus enabling him to be more independent next time.

Possibilities are endless for special library service to a specialized public. "Finite to fail, but infinite to venture."

South American Information

By Marion G. Eaton, Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

[At the San Francisco Conference it was suggested that a study of South American statistical sources might be valuable and as a result Miss Eaton has prepared this article—*Editor*]

A LIST of definite sources for definite series of statistics on South American countries would be possible but uninteresting. And probably of no use to the first person who consulted it hoping to answer a question that had never been asked before. This paper is merely going to suggest ways to start to hunt and leave it to you to find the stopping place that pleases you

Long ago when I had to collect South American statistics regularly there was a periodical called the South American Journal and published in London. There every search for strange information began and often ended. But that excellent periodical seems to have perished off the face of the earth. Anyway I can find no sure trace of it in Boston. So I cannot start there! Instead I will begin with the Statesman's Yearbook, published annually by Macmillan. It gives you the initial facts and figures about each separate country. Each

article is followed by a list of official statistical publications from which you can choose the ones you want to see and a list of non-official sources of information, too. Following the list of references on Argentina is a list of books on South America in general. If you live near the Massachusetts State Library you will find you can consult these foreign official publications there. Most of them you can have free for the asking from the bureau publishing them.

Look in your local directories of special libraries for the ones near you which will be likely to have South American material. Ask them what to do and you may save much time by finding they have already done it and have your necessary material all collected ready to hand.

If there is a local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce near you they will be glad to tell you what the Government has published that will help you. If you are not near any such office write to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and ask them for help, for pamphlets and catalogs. The Bu-

reau's reports on separate countries are full and reliable though not in all cases kept up-to-date. The second volume of the Commerce Yearbook, containing information about foreign countries is a reference tool you should have on your desk. The weekly Commerce Reports of the Bureau are full of odd bits of information and should be read regularly by anyone who is to collect current information.

The Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C., should also be asked about their bulletins.

Get out your copy of Investment Information compiled by the Exhibition Committee of the Financial Group and consult that for suggestions.

If you want banking figures and foreign exchange figures use the Federal Reserve Bulletins which give tables each month and print full summaries of central bank reports. I get a monthly review in English from the National Bank of Argentina and one in Spanish from the Bank of Colombia. There might be others if you asked for them. Write to the central banks of whatever country you are interested in and ask them please to send you whatever they do print. The Economist and the Statist, both London weeklies, give weekly financial tables and annual reports of banks and companies who do business in South American countries. They also have occasional summaries of economic conditions in individual countries. The British Board of Trade publishes reports on countries which are brought up to date from time to time, though not regularly. This service can now be subscribed to. The Bank of London and South America, Ltd., 6 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E. C. 2, publishes a monthly review of business and trade conditions in South America which deals not only with the individual countries but with the states within the countries. It also gives quotations on local stocks and bonds.

The Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston puts out a monthly letter on Argentine conditions. Ernesto Tornquist & Co. of Buenos Aires publish monthly and quarterly

reviews in English which they will gladly send you for the asking. These cover every phase of the economic and financial situation and are the best source of stock and bond quotations. The Societa per L'Esportazione & per L'Industria Italo-Americana, Corso Italia, 8, Milan, Italy, put out a monthly mimeographed report called "rassegna mensile dei mercati finanziari & delle materie prime" which covers Brazil, Argentina and Chile. It is interesting because it reviews the markets of the world as a whole and shows world conditions affecting South American products.

The League of Nations also publishes much of interest to searchers for South American material. Write to the library of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, and ask them for a catalog of League publications and suggestions for what to order from it. There is a Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and an International Statistical Yearbook that will surely prove useful.

For current information you will have to start your own clipping file and keep your own index of magazine articles, those that you know you will want and those that you only think may be useful. As to the maybes, nothing but your own intuition will help you. But you will find that information saved thus blindly will often be the most useful. South American countries are still young and strange tangents in their trade still develop. Learn to follow the clues you find from book to book and from magazine article to official sources of that article. If you hear of a likely bank letter write and ask for it. When you find a table that helps you, make a card for it, or several cards, with exact directions for finding it again without a second hunt.

Above all learn to keep facts connected in your mind. If something has happened, something else caused it, and something else will result from it. When figures are accompanied in your mind with ideas, mistakes in tables will show up at a glance or figures that may look like a mistake may be explained without a long hunt for verification.

Financial Group Activities

As evidence of the activity of this Group since the last convention date, we can point to three usable tools issued under our auspices. The efficient committee that prepared that attractive exhibit at the A. B. A. Convention in Cleveland in September also compiled "The Bank Library, Why? When? Where? How?" It is the last word in the selection of material for a model bank library. Copies were mailed to the members of the Group. The committee whose co-operation made it possible were Emma M. Boyer (Chairman), Union Trust Company; Ethel Louise Baxter, American Bankers Association; Edna B. Casterline, Mellon National Bank; Helen G. Prouty, Commonwealth Securities, Inc.; Alta B. Clafin, Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland.

"Sources of Investment Information," first issued in 1929 was revised in October, 1930, for distribution at the I. B. A. of Am. Convention in New Orleans. A copy of this publication was also sent to all members of the Group. The committee that labored over that revision and exhibit consisted of Sue M. Wuchter, Continental Illinois Company; Ruth G. Nichols, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; Virginia Savage, Halsey, Stuart & Company.

Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh's Committee of Marian Manley, Linda H. Morley, Alma C. Mitchill and Mary L. Alexander, presented us with a third useful tool for which we have

had great need—the "Handbook of Commercial and Financial Services." Miss Cavanaugh writes me that it is a financial success in spite of the fact that many S. L. A. members have as yet failed to order a copy. Send in your orders before the supply is exhausted. It is a \$2.00 well invested.

Miss Marguerite Burnett's "Periodical Mimeographed Publications of United States Government Bureaus" is still "going strong." In a large technical reference library they recently told me that it continued to be one of their most used tools.

Plans are well in hand for the Cleveland Convention. The questionnaires that came back, and some did not, showed that the members of our Group stood for a continued effort to broaden our efforts in the financial field. The discussions will interest every financial librarian. You can't afford to miss them.

Miss Florence Wagner represents us on the publicity committee. Miss Marguerite Burnett is our hospitality chairman—a fact that insures for you a cordial welcome. Josephine Curry, Redmond & Co. (your Vice-Chairman) and Marion Bowman, Old Colony Trust Company (your secretary) and I would like to make "a date" with every member of the Financial Group at Cleveland in June. Don't disappoint us.
Virginia Savage, Chairman.

Committee on Cooperation in Business Library Service

THE committee appointed consists of Miss Mary Louise Alexander, director of the Research Department of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, New York City; Joseph A. Conforti, of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company library, Chicago; Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of America, San Francisco; Miss Mary G. Lacy, librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington; and Miss Mildred B. Potter, branch librarian of the Hartford Business Branch; with Miss Marian C. Manley, branch librarian of the Newark Business Branch as chairman.

The work of this committee has been to study the possibilities for co-operation. One step has been to turn over to public libraries various next-to-latest editions of directories and other publications as copies a year or so old are still useful for public libraries.

To date, business departments of the public libraries of Bridgeport, Hartford, Savannah,

Peoria, Sioux City, Reading, Nashville, El Paso, etc., have received gifts of an original cost of nearly \$1,000. Such comments as: "This is certainly a splendid service which the association is giving." "These are a great help to us as our needs are great and our funds low." "I cannot tell you how much we appreciate the opportunity to get these books which we could not possibly afford to buy." "Thank you very much for sending these lists and assisting us in securing these useful tools. When we look at these fat directories and annuals, which have come to us through Special Libraries Association, we feel very opulent and imagine our book fund to be very much larger than it is. Already our public is taking notice of these additions and many business men are using them frequently."—show the appreciation of the public librarians, while special librarians are glad of this opportunity to put still valuable material to good use.

