


10-1-1939

Special Libraries, October 1939

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Recommended Citation

Special Libraries Association, "Special Libraries, October 1939" (1939). *Special Libraries, 1939*. Book 8.
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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 30, No. 8

VIRGINIA MEREDITH, *Editor*

October, 1939

The articles which appear in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* express the views of the authors, and do not necessarily represent the opinion or the policy of the editorial staff and publisher

Special Libraries' Editorial Staff

THE Editor of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* has asked me to introduce to its readers five newly appointed members to the Editorial Staff. Later, other appointees will make their bows.

As Assistant to the Editor, Mary Elizabeth Bartley has an excellent background of editorial experience. Since 1926, she has been on the Editorial Staff of Public Affairs Information Service, supplementing her work in 1937 and 1938 by courses at Columbia University in editing and indexing of books and periodicals. Miss Bartley is a New Yorker, not only by birth but also in education: she studied at Hunter College and at the New School for Social Research. The Librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board and its Librarian, Mary Ethel Jameson, introduced her to special library work and afforded her excellent training in this field. Although she later accepted a secretarial position in Wall Street, she soon returned to the realm of library activities where she has remained ever since. As Assistant to the Editor, Miss Bartley has been reading proof since the present Editor took office and is also compiling the annual index to the magazine.

Elizabeth A. Gerhardt, Associate Editor, is very proud of the training she received from Agnes J. Petersen, Librarian of the *Milwaukee Journal* during the three summers she worked there. During the remainder of these years Miss Gerhardt studied at the Western College for Women

at Oxford, Ohio, and at the University of Wisconsin. In 1929, she was appointed Librarian of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. After a year this paper affiliated with the *Wisconsin News* for joint publication offices and for seven years she was Assistant Librarian of the *News-Sentinel* Library. In 1937, Miss Gerhardt took over the office of Librarian. When the *News* suspended publication in January 1938, she again became Librarian of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. For the past few years Miss Gerhardt has contributed feature articles, mainly to the *Sentinel* Centennial Edition in 1937, and for several months edited the Sunday Women's Club page — this in addition to her library work. Miss Gerhardt was re-elected President of the Milwaukee Chapter this year, and for the Baltimore Conference handled the publicity for the Newspaper Group.

Cynthia Griffin, Associate Editor, is a New Englander by birth and tradition. She has traveled extensively, spending three summers in Europe and one in Mexico as well as studying at Ecole des Beaux Arts, Fontainebleau, France, during a five-month period. She has a B.S. from Simmons College and an A.B. from Barnard, where she majored in fine arts. Her library experience includes children's work at The Free Library in Philadelphia; she was formerly Librarian at the American Unitarian Association at Boston, where she organized and catalogued the Library; Assistant in Charge of Order

Work at Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and her present position, Librarian of the Cincinnati Art Museum. Miss Griffin is this year Chairman of the Museum Group of S.L.A.

Marie Lugscheider, Associate Editor, is Librarian of the R.C.A. Radiotron Division, R.C.A. Manufacturing Company in Harrison, New Jersey, which position she has held since 1933. Although a newcomer as far as membership in S.L.A. is concerned, she has taken part in various activities since her affiliation. Miss Lugscheider became a member of the Association in 1936, shortly after the New Jersey Chapter was organized. Since then she has held several Chapter offices: Chairman, Duplicate Exchange Committee, 1937-1938; Chairman, Program Committee, 1938-1939, and Chairman, Publicity Committee, 1939. Miss Lugscheider presided over the first Beginners' Clinic at the Pittsburgh Convention and acted as its Chairman. This year she is Chairman of the national Methods Committee.

Our Advertising Manager is Elizabeth Lois Clarke. In December 1933, Miss Clarke was appointed to the national

secretaryship. In the following February, the advertising portfolio was transferred as an additional activity in her Headquarters duties. Miss Clarke was born in the historic city of Lockport, on the Erie Canal. She was educated in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Atlanta, and has traveled extensively in the United States. She has had experience in legal, educational, Americanization, and missionary work, in addition to mail order, electrical, railroad, convention, and political interests. Her training in organization and administration has included both office and field duties, in a wide range of private companies and national associations, including the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, The Inter-racial Council, and the American Arbitration Association. Miss Clarke is a charter member of the American Woman's Association, New York; and, in addition to the Special Libraries Association, is a member of the American Library Association, the New York Library Association, the New York Library Club, and the Printing Accountants Club of New York.

ALMA C. MITCHILL, *President*

1940 Convention in Indianapolis

Mrs. Irene M. Strieby, *Convention Chairman*

THE 1940 Special Libraries Association convention will be in Indianapolis, June 3, 4, 5 and 6 — the week immediately following the annual A.L.A. Convention in Cincinnati. Future developments will reach you by personal communications, convention news letters and announcements in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*. In the meantime, send your sug-

gestions and express your preferences to your Group Chairmen, Chapter Presidents, or to Mrs. Irene M. Strieby, Librarian, The Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis. Your suggestions will be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Board and Advisory Council which is to be held the latter part of October.

PROGRAM

Pittsburgh had a slogan; Baltimore had a theme. Around what central idea do you wish the committee to build the 1940 Convention? "Putting knowledge to work" will be the objective; is there some special application of this slogan which will especially benefit you in your own library such as putting knowledge to work to gain better public relations, better publicity, better professional standards? The Committee also wishes suggestions as to whether it shall plan for evening meetings of general interest and if so are they to be panel discussions or are other types preferred?