Lists of the publications for distribution to these public libraries are sent out as enough items are available to make such a list worth while. The last one included American Bar Association; Hines' Directory of Insurance Counsel; Hubbell's Legal Directory; Insurance Bar; Lawyers Directory; American Gas Catalog; American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers Guide; Ayres Newspaper Directory; Bankers Encyclopaedia; Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Consolidated Textile Catalog; Canadian Medical Directory, Commercial Fertilizers; Crain's Market Data Book; Davison's Textile Blue Book; Directory of Directors in the City of New York; Editor & Publisher International Year Book; Editor & Publisher Market Guide; Electrical Engineering Catalog; Hotel Red Book; Moody's Manuals; Official American Textile Directory; Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter Green Book; Exporter's Encyclopaedia; Martindale's Law Directory; Petroleum Register; Polk's New York Co-partnership and Corporation Directory; Poor's Register of Directors, Rand McNally's Bankers' Directory; Record of American and Foreign Shipping; and

Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers.

While there has been some publicity in the various library organs, most of the committee work has been carried on through correspondence. Letters are sent to special librarians asking for a list of their directories, etc., available as gifts for public libraries. The replies show a keen interest in the work of the committee. Some regret that they have little to contribute. Others send notes of one or two or a dozen helpful items such as are listed above. A number write that they are already giving material to the local public library. The disadvantage as far as this step is concerned is that the local public librarian may feel all gifts should be accepted gratefully and so receive many duplicates. This duplication may not always be profitable, as public libraries are not all in a position to pass on such material to other libraries.

Will members of the Special Libraries Association who have not yet received letters on this method of continuing the usefulness of valuable material write the Chairman listing such items as they have to offer?

Drama Index

The Periodicals Division of the New York Public Library at 42 Street has a drama index. It consists of reviews on current theatrical productions in the City. Miss Ulrich, in charge of the Periodicals Division describes it thus:

"We clip from three New York papers the reviews of the plays immediately after the opening night. These are pasted on sheets and made into a folder. We type on a "p" slip the title of the play and file these slips alphabetically. On these slips we keep adding during the year the names of periodicals which contain a review of that play. This at the end of the year forms the index for the complete volumes of folders as well as it gives the added information of reviews in the periodicals. We list as many reviews from periodicals as we are able to find and these are kept in pamphlet boxes. At the end of the theatrical season these folders are bound in several volumes as the case may be. We also check as many articles as possible in the current periodicals pertaining to the theatre and drama and this forms a separate card catalogue. We have tried to include moving pictures but this material is so vast we have had to limit it considerably."

9 *

A Useful Directory

As the Council on Foreign Relations was designated for the United States as a national center to co-ordinate agencies concerned with study of international affairs by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, it was found essential to have a directory of this kind.

The main list contains the names of ninety-two organizations which are sources of specialized information on international affairs or phases of the subject. Some of the organizations are connected with universities, some are chambers of commerce, others learned societies, some foundations, some religious societies, and associations of many kinds. For each organization the information given is quite complete; name and address, purpose, organization, staff including names of directing personnel, program, membership, finance, facilities for study, and publications. The Appendix contains merely a list of the organizations of more local or of limited significance.

It may interest the special librarian to know that of the ninety-two organizations forty have a library upon which their research staffs may depend. These special libraries vary greatly in size and in purpose; the majority are special libraries of decided importance in this field.

Editorial Board

EDITOR, Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence, R. I.

Associate Editors

D. N. Handy, Insurance Library Association of Boston; M. E. Pellett, Library The Port of New York Authority; Rebecca B. Rankin, Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

Department Editors

Charlotte L. Carmody, Department of Commerce Library, Washington, D. C.
 Ethel Cleland, Business Branch, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Thomas Cowles, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Cal.
 Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.
 Louise Keller, Independence Bureau, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Marian C. Manley, Business Branch, Public Library, Newark, N. J.
 Emilie Mueser, Engineering Societies Library, New York City.
 A. A. Slobod, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

President's Page

AN eventful period, this one since my last message to you was written. Miss Esther Fawcett had a delightful tea and musical at the Art Museum for those of us who were in Pittsburgh on February twenty-second. The 1931 Class of the Pittsburgh Library School were among the guests. On the twenty-third the Executive Board had an all-day session, with a brief intermission at noon when we lunched informally with some of the Pittsburgh Chapter. The board meeting was held in the Fellows' Room of the Mellon Institute. All members save Mr. Alcott were present. At half-past six the Pittsburgh Chapter were hosts at a delightfully planned dinner at The Rittenhouse. Mrs. Blanche Wappat was toastmistress.

Mr. Ralph Munn, director of libraries in Pittsburgh, made us quite conceited when he told his opinion of special librarians. Mr. Harold J. Rose gave a most illuminating talk about coal and its by-products. Your president spoke twice, once early in the evening on the Special Libraries Association and its work as she sees it. Later her subject was Lure for Librarians. Several of the Cleveland Chapter were guests at the dinner.

During my vacation in New York and Boston I saw some of our members, but being "on vacation" visited few libraries. An official visit was paid to headquarters in Providence. There I discovered that headquarters needs some issues of SPECIAL LIBRARIES so that our official files will be complete. Please scan the list of those needed in the note below and see if you have copies for us. How about your own copies? Are your files complete? Some copies are available, although others are out of print.

Since my return the Nominating Committee have unanimously asked me to allow my name to be used again. This was refused, my thought being that as the outgoing president is a board member, she could use what talents she possessed in that way, instead of acting as president. However, due to extreme pressure and the promise of even greater support another year, I have reconsidered.

Plans for the coming conference continue to be intriguing. Will you be there?

MARGARET REYNOLDS.

March 20, 1931.

* * *

THE official file of SPECIAL LIBRARIES requires the numbers for February, September and November, 1910; also April, 1911. In order to complete our set, the General Office would be gratified to receive these copies.

Cleveland—A Convention City

THERE are several reasons why every member of the Special Libraries Association should go to Cleveland for the convention from June 10 to 12.

In the first place, indications are that this year's program will be the most helpful in solving the individual problems of the librarian. The attendance should be the greatest of any convention ever held by S. L. A., because of the central location. It is accessible to a greater number of librarians than any other recent convention city. More than one-half the population of the United States is within 500 miles of Cleveland. Considerably more than half the manufacturing industries are located within 500 miles. This Ohio city is almost unequalled in transportation facilities, with a network of railroad, steamship and air transportation available.

Just so you won't have to ask so many questions when you get there, here are a few facts about Cleveland:

It was founded by Moses Cleaveland in 1796, but the natives had difficulty spelling his name so they dropped the "a." The site, originally the Western Reserve, of 3,000,000 acres, was acquired by the Connecticut Land Company, of which Cleaveland was surveyor, for 40 cents an acre.

Cleveland has doubled in population in every 20 years.

Cleveland leads the world in manufacture of: nuts, bolts, wire goods, gray iron castings, paints, varnishes, electric batteries, twist drills, steel forgings, plumbers fixtures, vacuum sweepers, hardware, job printers presses, astronomical appliances.

Cleveland is second in manufacture of women's ready to wear clothing.

Cleveland is an important automobile manufacturing center, manufacturing the Hupmobile, Jordan, Oldsmobile, Peerless and White trucks.

Cleveland owns or controls two thirds of all the shipping on the Great Lakes.

It has ample hotel accommodations and assembly halls; banquet and committee rooms are located no higher than the mezzanine floor, relieving elevator congestion.

Cleveland is one of the few remaining centers of interurban electric railways.

Cleveland has one of the finest civic centers in the world.

There are 14 miles of lake frontage.

Its \$500,000 piers are the finest on the Great Lakes.

There are 2,673 acres of public parks.

It is the home of Case School of Applied Science and Western Reserve University. In all there are 3 universities and 20 colleges offering complete courses.

The student of municipal ownership, waterfront development, finances, art and economics can find any number of worth while places to visit.

And its only an overnight ride by boat from Detroit and by train from almost anywhere east of the Mississippi River.

FORD M. PETTIT.

* * *

THE American Library Association will hold its 53rd Annual Conference at New Haven, Connecticut, from June 22nd to June 27th. The American Association of Law Libraries, The Bibliographical Society of America, The League of Library Commissions and the National Association of State Libraries, will also hold their annual conferences and in addition there will be meetings and round tables by the various sections and groups of the A. L. A. Full details will be found in the Bulletin of the A. L. A. for April. The meeting in New Haven will give an opportunity to visit the recently erected Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University.

It has also been announced that the A. L. A. will hold its Conference in 1932 at New Orleans. The exact date has not been stated but it will probably occur in April or May.

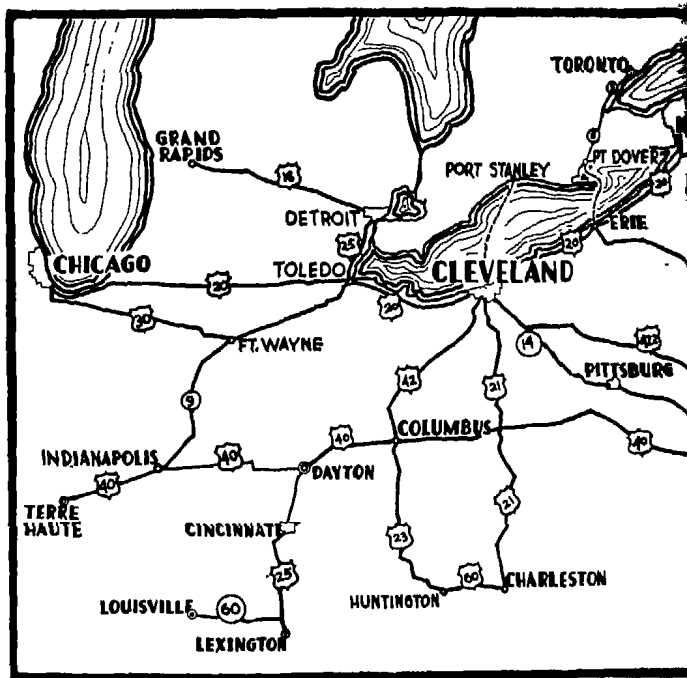
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THE reports from the various local chapters and associations indicate unusual attendance records. Special attractions and stimulating programs undoubtedly have had their part in causing this marked increase in attendance. The local associations throughout the country now number twelve with two or three others in embryo.

1909 Special Libraries Association 1931

WITHIN a few weeks the twenty-third annual conference will be in full swing. The Cleveland committee, the various group chairmen, the travel committee and the Executive Board members are all hard at work preparing for the convention. We print in this issue some preliminary announcements which we have no doubt will stimulate interest in the convention which, if one includes the day in Detroit on June 13, will give us four busy days in the two cities. The May-June issue will be the convention number with short sketches of Cleveland libraries, stories about the city on Lake Erie, details of the program and other features.

TRAVEL TO CLEVELAND By AIR RAIL or MOTOR



This year we shall have an exhibit under the charge of Miss Alta B. Clafin of the Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland.

We want to display:

Exhibit Publications of the S. L. A. and its various Groups and Committees.

Publications and articles *by* and *about* special librarians.

Publications, in printed or mimeographed form, representing the work of special libraries. For example. Internal publicity for the library, accessions lists, digests, announcements, articles *about* the library in staff magazines, or in publications outside the organization.

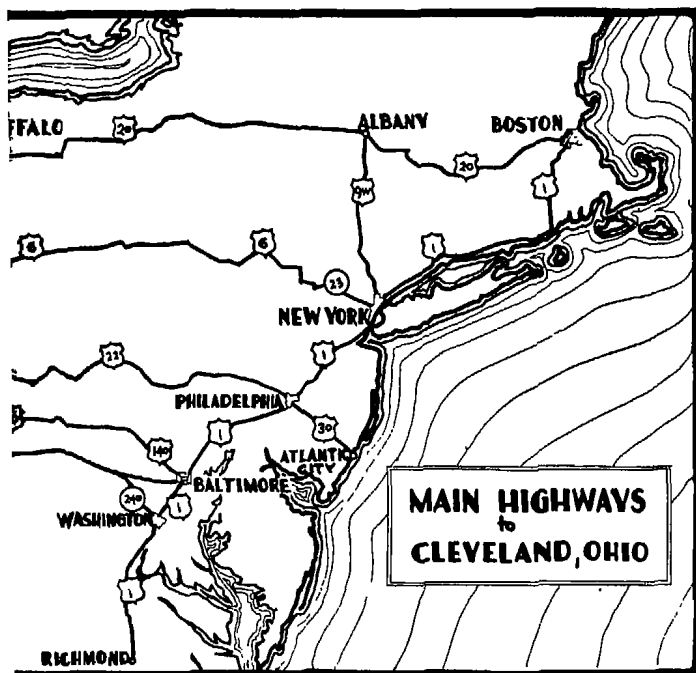
Publications of your company, school, or institution, in which the *library* was of special assistance or in which *you* collaborated.

Please HELP OTHERS by sending YOUR exhibit contribution.

23rd Annual Conference

The program for the three general sessions of the coming convention is being planned as far as possible to represent the interests of the various organized Groups of the Association.

Included among the speakers are Mr. Lewis B. Williams, President of the Board of Trustees, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, who will discuss "Museums and Their Libraries;" Mr. John Love, Industrial Editor, Scripps-Howard Syndicate, who will talk on "The Steel Industry in Relation to General Economic Conditions;"



CLEVELAND

JUNE

10, 11, 12



DETROIT

JUNE 13

1931

Mr. O. S. Powell, Statistician, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, presenting "The Agricultural Situation;" Mr. David C. Elliott, Economist, Midland Bank, Cleveland, on "The Money Market and its Relation to Business;" and Mr. Whiting Williams, well known authority on labor and management problems who will talk about "Labor and Unemployment."

The group programs thus far perfected show a wide range of speakers with interesting topics.

The Convention Program Committee consists of Gladys R. Haskin, Elizabeth Willingham, and Alta B. Claffin, Chairman.

Nine or more places to dine under one roof—doesn't that augur well for quick service and for most any type of service S. L. A. conventionees need?

Here they are:

- Meals**
- Hotel Cleveland
 - Main dining room
 - Bronze room
 - Lunch room
 - Terminal Tower Building
 - Harvey's Restaurant (De Luxe)
 - Harvey's Lunch room
 - Two tea rooms
 - Builders' Exchange Building
 - Guildhall (open for noon meals only)
 - Main dining room
 - Cafeteria

All of the foregoing places may be reached from the lobby of Hotel Cleveland without going outside in the wind, the snow, the storm or the rain.

Many will plan to motor to Cleveland from various points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and farther away. We insert a map showing main highways to Cleveland.

Travel More detailed maps will be sent to anyone upon request. Write or wire Miss Helen Prouty, Librarian, Research Service Corporation, Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland.

An advance registration and dinner reservation blank will be sent to each member very soon. Will you please fill this out as soon as possible and return to the designated person in order to save your time at the convention and to help make it a success? We hope many of you will come early so you may have ample opportunity to see and to enjoy Cleveland.

Miss Helen Prouty will have charge of the Information Desk and will be glad to direct you to bridle paths, golf courses, swimming pools and other means of entertainment. Plans for evening entertainment will be given in the next issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Several of the Cleveland Convention Committee members will be at headquarters hotel two or three days before the convention. Call on us for whatever service we can render.

That all may know some of those who are taking responsibilities to make this an unusual convention we present:

- Personnel**
- Miss Alta B. Clafin, Federal Reserve Bank, Chairman, Program Committee
 - Miss Minnie Taylor, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Chairman, Publicity Committee
 - Miss Mildred Stewart, Technology Division, Cleveland Public Library, Chairman, Registration Desk Committee
 - Miss Emma Boyer, Union Trust Co., Chairman, Hospitality and Entertainment Committee
 - Miss Helen Prouty, Research Service Corporation, Chairman, Information Desk Committee
 - Miss Nell Sill, Cleveland Museum of Art, President, Cleveland Chapter, S. L. A.
 - Miss Rose L. Vormelker, Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, Chairman, General Convention Committee.

Every member of the local chapter is serving on one or more of these committees.