PUBLICITY

The Committee wishes this year to experiment in publicizing the Convention on a national scale. Although local publicity is desirable and will of course be handled in Indianapolis, it is planning from January to June to print short announcements of the Convention in professional periodicals, trade journals and a selected group of house organs. Your ideas are needed as to media. Every S.L.A. member is asked to send to the Convention Chairman by November first recommendations as to the best publications in his particular field for these news items. Preparation of news releases in local papers is also being planned. Names make news and if a Baltimore Chapter member speaks at a national group meeting a brief story of his talk should appear in a Baltimore paper. This will not only be publicity for the Baltimore Chapter but also for S.L.A. The Committee needs volunteers to be responsible for these stories.

EXHIBITS

One of the outstanding features of the Baltimore Conference was its excellent exhibit of S.L.A.'s activities. The Washington exhibit was a revelation to many; it gave those who viewed it a splendid

bird's-eye view of the work of the U. S. government. What shall we exhibit in June? Shall we continue to emphasize our own activities or has some one an idea for a new type of exhibit? The space is available. Suggestions are needed.

RECREATION

With memories of the delightful Baltimore post-conference trip to Williamsburg still lingering in our minds, how many members would like a repetition in one form or another next year? Possibilities are many: an outing on a lake in northern Indiana or a trip to San Francisco. The annual Speedway Classic is to be on Decoration Day; if you plan to attend the A.L.A. Conference in Cincinnati, how would you like an Ohio River boat trip, leaving Cincinnati on Saturday and spending Sunday at one of Indiana's state parks? Do you want any time planned during the Convention to play, as a breathing space in an always crowded program? If so, what is your desire?

GROUP CHAIRMEN

The Committee is planning to schedule all Group business meetings during the luncheon hour, 12:00-2:00 on Wednesday. These will be held in private dining rooms. With time thus set aside for the purpose it is suggested that only one other meeting be planned by each Group Chairman. By this arrangement it will be possible to schedule the week's programs so that members with several group interests may be able to attend more than one group meeting.

PAINTING THE PICTURE

This is an outline sketch of some problems and some possibilities for the next convention. Will you help paint the picture? It will require much thought and many changes as it takes on color and detail. When the final touches have been made, you must go to Indianapolis to see and hear the results.

A Fifty-Year Old Technical Library

By Edith Joannes

Librarian, Abbott Laboratories
North Chicago, Illinois

IN celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their founding, Abbott Laboratories dedicated, on October 7, 1938, a new research building providing greatly expanded facilities for chemical, bacteriological, medical and pharmaceutical research activities. In addition to the usual laboratory appurtenances, the building contains micro-analytical laboratories and a library with accommodations for twenty thousand volumes.

The space assigned to the library includes a reading room for chemical and technical reference books and, adjoining it, two studies; a larger room is provided for general reference books, business books and the employees' circulating library; stack rooms supplied with humidified air; a spacious office; work room; a store room and a recessed card catalogue in the corridor between the reading rooms and the stack room.

Murals in the main reading room, fashioned entirely from natural wood veneer, are the work of Weimar Pursell. They highlight the course of rational science and medicine from its genesis with Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine." Avicenna, Paracelsus, Harvey, Lavoisier, Morton and Long, Pasteur, and Ehrlich are other subjects portrayed by the artist.

HISTORY

The library has been an important part of the organization almost from its inception. The founder, Dr. Wallace C. Abbott, was a physician who considered medical books and periodicals an essential part of his armamentarium. Our research chemists of today often find ideas for new projects in the scientific journals. The Abbott Alkaloidal Company was founded upon an idea gleaned from the medical periodicals of the 1880's.

Dr. Abbott was the first man in America to become interested in the experiments of the Belgian dosimetrist, Burggraave. The revolutionary idea of employing only the active principle of a drug plant, instead of the entire plant or the aqueous or alcoholic extract, appealed strongly to the young physician. Hampered by the difficulties of obtaining active-principle drugs from abroad, Doctor Abbott set about making them in his home. Soon there was a demand for them among his friends in the medical profession, and thus began a business which has grown to its present proportion, within the period of half a century.

A large number of the works of Burggraave and other publications on the subject of alkaloidal therapy, in addition to the standard medical textbooks, formed the nucleus of what is now considered one of the large pharmaceutical libraries in the country. With this historic collection there is a bust of Burggraave which was obtained by Doctor Abbott from the laboratory of M. Charles Chanteaud in Paris.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Doctor Abbott's accumulation of books formed a safety-deposit type of library, vigilantly guarded by an associate physician who seldom lent the books for fear of losing them. In 1910, Dr. Herman Achard, who joined the Abbott Alkaloidal Company in an editorial capacity, proved to be a born librarian and organizer. Under Doctor Achard's supervision, the professional staff was encouraged to take out books, additions were made to the medical collection, and many chemical books were purchased for use in the

chemical laboratory. Later these books were added to the general library.

In this same year, 1910, there were 108 libraries listed in an issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*; twenty-five years later this number had grown to 1475.

About 1916, the home-made classification which had served the purpose for three hundred books was found inadequate for three thousand. What threatened to become a chaotic mass was put to order by the installation of the Library of Congress classification and cataloguing systems. Then as now, the value of the library to the organization was carefully analyzed by budgeteers. About that time Doctor Abbott began to think it was an expensive luxury, but Doctor Achard was able to convince him that it was a necessity, and in 1918, the first permanent professional librarian was employed.

In 1925, the administration and chemical research departments, including the library, were moved from Ravenswood to North Chicago, where the manufacturing had been done since 1920. With the rapid expansion of all departments, a demand arose for a more diversified type of library service, one which would include manufacturing, production control, engineering, sales, personnel and management.

At that time too, an employees' circulating library was started. However, a few years later, need of space made it necessary to discontinue purchasing popular books. Additions to this collection are now made by gift only, except when the theme is on a subject closely related to the Laboratories' interests.

CHEMISTRY

According to J. I. Wyer in his book *Reference Work*, "The literature of chemistry is concededly the most abundant, the most nearly adequate, the best indexed, and the most readily available of that in any major field of knowledge."

Our library possesses some monumental works on this subject. Among them are the American, German, British, and French chemical abstract journals. The annual indexes contain not only author and subject entries, but some of them, notably the American and German, contain also formula and patent indexes. An excellent feature of the chemical abstract journals is the cumulative indexes covering five or ten year periods.

Among the first acquisitions for the chemical laboratory was a complete set of *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*, which dates from 1868. It contained abstracts until 1897, but since that date the abstracts have been published separately in *Chemisches Zentralblatt*, of which our set is also complete. The *Journal of the Chemical Society*, a British publication, and another first purchase dates from 1881. Among our most prized possessions is the entire set of Justus Liebig's *Annalen der Chemie* which originated in 1832.

In the organic field, Beilstein's *Handbuch der Organischen Chemie* reigns supreme as the general reference book. The occurrence, formation, preparation and physical and chemical properties of the various compounds are given with journal references. Four editions have appeared since 1881. For numerical data relative to the chemical and physical properties of substances, books such as the International Critical Tables are great time savers.

PHARMACY

The pharmacopoeia presents to the medical and pharmaceutical profession legal standards for therapeutic agents used in medical practice. Revisions have appeared every ten years, but in order to keep abreast with the more rapid advance in pharmaceutical knowledge, the policy has now been adopted of issuing interim revisions.

Among our pharmacy books there is a

copy of the *Massachusetts Medical Society* published in 1808. The preface reads: "The Massachusetts Medical Society presents to the public their pharmacopoeia, in conformity with a sense of duty and the practice of similar bodies in Europe." Our set of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States* begins with the first edition in 1820, and various editions of the British, French, Italian, Danish and Japanese pharmacopoeias may be found on the shelves. We have also a Prussian pharmacopoeia published in 1828.

The *Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, followed by the *Yearbooks*, make available abstracts from the pharmacy and drug journals dating back to 1870. Many of the articles would be difficult to find in the original or in abstract form elsewhere. Two collective indexes to this series make the search under a given subject comparatively easy. Since 1935, these abstracts have appeared in a section of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*.

Many valuable data on nutrition and vitamin therapy have been traced through the *Experiment Station Record*. It contains very full abstracts of the experiment station bulletins and articles in periodicals on the agricultural sciences.

MEDICINE

The chemist depends upon original sources for his information, and to these he will go back in a search that is of any magnitude. Literature of an early date in medical science is of interest primarily to the historian. Perhaps the most interesting and rare book in our collection is Beaumont's *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juices* published in 1833.

For contemporary medical development and reports, the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* is the quickest source of references. It indexes more than twelve thousand periodicals on medi-

cine and the allied sciences. The best possible source for a more thorough search of the medical literature is the *Index-Catalogue* of the Surgeon General's Office, which we are extremely fortunate in having from the first edition in 1880. This Index of the Army Medical Library, as it is now called, is an index to over four hundred thousand books and a total of over a million items.

INDEXING

Producing articles on the most recent developments in medical science long before the periodical indexes are off the press and, frequently, news announcements before the scientific papers have been published are some of the problems of our library. To meet this demand, new journals are placed on a table in the librarian's office where readers may browse through them and indicate the pages of pertinent articles. The journals are then scanned by a member of the library staff and important articles are indexed before they go into circulation. Nearly three hundred journals are received regularly, indexed and circulated. The index cards are placed in a permanent subject file which is very useful for ready reference. A mimeographed compilation, arranged under more general subjects, is prepared each month for distribution to all members of the research staff and executives. This Periodical Indexing List gives a fairly good survey of all recent articles of interest to our personnel, and it also creates a demand for the journals.

REFERENCE WORK

A question calling for the verification of some specific fact may require a great amount of time, but the result is definitely an isolated piece of information. Research, on the other hand, is a diligent, protracted investigation, especially for the purpose of adding to human knowledge. Both types of work are done

in our library, the former by the library staff, and the latter, due to the necessity of drawing on their own knowledge, by the chemists themselves.

The Wetmore List of Periodicals and the Chemical Abstracts List of Periodicals have been found indispensable, for it is often necessary to supplement our reference facilities with material from other libraries.

PATENTS

Patents contain much fundamental scientific information that cannot be found elsewhere. Few searches on chemical subjects are complete without consulting them. Our file of thirty-three hundred patents on pharmaceutical chemistry and related subjects is growing rapidly. The patents are kept in vertical files arranged by subject (usually the names of chemical compounds) and supplementary card indexes facilitate finding them.

USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF LIBRARY

The library is used by nearly eight hundred employees in North Chicago, and by about nine hundred outside the home office through correspondence. It is open to all professional workers in this area and to others through the regular library loan channels. Much work is done for the Study Club, the purpose of which is to teach the employees something about their work and the Company's policies and products. There have been classes in salesmanship, public speaking, elementary and organic chemistry, pharmacy, better English, business letters, psychology, German and Spanish. Help is given to those who are taking university extension courses or attending evening classes.