In a special advertisement on the inside front cover of this issue we present the invitation of the Detroit Chapter to spend Saturday, June 13, at Detroit. Two airplane routes will take you there "by land" or "by sea." The Stout Line planes fly (by land) in one and a half hours from airport to airport. The Thompson Line's hydroplanes get there in fifty minutes from the heart of Cleveland to within ten minutes of the heart of Detroit. In addition, the steamer lines are available, leaving Cleveland at 11:30 P. M. and arriving at Detroit at 7 A. M. the next day. As Miss Vormelker, Chairman of the General Convention Committee, states: "To visit the city of Detroit is a real treat!"

The City of Cleveland has much to offer visitors. The Museum of Art is one of the finest in the country and its Public Library is the third largest in the United States. The new Terminal Station with its shops, offices and hotel in its fifty-two story building offers a study in city planning.

One of the most interesting places in the Terminal is the "home in the sky," a completely furnished home on the fourteenth floor of the Builders Exchange.

Aside from the various trips which the committee have arranged during the Convention, there are several others which we recommend most highly.

Suggested Visits **A. The Panoramic View of Cleveland and the Harbor from the Observation Platform of the Terminal Tower:**

On a clear day one can see for miles in all directions and for a bird's eye view you will agree this can not be equaled.

B. Eastman Bolton Company:

In this studio you will find unusually fine porcelains from Italy, a collection of Chinese jewelry, lovely antique Chinese textiles and gorgeous textiles from Albania, Russia, Mexico, Italy and Guatemala. The paintings of Cleveland artists are frequently exhibited here.

C. Craftsman's Guild Jewelry:

The craftwork of the Craftsman's Guild of the Cleveland Art Association will be displayed at the Cleveland School of Art during the Annual School Exhibition which will be held during the time of the convention. The craftwork may be purchased at reasonable prices and a cordial invitation is extended to all to visit the school at this time.

D. Cowan Pottery:

A trip to the home of Cowan Pottery will prove delightful as well as interesting.

E. Cleveland Garden Center:

To those interested in gardening and landscaping we suggest a visit to the headquarters of the Cleveland Garden Center. The Center is a recent development in Cleveland. With a trained landscape gardener and a trained librarian in attendance we feel sure you will find this trip very enjoyable and instructive.

Make your reservations early. Headquarters—Hotel Cleveland—June 10-12.

Travel Information, Cleveland Convention

Travel Committee

Chairman

JOSEPH A. CONFORTI,—The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.

Members*

BALTIMORE—Laura A. Woodward, Maryland Casualty Co., 40th & Cedar Sts.

CHICAGO—Joseph A. Conforti, The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.

CINCINNATI—Grace Stowell, Procter & Gamble Co.

DETROIT—Louise Thompson, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc. 51 Warren Ave., W.

LOS ANGELES—Guy E. Marion, Chamber of Commerce.

MILWAUKEE—Agnes J. Peterson, Milwaukee Journal.

PHILADELPHIA—Joseph F. Kwapil, Public Ledger.

PITTSBURGH—Jessie W. Callan, 203 W Hutchinson Ave., Edgewood, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO—Annette Windell, American Trust Co.

TORONTO—Frederick A. Robertson, Hydro-Electric Power Commission Library, Toronto, Canada.

*The President, Miss Margaret Reynolds, has written to those listed above asking them to serve on the Travel Committee. Up to the time this issue goes to the press only a few acceptances have been received. For the final personnel of the Committee, see May-June issue of Special Libraries.

RAILROAD FARES TO CLEVELAND, OHIO.

From	One-Way Fare	Lower Berth	Upper Berth	Parlor Car
Baltimore, Md.	\$15 63	\$4.50	\$3 60	
Boston, Mass.	24 46	6 38	5.10	
Chicago, Ill.	12.26	3.75	3.00	\$2.25
Cincinnati, Ohio.	9 15	3 75	3 00	1 50
Detroit, Mich.	5 91	3.63	2.90	1.13
Los Angeles, Calif.	91.12	27 00	21 60	
Milwaukee, Wis.	15.32	4.50	3.60	
New York, N. Y.	20 55	5.63	4.50	3.75
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.31	4 50	3.60	3.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4 73	3 00	2.40	.75
San Francisco, Cal.	91.12	27 00	21.60	
Toronto, Canada.	10 31	4.50	3 60	
Washington, D. C.	15 63	4.50	3.60	

Regarding Reduced Convention Fares

The chairman of the Travel Committee has made application for special fares to the Cleveland Convention to the various passenger associations.

The following rules and regulations will apply, *provided there are 150 certificates deposited.*

1. Certificates must be requested from the agent where you buy your ticket to Cleveland.
2. Buy only a one-way ticket, anytime from June 6 to 12, 1931.
3. Deposit your certificate with the Secretary of the Special Libraries Association at Hotel Cleveland on the day of arrival.
4. If 150 certificates have been deposited with the Secretary, then you will be entitled to buy a return ticket at one-half the regular fare, anytime up to and including June 16.

Please note that—

The certificate plan applies only on the fare between Cleveland and the original starting point via same route both going and returning.

The Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company and The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company will accept one way railroad tickets marked convention which are issued for return trip at reduced fare "Certificate Plan Arrangement" for those who desire to return to Detroit or Buffalo via water.

However, those coming to the convention from Detroit and Buffalo via water will not be able to participate in the Certificate plan.

The certificate plan cannot be used in connection with the proposed post-convention trip to Detroit, except by returning to the original starting point via Cleveland. In other words there will be no reduced fare for the post-convention trip, the full fare from Cleveland to Detroit, and from Detroit to Cleveland must be paid. Of course, it being understood the members from Detroit are entitled to half rate on the return trip, if the reduced rates are granted.

The special rate on the certificate plan has been authorized for the S. L. A. meeting. Dates of sale are June 6 to June 12, inclusive. Tickets may be validated at the convention from June 10 to June 12 and the final return limit is June 16, 1931.

Persons from Denver and points further west will find it more advantageous to buy the summer excursion round trip fare which is approximately as follows: From Colorado points, \$60.65; from Pacific coast points, \$105.65. If the trip is made by the Nickle Plate Railroad there is a reduction of \$1.60 from all points.

Members who are going to attend the Convention in Cleveland and wish to obtain information on travel by railroad, boat, aeroplane, or automobile should communicate immediately with the Member of the Travel Committee in his or her local chapter or direct with the Chairman, Joseph A. Conforti, The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, 122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TRAVEL BY WATER

The Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company

Leave Cleveland daily	11:30 p. m.	Arrive Detroit	6:45 a. m.
Leave Detroit daily	11:30 p. m.	Arrive Cleveland	6:45 a. m.
Leave Detroit daily	5:00 p. m.	Arrive Buffalo	8.00 a. m.
Fare—Cleveland to Detroit	One way \$3.00	Round Trip	\$5.50
Fare—Detroit to Buffalo	One way \$5.00		
Rooms \$2.50-\$15.00	Berths \$1.25-\$3.00		

The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company

Leave Cleveland daily	9:00 p. m.	Arrive Buffalo	7:30 a. m.
Leave Buffalo daily	9:00 p. m.	Arrive Cleveland	7:30 a. m.
Fare—Cleveland to Buffalo	One way \$4.50	Round Trip	\$7.50
Rooms \$2.50-\$15.00	Berths \$1.25-\$3.00		

Hotel Rates

Hotel Cleveland, Headquarters—Terminal Group, Public Square

Single—\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00.
 Double—\$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00.
 Twin Bed—\$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$12.00.
 Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$12.00 up, one Person.
 Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$14.00 up, two Persons.
 Parlor, two Bedrooms and Baths, \$20.00 up, three Persons.
 Parlor, two Bedrooms and Baths, \$22.00 up, four Persons.
 (Floor Clerks, Servidor Service)

Reservations should be made immediately direct with the Hotel.

Hotel Statler, Euclid Avenue at East 12th Street

Single rooms—(for one)

With shower bath, \$3 00, \$3 50, \$4.00.

With both shower and tub, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00.