There are about eight thousand books, four thousand five hundred bound volumes of periodicals and about two thousand complete volumes of unbound periodicals on the shelves. Approximately

six hundred books are charged to departmental collections, either on indefinite or permanent loans. Books for departmental use are catalogued and included in the annual inventory even though they are to remain there permanently. Certain books, such as the *New and Nonofficial Remedies*, the *National Formulary*, Wood's Dispensatory and the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States*, are required by many departments. Requests for new books are referred to the Director of Research, Doctor Volwiler, for approval in order to avoid unnecessary purchasing and to keep the collection well balanced.

Trade literature, government documents, agricultural experiment station bulletins, university catalogues, publishers' catalogues, reprints and material of an ephemeral nature may be found in the vertical files. Some of it is kept indefinitely and much of it is discarded after five years.

The work involved to keep our "information mill" running smoothly requires a staff of three: the librarian devotes her time to administration, conferences, interviews, reference work, financial records, and keeps up with the literature and new ideas by scanning the periodicals as they are received; one assistant is in charge of circulation, periodical and bindery records, orders and supervision of the stacks; another devotes her time to cataloguing, classification, periodical indexing and reference work.

Special librarians will agree that the administration of a special library must be governed by flexible methods and regulations. A rule observed or method employed today may be revised or dispensed with tomorrow in order that service to the individual, or to groups, may not be hampered. To coordinate information and see that full value is given for the investment made in the library is the objective which governs all methods used in our library.

Films for History

VACHEL LINDSAY was the first to suggest the creation of a permanent museum of motion pictures. That was in 1915. Since then, it has always been felt in a general way that something should be done to preserve the films of the past. After all, the film *is* a new art as well as a popular one. A record of its development, composed of the actual pictures which marked the progressive steps through which this new medium developed from 1895 onwards, could not but be instructive and interesting. Moreover, films themselves inevitably contain invaluable documentation on the changing moral values, social attitudes and fashions of the society that produces them and are thus of importance to the sociologist as well as to the film student. Though the initial attempt to create such a museum of films was made at Harvard in 1927 when the University Film Foundation was established, acquisitions continued to be made to its collection for only about a year. It was not for still some years that anything concrete in the way of founding a permanent library of films was really achieved in the United States.

Film is extremely expensive even to handle and still more expensive to preserve. Also, the bulk of films made since 1916, and many of those made earlier, remain the property of the producers and are not, normally, available either for examination or for acquisition. The question of "buying" them does not really arise, since inherent in what might otherwise seem only "film junk" may reside valuable — and eminently resalable — copyright properties of a literary or dramatic nature. As a result, old films are most emphatically not for sale in ordinary circumstances. The legal aspect of film as a property is a fascinating topic

By Iris Barry

Curator, Museum of Modern
Art Film Library, New York City

for study, but not one which makes for facility in film acquisition.

With this and other problems in mind, in 1935, the Museum of Modern Art created its Film Library. The Museum had the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and donations from private patrons, and set about the work of instituting a considerable study of the motion picture from first-hand examinations. The Film Library was fortunate in obtaining the interest and cooperation of the motion picture industry, and proceeded to build up a collection of significant or historically important films made since 1895. Its archives now contain some 1800 separate titles and include a wide range of subjects as, for example, the film *Cenere* that Eleonora Duse made in Italy in 1916, the newsreel of the *Assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia* (1934), D. W. Griffith's momentous *Birth of A Nation* (1915) and the equally famous *Cabinet of Dr. Caligari* (1919). The pioneering films made by Louis Lumière in 1895, the vitally important *Great Train Robbery* (1903), the first Mickey Mouse and superb examples of early slapstick comedy are there, as well as Fernand Léger's advance-guard *Ballet Mécanique* (1924), René Clair's witty *Chapeau de Paille d'Italie* (1927), the sober *Passion of Joan of Arc* (1928) and *Maedchen in Uniform* (1931); so are a group of recent examples of the British documentary film movement. Sweden, Germany, Italy, England and the U.S.S.R., as well as this country, have all furnished notable illustrations of their particular contribution to world film history. The collection is being increased constantly. Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. recently con-

tributed thirteen tons of material when he presented the Museum with the negatives or copies of all the films he had personally produced.

It should be realized, however, that as regards the bulk of the material in its possession, the Film Library is custodian,



Eleonora Duse in *Ceneri* produced in 1916 by Ambrosio-Cineart-Film

not owner. It has been fortunate in earning the right to receive from the great American producing companies such prints as it requires and, with this, the right to use them for the strictly non-commercial purposes which constitute the Library's chief educational activity.

So rapid has the expansion of the archives been that it was impractical to publish immediately a catalogue or hand-list of the films in the Film Library, but this work is now being undertaken and will, I hope, lead to publication in 1940.

In order to preserve its films, the Film

Library (insofar as possible and subject only to budgetary restrictions) keeps new preservation prints as well as old or new negatives of all its subjects. These prints and the negatives are stored separately, in two vaults many miles distant from each other. In the unlikely event of damage to one storehouse, the other could still furnish the necessary material for perpetuation: new negatives can be made from preservation prints as well as new prints from negatives.

But preservation is not all that the Film Library is concerned with. Its chief purpose is to make it possible for the motion picture to be studied and enjoyed like the other arts, to emphasize a sense of the lively growth of the film and to create a sense of tradition within this new field of creative endeavor. From its vast repository of such subjects as best illustrate the progressive phases through which the motion picture has developed, the Film Library selects programs of foreign and domestic films, which are then made available on both 35mm and 16mm safety stock, for circulation to colleges, museums and study groups throughout the country. Three hundred such institutions or groups have already shown these special programs. The programs are added to yearly. Those available for rental this fall are grouped as follows:

- A Short Survey of the Film in America, 1895-1930
(Six two-hour programs)
- Some Memorable American Films, 1896-1935
(Five two-hour programs)
- The Film in Germany and the Film in France
(Six two-hour programs)
- The Swedish Film and Post-War American Films
(Eight two-hour programs)
- The Work of D. W. Griffith, 1907-1924
(Five two-hour programs)
- The Russian Film
(Four two-hour programs)
- The Non-Fiction Film
(Four two-hour programs)
- The Film in France and the Film in Germany
Series II
(Five two-hour programs)

Some of the fifty-minute programs, which are much in request, include *Great Actresses of the Past*, with films starring Sarah Bernhardt, Madame Réjane, Mrs. Fiske and Eleonora Duse; *A Short History of the Animated Cartoon*; *The Work of Georges Méliès, Magician and Film Pioneer*; *Three French Pioneers: Zecca, Cohl and Durand*; and *Abstract and Advance Guard Films*.

To supplement individual or group study of the material, printed program notes of information are provided with the films as a basis for critical and scholarly research on the history, aesthetic and technique of the motion picture. Music is also furnished for use as a piano accompaniment to silent films. The programs are used in an astonishing variety of ways: college departments of art and archeology, of fine arts, of visual education, of economics and sociology, of English, of the drama and of foreign languages have all used them, while numerous museums are presenting complete cycles of programs so as to illustrate the whole development of this new and lively twentieth-century art.

In order to perform its various services satisfactorily, it has been necessary for the staff of the Film Library to do a little pioneering in this untilled field of research. Quite apart from the preparation of the program notes and in addition to the work of tracing, acquiring and analyzing important films of every kind, it has been necessary to create its own catalogues and other sources of reference and — perhaps even more important — a library. This library within a library is growing apace. It already contains 1,421 titles and, incidentally, the work of classifying and of cataloguing this material was not one of the least knotty or absorbing problems we faced. (As association items, we also collect novels in which the action is set against a film background, and books by people in the film world, such for instance, as Rex In-

gram's new novel *Mars in the House of Death*. These form two curious little groups of literature which will, we hope, serve some future student.) There are already extensive files of movie programs, posters, still photographs, scripts, clippings, music, original manuscripts and biographical data. Some of this is still in fairly rough, though quite usable, shape and all of it is available, as the library itself is, to the general public.

As a source of original information, the Film Library is being used by an increasing number of writers and students. Gilbert Seldes (whose *The Movies Come from America* is probably in as constant demand in other libraries as it is here) and Lewis Jacobs (whose interesting "Rise of the American Film" will be published in November) have made generous use of it. The staff is very proud, too, to have cooperated in the WPA's forthcoming bibliography "The Film Index," the first volume of which, entitled "The Film as Art,"* will shortly be published by The H. W. Wilson Company. This storehouse of information will, I believe, prove an immense help to librarians for, judging by the number of requests for information we ourselves receive daily, there is a big appetite for facts and theories concerning cinematography. As we had hoped, many librarians have tended already to regard the Film Library as a special fount of information on this particular subject, and to pass requests for out-of-the-way information on to us to deal with. I hope it is not even necessary for me to say here how delighted we always are to receive visits from special or other librarians, or how much we should esteem it a privilege to hear their comments and reactions to our efforts in this new realm of scholarship.

* Now on the press. Volume 1 contains some 9,000 book and magazine references grouped under five general headings with 500 sub-classifications and includes references to selected articles and reviews from the *Fred Ott Sneese* enacted for the Edison kinetoscope in 1887 to the modern *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.

Health in Industry

By D. M. Shafer, M.D., *Associate Consultant,*

Committee on Healthful Working Conditions, National Association of Manufacturers

FORTY-NINE million people are gainfully employed in the United States, according to the census of 1930. Of that number, nearly fifteen million workers earn their living in the manufacturing, mining, and mineral industries of this country. On their wages depend the happiness, food, and shelter of millions more of their family members. Their wages in turn depend on the ability of these men to work and earn. Without their health, the ability to work, the wages, and the independence of themselves and their families are gone. Thus it is apparent at once that industrial health is a problem well worth active consideration.

The problem includes several aspects which are not apparent to the person who is not in the field, and yet, for a clear understanding of it, these phases must be known. One factor depends almost entirely on the size of the particular industrial unit. In the larger companies, there is a very active consciousness of the value of employee health. Hundreds of these larger companies have medical departments so well staffed and equipped that they meet, or exceed, the rigid requirements of the American College of Surgeons. These larger units know the value of industrial health and have made tremendous progress in the field. One company alone spent \$8,000,000 on its health work in 1938. They have hospitals, specialists, hygiene engineers, surgeons and consultants not only instantly available but constantly at work so that the need for "instant availability" is needed only very rarely. Many of these companies not only carry out extensive health programs among their men, but in addition maintain or support labora-

tories of research to further improve the men's health.

The smaller-size companies, however, in many cases have not kept up to the progress of the larger units. That this is of particular importance is evident because these smaller companies, with five hundred or less men, employ 62 per cent of the fifteen million industrial workers in the country. Some of them, of course, have health programs comparable to the large companies, but in general there is room for considerable improvement.