Double rooms—(for two)—one double bed

With shower bath, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50

With both shower and tub, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00

Twin-bed rooms—(for one or two)

With shower bath, \$5 50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$8.00

With both shower and tub, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$12.00

Floor clerks. Garage facilities.

Hotel Hollenden, Superior Avenue at East Sixth Street

Single rooms, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00

Double rooms, \$5.00, \$6 00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00

Twin-beds, \$7.00, \$8 00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00

Suites, \$10.00 and up

All rooms with bath.

Hotel Winton, Prospect and East 9th Street

Single rooms, \$2.50-\$5.00

Double rooms, \$4.00-\$7.00

All rooms with bath

The Allerton House, 1802 East 13th Street

Single rooms

With bath, \$2.50-\$3.00. Without bath, \$1.50-\$2.00.

Double rooms

With bath, \$4.00. Without bath, \$3.00

Y. W. C. A., Prospect Avenue and East 18th Street

Single rooms

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, Without bath. \$2.00, With connecting bath. \$2.50,
With private bath.

Double rooms

\$2.50, \$3.00, Without bath. \$4.00, With connecting bath. \$5.00, With
private bath.*Y. M. C. A., Prospect Avenue and East 22nd Street*

Single rooms

\$1.25, \$1.50, for members. \$1.50, \$1.75 for non-members.

Double rooms

\$2.50-\$3.00

No baths. Showers on every floor.

1909 • Special Libraries Association • 1931
Executive Board

PRESIDENT—Miss Margaret Reynolds, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—Miss Jessie Callan, Librarian, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, Pittsburgh, Penn.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—Mrs. Louise P. Dorn, Librarian, Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich.

TREASURER—Miss Elizabeth O. Cullen, Reference Librarian, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.

DIRECTORS—William Alcott, Librarian, Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.

Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Librarian, Standard Statistics Co., New York City.

Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Angus Fletcher, Librarian, British Library of Information, New York, N. Y.

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

Bookmobile to Attend Cleveland Meeting

The Bookmobile, now nearing the end of a 50,000 trans-continental tour of the United States, is scheduled to visit Cleveland at the time of the annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

The purpose of the Bookmobile is to carry as complete a display as is possible of the working tools of the library profession to all libraries throughout the country so that librarians and members of their staffs and others who are interested may familiarize themselves with professional necessities.

How well this purpose has been fulfilled is indicated by the fact that since the tour began on January 1st, 1929, the Bookmobile has visited practically every state in the Union and almost all libraries of importance in each state.

As lack of time prevented visits to many special libraries the schedule has been arranged to attend the annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association to offset insofar as possible these omissions. The exhibit has been of just as much interest to those special libraries that have been visited as to any other class of libraries, and it is hoped that all who attend the Cleveland meeting will make it a point to honor the Bookmobile with a visit.

While at Cleveland, the Bookmobile will be in charge of Thomas J. McLaughlin, who has been its manager during most of the journey.



Water Transportation Bibliography

Vol. I of "Water Transportation: A Bibliography, Guide, and Union Catalogue" by M. E. Pellett, Special Assistant to the General Manager of The Port of New York Authority, and Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Special Libraries Association, with the co-operation of thirty-four North American libraries, will come from the press the latter part of May. It covers "Harbors, Ports, and Port Terminals." It is the first of a set of five volumes covering the entire field of transportation by water. Those to follow will treat, respectively, of "Inland Waterways;" "Ocean Navigation and Travel, and Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering;" "Shipping and Water-borne Commerce;" and "Sources: A Handbook of Research."

Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gained from the mere recital of its bulk. The first volume contains 750 octavo pages, of which nearly 100, set in double-column 8-point type, are devoted to author and subject indexes. There are approximately 7,000 author index references and over 13,000 subject index references.

Compilation, keying, and editing have all been done by volunteer workers without compensation. A loan has been obtained to finance the printing. The H. W. Wilson Company are marketing the book on the basis of payment out of receipts of their overhead expense. The volume will be sold at \$10 net delivered. No discounts will be allowed and there will be no free distribution—even the co-operating libraries are paying for their copies at the full rate. The price has been fixed at a figure believed to be approximately sufficient to cover production and marketing costs. If the sales exceed expectations, the balance remaining on hand after meeting these obligations will be used in printing future volumes.

Nominating Committee Report

The Nominating Committee, Miss Ruth G. Nichols, *Chairman*, submits the following list of candidates as officers for the year 1931-32:

President: Miss Margaret Reynolds, Librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

First Vice-President. Mr. Joseph Conforti, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Second Vice-President. Mrs. Louise P. Dorn, Librarian, Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.

Director for Term of Three Years: Mr. Frederick A. Robertson, Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Classification and Indexing

Louise Keller and Emilie Mueser, Department Editors

Advisory Council:

Florence Bradley, Constance Beal, Harriet D. MacPherson, Isabel Rhodes
Kathrine Malterud

Classification Needed for Rural and Urban Sociology

"I need help on a knotty classification problem. The problem is that of the classification of books in rural and urban sociology. I am anxious to place these two groups near together in the 300's, but I have been unable to discover any previously worked out scheme for such an arrangement. If you have a solution for this difficulty, I shall greatly appreciate knowing about it."

You bring up an interesting point in regard to the classification of rural and urban sociology.

You have probably discovered that Dewey has a place for rural sociology (rural life, etc.) in 630.1. So far as we can determine there has been no number actually provided for urban life, nor any number that could be used for both.

In turning to the Brussels scheme (the C. D. 4) we find that 308 is apparently suggested for both phases of the subject. 308 in Dewey is a miscellaneous number, and could, we think, be adopted unless you find a better place.

Library of Congress seems to put books of this type in one of two places, HD4411 or HT421. In HT urban is put first, then rural. HD classifies these topics with economic history.

Columbia University, while it is supposed to use Dewey as its main scheme of classification, has adopted many variations. Among these is the expansion of 338 for other material. Columbia uses 338.02 for urban and rural sociology material in general; though for the Agriculture Department Library some other variations have been adopted. Putting such topics in 338.02 would be on a par with L. C.'s use of HD, since in each case the problem is viewed from an economic angle, and not from the sociology point of view of 308.

Perhaps you may be able to come to some conclusions after reading our alternatives. If the question still puzzles you, why not write to Miss Dorcas Fellows in Washington? Miss Fellows is the editor of the D. C. classification who might have in mind some scheme for further expansion along the lines which you want

Classification for Family Welfare

"Can you refer me to any library where a classification covering Social Work, with special reference to Family Welfare work has been worked out? This is a small reference library, but as it may grow, I want to use a system that will allow for expansion."

Three expansions of Dewey's 360s have been examined: the Classification Décimal Universelle (1927-1929); the Los Angeles Classification for Sociology, Economics and Government (1915); and the Rhode Island State Library Modification of Dewey (typed, n.d.).

As might be expected, the C. D. U. is carried the furthest, and the subjects are arranged with objective detachment: that is the classification proceeds from a general consideration of medical assistance, charitable organization, and aid in calamities, through the care of the sick, the insane, the imbecile, the blind, the deaf and dumb, to the care of paupers, old age and invalidity, the care of children, young people, and other special classes. With the exception of the insane, the imbecile, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, all classes are expanded further than in Dewey, and in addition have all the number building possibilities characteristic of the C.D.U.

The Los Angeles Classification shows very plainly the municipality's interest in social welfare work. 360.2 is headed Special phases of city relief work, covering City welfare boards, Municipal lodging houses, Soup houses, and Milk stations. 360.3 Life conservation includes City nurses; 360.4 is Friendly visitors, followed by 360.6. Miscellaneous private organizations. 361 is given over to State control and administration of Charities. In 362 Hospitals, asylums, etc., the expansion of 362.1 Sick and wounded, 362.5 Paupers, and 362.6 The aged, is decidedly less than in the C.D.U. 362.7 Child welfare combines both children and young people. The Juvenile court, its work and aids, has four points, and a number is assigned to Better babies and to Mothers' pensions. The whole arrangement differs from that of the C. D. U. and may prove more applicable to American conditions. 364 Reformatory is provided with two subdivisions, and 365 Prisons

with seven, unlike the C.D.U. which refers us to 343.8, an elaborate expansion of these subjects.