Another part of the problem is caught up in the very words, "industrial health." To some people they suggest pictures of men working in gas-filled rooms or of vapors or dusts insidiously wrecking the bones or lungs of unknowing workmen. They hear of silicosis and radium poisoning and their effects on men and women. Yet, by actual recorded statistics, these conditions and all similar ones, correctly termed "occupational diseases," constitute a very minor part of the industrial health problem. Out of the ten days' absence that the industrial worker averages each year due to sickness, only one one-hundredth of a day is due to an occupational disease. That it is a minor part of the industrial health problem does not mean that it is unimportant, for it is; but each occupational disease today can be prevented and is steadily approaching complete abolition.

A much greater part of the problem are the ordinary everyday injuries and illnesses, of which the major offenders are the common cold and influenza. These ordinary disabilities cause the average worker to lose approximately nine days from his job every year. With an average wage of five dollars a day and with fifteen

million workers involved, the cost of the nine-day loss amounts to a figure suitable for astronomical, or at least governmental, use.

The magnitude of this loss both to the worker and to industry, as well as the problem of improving the health situation in smaller companies, has caused, during the past few years, a considerable increase in interest in industrial health and hygiene. The various states have become steadily more cognizant of its benefits to their citizens, and in approximately thirty states this has resulted in the organization of departments of industrial hygiene. These departments usually serve as advisory bodies for the control and prevention of occupational diseases and have made worthwhile contributions to the knowledge of prevention and to the application of that information.

Similarly, many insurance companies have extended, with excellent results, the activities of their accident prevention programs to include education and control of occupational disease among their policyholders.

AID TO SMALL COMPANIES

In 1938, the National Association of Manufacturers felt that the practices and advances of the larger industries in the health field should be put to the aid of the smaller concerns, who in general were more backward. This resulted in the formation of the Committee on Healthful Working Conditions. This Committee, with an Advisory Committee of experienced industrial physicians and with Dr. Victor G. Heiser as its Consultant, studied the problem and recommended that the "minimum standards" and the actual practices of industry be identified and made available to manufacturers on the following subjects: MEDICAL SERVICES, SANITATION, HEATING AND VENTILATING, ILLUMINATION, SAFETY.

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Each of the subjects is a definite component of the worker's environment or is contributory toward his health to a considerable degree. After much study, it was realized that accurate minimum standards could not be isolated in all these subjects, notably sanitation, because of the great number of intangible factors involved. However, active study of that problem was stimulated and is now being carried on with the intent of making the needed accurate standard possible in the future.

Following the compilation of the available material, the Committee stressed the need of the small manufacturer still further by outlining a practical method whereby the small company can obtain an adequate health program at a cost commensurate with its size and finances. Inasmuch as the existence of such a program is valuable only to the extent to which it is actually applied, the Committee's work has become largely educational in character. This educational work is divided between advisory service for manufacturers and public information.

By maintaining an advisory service for manufacturers, the Committee is providing a source of information on specific health problems that may arise in industrial plants. This service has been increasing and is of particular value to the small company which usually cannot afford the services of an individual consultant to assist it. The problems may be highly technical in nature and may require considerable study and search before their solutions are found.

The public information program, usually not necessitating so much technical information, does require careful attention to the latest developments in the industrial health field and careful review of the literature. Publications in the field are now quite numerous and there is a constant production of new articles and journals to be recorded and observed.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The absolute need for accurate technical facts, and the large amount of material pertinent to the field makes the library assume a very important part of the work of the Committee. A considerable portion of the whole field of medicine and health is involved, plus a great amount of engineering and chemical material. This is, in addition, all underlain with the complexities of industry and its processes.

A suggested library code system for industrial hygiene has been prepared by the United States Public Health Service. It is a decimal system classified as follows: **PHYSIOLOGY, ILLUMINATION, ATMOSPHERIC AND INDUSTRIAL DUSTS, GASES, VAPORS AND FUMES, VENTILATION AND HEATING, LABORATORY, OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND COMPENSATION, SANITARY SCIENCES, PUBLIC HEALTH, RELATED SUBJECTS.**

Additional indication of the many technical fields closely allied to industrial hygiene work is given by the following subdivisions of the last title shown above: **PERSONAL, HYDRAULICS AND AERODYNAMICS, MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS,**

ELECTRICITY, THERMODYNAMICS, BIOLOGY, MEDICINE, STATISTICS, EDUCATION, CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

In the library of the Committee, the classification has been altered to a considerable degree to be more suitable for our emphasis on education.

The many scientific fields, some widely separated, that have been brought together in industrial hygiene provide the knowledge and skill necessary to improve employee health. But all such knowledge is of little good unless it is actually applied. It is in this application that industry is making constant advances. To repeat Dr. Heiser's words: "More and more employers and employees are being acquainted with the great possibilities that modern medicine holds forth to them for increased earning power and greater enjoyment of life."

The Committee on Healthful Working Conditions is endeavoring to continue the progress that Dr. Heiser's statement indicates. It feels that the solution of the problem of industrial health cannot but be of definite value to the men themselves and to industry, and to all the rest of us as well.

Problems Clinic Baltimore Conference

Have You More Questions?

Have You More Answers?

THE flood of questions which were sent to the Chair during the meeting of the Problems Clinic is evidence of the actively questing mind of S.L.A. members. The questions were submitted with the hope of discussion from the floor, but time did not permit that during the meeting on May 24th. It is possible

to have the desired discussion through the medium of **SPECIAL LIBRARIES**. Answers to the questions printed below will be published in future issues of this department, as will all pertinent questions which are sent to the Editor.

The papers presented at the Problems Clinic session on Wednesday morning,

May 24th, are being published in the general Proceedings volume.