The Los Angeles Classification in its Preface states that the expansions are additions to the Decimal Classification and not a substitute for it. The selections which are printed have the advantage of bringing other sections which might be used by a social welfare library closer together than in the full Dewey, allowing a quicker survey of the field. For example, 365 is immediately followed by 371.42 Industrial education, and 371.7 School hygiene.

The Rhode Island State Library Modification shows the state bias as strongly as the Los Angeles shows the municipal. Under 362 Hospitals, and 362.7 Children, one recognizes the effect of state institutional reports upon the classification. 363 is assigned to Social engineering, and includes subjects the others place in 360 to 362. The main divisions are: Educational aid; Church and social aid; Financial and legal aid; Humane aid; Child and animal protection; Industrial aid; Mutual aid; Medical and sanitary aid; Exceptional relief (disasters, war, etc.). The expansions are inconsiderable and 363.31 Child welfare has no expansion. 364 Reformatories, and 365 Criminology are somewhat more detailed than in the Los Angeles Classification.

In beginning work on this question we approached the librarian of a school for social service, only to be told that not until a librarian and a social science worker would combine to form a classification could we expect one truly suitable for the subject. Psychology in the established classifications, we were told, is poorly planned for modern developments. Given a free choice this librarian seemed to incline towards the Library of Congress Classification, but admitted that might be too diffuse for a small collection, and that Dewey was usable. (This librarian was not familiar with the C.D.U.) In view of this statement we add a note on two sections in Class H, Social sciences, of the L.C. Classification.

HV Social pathology-Philanthropy-Charities and correction. After the usual form divisions comes Charity organization and practice, Social welfare, including Relief in disasters, Free professional service (legal, nursing, etc.). Protection-Assistance and relief-Special classes has considerable subject division under Children; as Lying-in hospitals, baby farming, destitute children, etc. Young men and women, and the Aged are divided largely by country. The divisions for the Blind and for

the Deaf include Education, while the Sick and infirm, and the Feeble-minded have largely country division here, reference being also made to Class R. (Division by country is so characteristic of the L.C. Classification we have not considered it necessary to mention it under all subjects where it appears.) After the defective classes comes Special classes—by occupation, and Special classes—By race. Poor in cities is followed by Pauperism. Skipping over Protection of animals we find the subject Degeneration, then Alcoholism, Tobacco habit, Drug habit.

With HV it would be necessary to use HQ Social groups: The family-Marriage. Beginning with Sex relations it proceeds through Family, Children, Youth, into special subjects such as Celibacy, Courtship, Desertion, Divorce, etc.

We have made no effort to examine the subject Psychology in the L.C. Classification, nor will we review it as it appears in the C.D.U. We think it sufficient to say of the latter classification that 150 Psychology differs but little from Dewey, but 616.8 Diseases of the nervous system is greatly expanded, 616.89 being assigned to Psychiatry. Provision is also made for psychology and allied subjects under 343.8 Criminology.

This Committee does not undertake to decide the respective merits of the Library of Congress Classifications vs. the Dewey Decimal Classification, but in making a choice due consideration must be given to the inclusion in the library of subjects not bearing directly upon social welfare, and provision made for their classification. Of the three modifications or expansions of Dewey, the C.D.U. and the Los Angeles adhere the most closely to Dewey in their main divisions, thus allowing a certain amount of interchange should local conditions make this flexibility necessary. Whichever is chosen the classifier will undoubtedly be glad to have the others accessible for reference, for not only is the terminology of the subject changing rapidly, but the alignment of subjects.

The League of Young Librarians, located at Osaka, Japan, issue a creditable magazine entitled "Toshokan Kenkyu." Considerable space in the publications of 1930 is devoted to classification and the influence of American library methods is evident throughout the magazine. The issue dated January, 1931, presents a bibliography of bibliographies published in Japan, 1868-1930 and other articles of interest to the Nipponese.

Digest of Business Book Reviews

Compiled by the Staff of the Newark Business Branch Library

Bond, F. D. Stock movements and speculation. Appleton, 1930. \$2.50.

"Mr. Bond has undertaken the ambitious task of interpreting the factors that produce bull and bear markets. In his emphasis on psychological considerations he is undoubtedly correct, and it is because of the incalculable character of the psychological element that investment values determine stock prices in only a general way . . . Nevertheless, the author recognizes factors of a strictly material nature to be considered, e. g., the rate of interest on call money." E. A. Saliers. *Accounting Review*, December, 1930, p. 337. 720 words.

"A new edition which considers the 1929 stock market panic. The author believes that mob psychology, cost of money and the individual position of any particular security, are the bases upon which to predicate speculative action." R. L. Smitley. *Business Briefs*, November, 1930, p. 152. 90 words.

"Mr. Bond knows his Wall Street intimately, and his comments are based on long experience and dependable judgment. What he has to say on averaging is particularly valuable, as is his point of view on successful imaginary trading." F. A. Fall. *Credit Monthly*, October, 1930, p. 42. 400 words.

Burd, H. A. and Miller, C. J. Business letters: their preparation and use. McGraw-Hill, 1930. \$4.00.

"The book is a guide to the latest accepted methods of writing and using letters for every business need. The illustrative letters employed have been taken from the files of actual commercial correspondence." *Inland Printer*, December, 1930, p. 68. 90 words.

"They have a knack of taking an idea or a principle, holding it up so that it stands out revealed in all its business aspects, and then they show you how to develop the idea, how to apply the principle, each in its fullest strength." *Management Review*, January, 1931, p. 31. 400 words

"An up-to-date reference book for the executive; helpful to those training for a business career." *System*, March, 1931, p. 213. 45 words.

Davidson, Craig. Voluntary chain stores and how to run them. Harper, 1930. \$5.00.

"Mr. Davidson shows his freedom from a predilection toward any one of the numerous 'ideal' plans, by describing a round dozen different plans, all of which conform to the commonly accepted principles or necessities of good store layout. He not only talks about these principles, but diagrams stores whose layout embodies them." V. H. Pelz. *Advertising & Selling*, February 4, 1931, p. 40. 300 words.

"This is an informative book for wholesalers, retailers and national advertisers. Chain store executives will also find it a practical source book of information." *Dartnell Reference Index*. 130 words.

"Mr. Davidson explains at considerable length the conditions affecting both wholesalers and dealers that make thorough co-operation desirable and does not hesitate to point out the weaknesses that are apparent on both sides." *Sales Management*, January 10, 1931, p. 70. 420 words.

Goldman, Julian. Prosperity and consumer credit. Harper, 1930. \$3.00.

"The method for developing consumer credit is not unique but is well explained. Whether or not the ideas are good economics is discussable." R. L. Smitley. *Business Briefs*, November, 1930, p. 151. 125 words.

"As a matter of history, Mr. Goldman suggests, installment buying is probably one of the oldest of all the economic forces operating throughout the civilized world today . . . Coming down to modern times, it was out of the business depression of 1921 that consumer credit, under the label of installment buying, demonstrated its importance to both the producer and the consumer, as well as to the nation as a whole." F. A. Fall, *Credit Monthly*, November, 1930, p. 42. 480 words.

"In addition to giving his approval of the installment plan of buying, Mr. Goldman describes the methods which he has used successfully in his organization." *Dartnell Reference Index*. 120 words.

Hamlin, Scoville. Menace of over-production, its cause, extent and cure. Wiley, 1930. \$2.75.

"Timely interest attaches to a chapter written by Sir Henri Detering on the national and international aspects of oil conservation." American Bankers Association Journal, February, 1931, p. 731. 80 words.

"Its advantage is this: that it considers the situation in each industry individually, and the elements of the problem do vary in one industry from those of another." Class & Industrial Marketing, January, 1931, p. 116. 250 words.

"It looks forward optimistically to the creation of 'balanced prosperity,' but is not very specific as to the means by which 'over-production' can be cured." Forbes, January 15, 1931, p. 62. 45 words.