Questions and a partial number of answers relating to subject headings, clippings and miscellaneous perplexities will be published in the November issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES. The questions asked at the Conference meeting, with a partial number of answers, on cataloguing and classification are being given herewith.

CATALOGUING

1. Q. Has anyone worked out a system whereby typed order cards can be used as catalogue cards after the material has been received?
 - A. The University of Chicago School of Business Library uses its order cards for pamphlets as author cards, although they are not filed in the general catalogue.
2. Q. Do any libraries keep recent cards in a separate file?
 - A. The Library of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. files its periodical index cards by year, placing the current year first.
3. Q. What advantages are found in a classed catalogue in libraries that use it?
4. Q. Has anyone changed from a classed (Dewey Decimal) pamphlet file to a subject file with satisfactory results?
5. Q. Have other librarians experienced difficulty in training a typist to do accurate cataloguing, even to typing a card accurately?
6. Q. Will somebody please contribute a discussion of analytics for serials?

CLASSIFICATION

1. Q. Is the Baker Classification adaptable for use in a business library of five or six hundred volumes?

- A. The School of Commerce Library at Northwestern University, tried using the Baker Classification and finally discarded it in favor of Library of Congress.
2. Q. Comments from the floor on inadequacy of the Dewey Classification for many special libraries:
 - A. (a) Miss Rawls made the point that the revision in the 700's is poor because it is only a reworking of old material.
 - (b) Miss Cavanaugh pointed out the unsatisfactory nature of the 300's and 330's for most of the needs at Standard Statistics Company.
3. Q. Have any libraries used special types of geographic notations?
 - A. (a) Miss Savord discussed the importance of geographic divisions in the classification employed by the Library of the Council on Foreign Relations. The geographic emphasis is so important that she employs a reversal of the usual Dewey practice. In other words, she uses her geographical number before the decimal point and the class number following it.
Example:

Dewey	349.944
Savord	944.349
 - (b) Mrs. Clickner reported on the system in use in the Municipal Reference Service of the Bureau of the Census. Cutter numbers are used for the states, and cities are indicated by a special numerical code.
Example:

New York (State)	.N48
Albany	.N48.1
Binghamton	.N48.2
Buffalo	.N48.3

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The Work and Publications of the Brookings Institution

By Laurence F. Schmeckebier

Institute for Government Research
The Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

IN reviewing the activities and publications of the Brookings Institution, it may be desirable to make a brief historical review of the development of the organization. The first unit created was the Institute for Government Research, which was established in 1916 to make studies in government administration and organization, with particular reference to the creation of the budget system. Mr. Brookings was not one of the members of the original Board of Trustees of the Institute for Government Research, but soon after its organization he joined the Board of Trustees and became one of its most enthusiastic supporters.

In 1922, Mr. Brookings was instrumental in organizing the Institute of Economics, which was designed to study economic problems and to make public the results of the investigations. This unit was originally financed by a ten-year grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Two years later, in 1924, Mr. Brookings organized the third unit, the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government. This unit gave graduate instruction in the fields indicated by its name and conferred degrees.

The three organizations mentioned above were separate corporate entities, although they were more or less informally integrated as the members of the staffs of each unit were more or less concerned and active in the work of the other units. Each of the three units had a separate Board of Trustees, although the membership of the boards overlapped to some extent. In view of the close interrelations of the three bodies, it was inevitable that there should be a more formal consolidation and integration of their management. The first step was the reorganization of the several boards of trustees so that the same individuals served on all three boards. The next step was the termination of the three separate corporate entities and their consolidation in the Brookings Institution in 1927.

As far as the activities of the Institute of Economics and the Institute for Government Research were concerned, the merging into

the Brookings Institution made no essential change and it is doubtful whether the members of the staff had any knowledge of the particular date on which it took effect. The work of the Robert Brookings Graduate School, however, was materially changed. Formal instruction was abandoned and the former school became what is generally known as a training unit of the Brookings Institution. Under the new plan, a limited number of fellowships is awarded each year to persons who desire to pursue research in Washington under the guidance and direction of the members of the staff of the Brookings Institution. As a rule, these fellowships are awarded to young men and women who have completed all the work for the doctor's degree, except the writing of their dissertation. The fellows live at the Institution and each one has one or more members of the staff as an adviser and helper on any problems connected with his work. The fellowships are awarded in the late spring and run for the next academic year. The fellows are selected from those whose academic records and endorsements indicate the necessary qualifications. The closing date for applications is March 15th.

The organization of the Brookings Institution is similar to that of other bodies of a like character. It is governed by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, elected for definite terms. The functions of the Trustees, as set forth by the Board itself, are as follows:

It is the function of the Trustees to make possible the conduct of scientific research under the most favorable conditions, and to safeguard the independence of the research staff in the pursuit of their studies and in the publication of the results of such studies. It is not a part of their function to determine, control, or influence the conduct of particular investigations or the conclusions reached; but only to approve the principal fields of investigation to which the available funds are

to be allocated, and to satisfy themselves with reference to the intellectual competence and scientific integrity of the staff.

The results of the work of the Institution and its component units are set forth in about 200 publications covering a wide scope in the fields of economics and government. A descriptive catalog as well as a check list are available for those who desire them. The Institute of Economics was designed to deal with economic problems regardless of their relation to government, but during recent years so many economic problems have been affected by government activities that a large part of the work of the Institute has been devoted to subjects which fall within the field of government activity or regulations. In the early years, an important series of publications dealt with the problem of the war debts and during recent years attention has been paid to the government experiments in economic control, particularly the National Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

The work of the Institute for Government Research has been entirely in the field of government and administration. In its early years, it was concerned particularly with the development of the plan for a national budget system. It has dealt with other phases of national administration and has published a series of 66 monographs describing the history, activities, and organization of as many major units in the federal government.