"The book gives an adequate picture of the distressing condition of the day and is eminently informative of all industry since there is so much overlapping and intervening in the manufacturing world and such intimate connection with all raw material production." Industrial Digest, February, 1931, p. 40. 420 words.

"The editor of this symposium suggests that income be substituted for profits as a motive for labor and investment." Nation's Business, March, 1931, p. 112. 250 words.

"Eighteen specialists in mining, oil, silk, rayon, business organization, agriculture, offer suggestions in 'The Menace of Overproduction.'" System, March, 1931, p. 215. 30 words

Harr, Luther and Harris, W. C. Banking theory and practice. McGraw-Hill, 1930. \$4.00.

"It is easy to read and understand, but it covers the subject thoroughly, going even into the legal structure back of certain departments and individuals." Bankers Monthly, February, 1931, p. 111. 600 words.

"The book is well balanced, covering operations of all the departments of the modern commercial bank, whether carried on by self-contained banking units or by subsidiary, affiliated or allied institutions." F. A. Fall. Credit Monthly, November, 1930, p. 42. 540 words.

"A practical guide to banking by two Assistant Professors of Finance at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania." John Carter. Forbes, November 15, 1930, p. 68. 20 words.

"The authors have undertaken to 'picture' the entire field with sufficient detail to make

it valuable, not only for textbook purposes, but as a practical handbook for bankers, economists, and business men." J. M. Chapman. Journal of Business Education, February, 1931, p. 42. 315 words.

"Emphasis is on the practical aspects of banking, but sufficient banking theory is incorporated to throw light on the functional aims." System, February, 1931, p. 134. 35 words.

Meeker, J. E. Work of the stock exchange. Ronald, 1930. \$5.00.

"This revised edition has been prepared largely to re-interpret this business institution in the light of the new and significant role it has been called upon to play in the post-war period." Anglo-American Trade, January, 1931, p. 30. 270 words.

"The appendix is replete with material of the most valuable kind and the bibliography is exceptional." R. L. Smitley. Business Briefs, December, 1930, p. 235. 100 words.

"The author has given us a brief history of the exchange idea generally and of the New York exchange in particular, of the evolution of modern securities, and of the gradual extension of their ownership . . . He forecasts methods, some already successful in Germany, that would further simplify procedure and afford more security against loss and robbery of securities." F. W. Thornton. Journal of Accountancy, February, 1931, p. 147. 600 words.

Rautenstrauch, Walter. Successful control of profits. Forbes, 1930. \$3.00.

"In a clear, simple manner, the author investigates the basis of true costs and builds therefrom a comprehensive system of cost control." Dartnell Reference Index. 144 words.

"While the majority of principles will not be startlingly new to informed students of management, they are sound and suggestive. The treatment of fixed expense is especially thorough." H. P. Dutton. Factory and Industrial Management, April, 1930, p. 843. 100 words.

"The book is not simple reading. The secondary student will gain little from it but for the business executive with an engineering type of mind the book is full of interesting suggestions." H. H. Maynard. Journal of Business Education, August, 1930, p. 41. 310 words.

"The subject of costs and overheads is dealt with extensively." System, September, 1930, p. 220. 140 words.

Associations

We welcome the Milwaukee Chapter with six institutional memberships as the most recent local association. We hear rumors that other associations are in formation.

Boston

The Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, met at the Museum of Fine Arts on Monday evening, March 30, with ninety-eight members present, thirty-five of whom had previously met for dinner at "Ye Piccadilly" Restaurant on Boylston Street.

During a short business session, the reports of the secretary and treasurer were received. A nominating committee with Howard L. Stebbins as chairman was appointed and Miss Sylvia Henry was chosen to membership.

The president, Miss Abbie A. Glover, reminded the members about the Cleveland convention, and announced that the next meeting would be held on April 27, at the West Street Schrafft's, and would be a joint meeting with the Boston Group of Catalogers and Classifiers.

Mr. Ashton Sanborn, Librarian of the Museum of Fine Arts, welcomed the members of the Association and briefly described the library of the Museum. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America.

Mr. Hipkiss gave a very interesting lecture on "The Methods and Aims of the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America," illustrated by lantern slides. At its conclusion, on motion of Mr. Handy, the members of the Association gave him a vote of thanks.

The meeting adjourned at 8:45 P. M. and an opportunity was given to personally inspect the galleries devoted to the Decorative Arts and to visit the library.

Detroit

On March 24th, the Special Libraries Association of Detroit held a luncheon meeting at Striker's Cafe. Miss Frances Curtiss of the Detroit News, was hostess. Mr. Cecil Betron, of the News, talked on "Clippings--What to File and How" and made some interesting comments on newspaper library work. Announcements were made regarding the Cleveland convention. The local group was most enthusiastic over the acceptance of the invitation extended to the national association to visit Detroit following the Cleveland convention. A central executive committee has

been appointed, plans are underway, and a large response is eagerly anticipated.

Illinois

The Illinois Chapter held its regular meeting on Thursday, March 12, 1931.

About thirty members met at the McCormick Y. W. C. A. for dinner after which they joined a group from the Chicago Library Club in the Newberry Library for their monthly meeting.

Miss Merrill of A. L. A. gave an interesting account of her work throughout the United States, illustrating with her recent experiences in Oklahoma and Texas.

The Reading with a Purpose Course plan was discussed, also the A. L. A. endowment fund. All librarians who have not taken out a membership in A. L. A. were urged to do so as early as possible.

After the meeting the librarians went sight-seeing through Newberry and enjoyed refreshments served by the Library Club.

New York

The joint meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association and the New York Library Club, held at the Riverside Church, Riverside Drive and 122nd Street on March 24, was attended by more than 500 persons and was a most unusual and interesting affair.

After a visit to the beautiful new church, where the Rev. E. C. Carder explained various architectural details, dinner was served in a large assembly room two floors below the street level.

Mr. John S. Cleavinger, President of the New York Library Club, presided at the meeting which followed. Mr. Lowe, a former president of the club, and Miss Burnett, President of N. Y. S. L. A., gave brief talks. Miss Vera Elder, President of the School Libraries Association, which had a generous representation at the meeting, told something of the work of her group for the past year.

The main address of the evening was given by Mme. Halidé Edib, an eloquent and forceful speaker, who gave a most interesting account of the changes that have been taking place in the status of the women of Turkey.

Philadelphia

The January meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity held on Friday the 19th was in the nature of a tour of inspection of an active newspaper library and

plant. As guests of Mr. Kwapil, Librarian of the Public Ledger, we met in the auditorium of the Ledger Building, where Mr. Kwapil told an interesting story of the "Making of a modern newspaper reference department." Following Mr. Kwapil's talk, members of the Ledger staff conducted the group through the plant, where the marvels of the making of a great newspaper were explained most capably. On our visit to the library a photograph was made of the group by the staff photographers.

Miss Bemis, Chairman of the Council, presided and made a number of important announcements. Meeting for dinner on the evenings of the regular meetings of the Council continue to be most popular.

An invitation from Leary's Book Store to hold our March meeting in their new quarters was accepted most enthusiastically by the members and friends of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity, and on Friday, March 6, 1931, seventy-five persons gathered for the event.

Founded almost a century ago, this extraordinary place is something more than a bookstore to Philadelphians. It's stimulating influence for knowledge through generations has made it akin to an institution of learning, and an opportunity to take a conducted "Journey Through Commercial Bookland" was a rare treat. Every part of the seven story building was open to us. Starting at the top floor, where miles of shelving house the reserve and duplicate stock, we came down through the various departments to the basement, and everywhere being confronted by books innumerable! The first impression received is that you never imagined there were that many books in the world! And next you are impressed with the wonderful system of arrangement which makes this army of books so easy of access. Following the tour there was an opportunity to browse for a while in the department that held the greatest attraction, after which we assembled for the program and a brief business session.

Mr. Robert Hoag, Treasurer of the Leary company, in a most cordial way welcomed the Council on behalf of the officers and members of the organization. He gave an interesting talk on the history of Leary's, and some amusing reminiscences of their early days with the store. Mr. Hoag introduced in order of seniority his business associates, most of whom have seen many happy years of service together.

Miss Bemis, Chairman of the Council, made a number of announcements which included

March 9 as the date of the next and third Classification conference, also April 9 for the annual dinner meeting of the Council. Plans and program for this occasion were well under way, it was stated, and all members were urged to register at least one other interested person for this important event.

Southern California

The Southern California Chapter of the Special Libraries Association held its regular monthly meeting on March 17, at the Los Angeles County Tuberculosis and Health Association, 132 West First Street, Los Angeles, in the joint library for the Health Association and the Los Angeles County Health Department. The program was arranged by Miss Anna F. Frey, Chairman of the Advertising Committee, and Miss Ida Spaeth and Mrs. Martha B. Koopman of the Health Association's library.

Miss Rama Bennett gave us an interesting illustrated talk on the work done in the Summer Health Schools, where children are taught "health habits" by modern child psychology methods. Some ingenious and attractive articles made by these children were displayed by Mrs. Alice Diest. Miss Ida Spaeth told us about her unusual library publicity methods: she first reads the books herself, and then gives book reviews before the employees of the Health Association in various parts of the county.

At the business meeting which followed, discussion centered on final details concerning the Union List of Periodicals, which is now being printed.

The Southern California Chapter of the Special Libraries Association has prepared a revision of the Union List of Periodicals which lists under one alphabet all the different periodicals taken by the many libraries in Southern California. This new edition includes more than 5000 titles and brings to light the complete periodical holdings of the famous Henry E. Huntington Library, Mount Wilson Observatory, California Institute of Technology, Standard Oil Company of California, Paramount Publix, Los Angeles Public Library, Long Beach Public Library and many others.

Orders should be sent to Miss Mildred E. Schaer, Chairman Union List Committee, Room 868, 740 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California. The price is \$5.00. The Association has prepared some attractive publicity which will no doubt enhance the sale of the publication.

Events and Publications

Rebecca B. Rankin, Department Editor

Rose L. Vormelker, Business Research Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library is responsible for an excellent list of sources of information about Cleveland business.

The City Builder of January, 1931 contains an illustrated three-page article by Miss Jessie Hopkins, librarian, on the Carnegie Library as Atlanta's Information Bureau.

The Museums Association of London have prepared a valuable reference book on "Museums of the British Isles." The 1931 edition is priced at £1 1s. and may be obtained from the Association at 39b, Alfred Place, London, S.W.

Through the courtesy of Miss Mary Cox and Miss Gertrude Peterkin, several librarians in New York City saw television demonstrations given under the auspices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at 195 Broadway, and Bell Telephone Laboratories on West Street, New York City.

The Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance has issued a Reading List on Business Administration prepared by the Committee on Research of the School. The subject matter is divided into The Administration of Business, Industrial Relations, Marketing, Foreign Trade, Accounting, Business Statistics and Business Law.

Poor's "Register of Directors of the United States and Canada" 1931 is just published. It is the only reference tool available for such facts. Approximately 250,000 corporations, partnerships, trusts, etc., are represented here while 90,953 comprise the listings of individuals. Despite the rise of women generally in business only seven have so far qualified for listing as director.

The first Annual Assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education will be held in New York City on May 21st, 22nd and 23rd at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street. Persons in the field of education or in the broadcasting industry, and those who are interested in educational broadcasting, are invited to attend the meeting. Some of the sessions will be open to the general public.

Dr. Frederick A. Blossom, Librarian of the Explorer's Club, edits in the "Explorers Journal," a column relating to books on exploration and its related subjects.

Those who would know of the development in government research should read Professor John M. Gaus' excellent resumé in the February 1931 issue of *American Political Science Review*, pages 120 to 134.

The Library of the Irving Trust Company is now located in the new building at One Wall Street, New York. The moving of the Library was an interesting event requiring about four hundred boxes to transport the collection.

The Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 45 East 65 Street, New York, N. Y., is responsible for a very useful directory just published. It is a "Directory of American Agencies concerned with the Study of International Affairs" compiled by Ruth Savord, librarian.

Newark-in-Print is the title of a recent pamphlet issued by the Newark Public Library. It showed the growth of Newark from 1666 to 1930, and the city's various activities to-day. Brief explanatory notes accompany each entry. The pamphlet is a model for other libraries to emulate.

700 Librarians Enjoy a Ride to Benet's Pegasus is a heading in the New York Herald Tribune of February 9. The article refers to a meeting of the United Staff Association of the Public Libraries Association of New York City, held on February 8, at the Hotel Commodore during which the well-known poet, Stephen Vincent Benet read a delightful poem which was reproduced in the Herald Tribune.

In an article in the *Bankers Service Monthly* for March, 1931, Edith M. Rose of the Union Guardian Trust Company of Detroit, describes their scheme for special supplies such as maps, directories and record books which might be needed for an officer's conference or a committee meeting. These supplies are kept behind panels. In this day of many panels it seems as though some special library could copy this idea to advantage and have a place for their supplies.

The "Official Directory of the City of New York" 1931 is just published. Copies can be obtained from the Board of City Record, 378 West Broadway for fifteen cents or thirty cents in leather. The Directory contains lists of the city and county officials of all departments, bureaus and commissions and similar information for the state and federal government officials. Every special librarian in New York would do well to have a copy in her desk.

A new "Directory of House Magazines" has just been compiled by *Postage and Mail Bag*, 68 - 35 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Directory lists alphabetically all the known internal and external publications in the U. S. Complete address of each is given and in about 80 per cent of those listed the editor's name, class of business, size, format, circulation, and class of distribution are included. A preface by John Howrie Wright summarizes the results of the research and contains advice to house magazine editors. It is priced at \$3.00. It is planned to issue the Directory annually.

The library of the Hardware Mutual Casualty Co., Stevens Point, Wis., has outgrown its quarters and soon will be given adequate space in a building recently erected by the Company. *Contact*, the magazine issued monthly by the home office of the Company, contains a page article in the April issue prepared by Miss Geraldine Rammer, librarian of the Company. The article is called "Services of the Casualty Library."

Statistical bulletin, No. 1, by the Institute of International Finance. 30 p. is the first of the new quarterly bulletins which cover statistical information on a number of foreign countries, collected and condensed. In each case the source of the information is indicated. The first bulletin contains tables on foreign exchange rates, discount rates, short-term and long-term interest rates, legal reserves of foreign central banks, reserve position of same, indices of stock prices, gold movements, wholesale price indices, indices of production, unemployment and foreign trade.

Personal Notes

We extend sympathy to Johnson Brigham, State Librarian of Iowa, for the loss of his wife. Mrs. Brigham, attended the Los Angeles conference of the National Association of State Libraries with her husband.

Virginia Bickley, formerly librarian of Caldwell & Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, has accepted a position as reference librarian of the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. Margaret C. Klingelsmith, librarian of the Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania for thirty-two years, died on January 19, 1931. She was the author of several books and an authority on paleography.

Mrs. Cornelia Marvin Pierce, former state librarian of Oregon, and wife of former Governor Walter M. Pierce, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Higher Education by Governor Meier.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Barr (Mary Walton) of Detroit announced the birth of a daughter, Mary Archbold, on January 12, 1931. Mrs. Barr was formerly librarian of Advertisers, Incorporated.

Sara Kinney, a free-lance special librarian, is now engaged in classifying and cataloging the library of Regis College in Weston, Mass.

William Coolidge Lane, for many years librarian of Harvard University, passed away on March 18th. Dr. Lane has had a brilliant career as librarian and as bibliographer.

John Smart Brownne, former librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine, passed away on February 27th at his home in Harward, New Jersey. Mr. Brownne was librarian of the Academy for forty-six years.

Huldah E. Adams, assistant in the Library of the Biblical Seminary, New York City, died on November 20th, 1930 from the effects of ptomaine poisoning.

Wilson J. Vance, Librarian of the Port of New York Authority, died at his home in Newark on February 3rd.

L. Belle Hamlin, librarian of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, located at Cincinnati for many years, has resigned on account of poor health.