A book somewhat different from the others issued by the Institution was one published three years ago on *Government Publications and Their Use*. This book came out in 1936 and has now been out-of-print for about a year. However, galley proof for a new edition is now on my desk and the volume should again be available sometime during the summer.* The new volume is not merely a reprint of the old one, but is a complete revision in so far as there have been changes or new developments since the first edition was printed. There has also been some additional material added to the text relating to the older publications.

* Schmeckebier, Laurence F. *Government Publications and Their Use*. Second, revised, edition. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1939. 479 p. \$3.00.

This book is designed particularly for the younger and less experienced student and librarian and is planned to bring together a large amount of information which the older workers have perhaps acquired only after laborious and time-consuming experience. Those of you who have used that book will remember that there are a number of chapters devoted to the catalogs, laws, presidential papers, and other similar publications which fall into well-defined groups. Then there follows a short chapter which deals with technical and other department publications. In this classification falls a great mass of government publications and the preparation of this chapter gave me more trouble than any other portion of the book. There has been some courteous and very friendly criticism of this chapter on the ground that it does not sufficiently describe the various types of publications. I realize that fully and before the book was published I consulted a number of people with the view of obtaining some outline that would be adequate, but the results were not very encouraging. One of my colleagues disposed of the situation by saying: "We cannot describe chaos." The technical publications of the government do cover practically everything under the sun. I notice the last Document Catalog begins with Abaca fibre and ends with Zymotic diseases. You have the entire alphabet and the whole range of human knowledge and research between these two extremes. In addition, we have the *Congressional Record* which contains reprints of magazine articles, editorials, radio addresses, extracts from books, articles by columnists, to say nothing of speeches by Mr. Farley and other prominent persons.

An activity of the Institution which is not represented by publications consists of assistance to the various government departments. The Institution as a body and the individual members have been called upon continually for advice on problems of administration and policy. This work has ranged from brief conferences to details of individuals lasting at times for a year or more. The most comprehensive work of this character was a detailed study of the administrative organization of the government made in 1936 for the Senate Select Committee to Investigate the Executive Agencies of the Government. Various members

of the staff of the Institution worked on this project for periods varying from one to seven months, and the results were published in a 1,229 page volume, issued as Senate Report 1275, 75th Congress, 1st Session.

Any long-range statement of what will be done by the Brookings Institution in the future is quite impossible, as we are primarily concerned with the emerging problems of economics and government. I shall, therefore, confine my description of projects which are already under way and which are approaching the publication stage.

FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

Two books that should have a broad appeal deal with subjects that have already been considered in certain phases. "The American Capital Market" will include consideration of the expansion of productive capacity, of the absorption of the unemployed, of methods of increasing the national income, and of providing productive investment outlets for current savings.

A volume on "Bases of National Prosperity" will be an interpretative volume that will embody the primary conclusions that have been reached in about twenty previous books dealing with important national and international economic problems.

Prices or wages will furnish subjects for three books. "Dynamic Pricing in Practice" will analyze the practical problems which confront the business man in his current operations. This book will supplement the general consideration of prices that has appeared in *Income and Economic Progress* and in *Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress*. A study of "Wages and the Distribution of Income" will endeavor to determine the extent to which wage increases have been successful in increasing the real income of the wage earner, to appraise their effect on productive efficiency, and to ascertain their repercussions on the operation of the economic system as a whole. A book on "War-Time Price, Wage and Fiscal Policies" will be directed to an analysis of the effect of price control both in time of war and in the subsequent readjustment period.

A new field in inquiry is being explored in a book on "Principles Involved in Allocation of Highway Costs," which will endeavor to

establish the economic and social values created by highway improvement and to identify the several beneficiaries.

Five projects under way deal with various aspects of federal finances and their administration. "A Documentary History of Control of Federal Expenditure (1775-1894)" will bring together for the first time a collection of the significant papers underlying the financial administration of the United States on the expenditure side. It will consist of reprints of committee and administrative reports and extracts from proceedings of Congress.

The actual development of the financial organization of the government from 1775 will be described in "The Financial System of the United States Government" which will include also an explanation of the existing allocation of functions and an analysis of the processes involved in federal financial legislation, administration and control, with suggestions for the solution of existing problems.

A volume on "Federal Appropriations" will contain a detailed analysis of estimates and appropriations over fifteen years to determine whether the urge for spending comes from the executive or Congress, and whether the House or the Senate is the greater spender.

The form of annual financial statements that should be prepared for the use of the President, the Congress, and the public will be described in "Federal Financial Reporting" which is to be followed by a "Manual of Financial Reporting," which will contain detailed instructions for the guidance of the several agencies.

The development of federal policies in one field of construction will be described in a "History of Federal Public Building Policies," which will contain an historical account of the organization of the work and descriptions of the criteria that have been applied.

An examination of the structure and processes of government will be made in "Problems of Democratic Government" to determine whether they are equal to the burdens and strains which modern social and economic conditions have placed upon it. Should they be found unequal to the task, the question arises: What are the alternatives?

Two projects will deal with the regulatory activities of the government which have been assuming greater importance during recent

years. "Government in Relation to Industry" will be an economic study containing a description of the kinds of action taken, its effect on the economic order, and the problem of applying criteria for judging public action.

"The Federal Regulatory System" will approach the subject from the administrative angle. It will contain a detailed analysis of the organization, functions, procedures and limitations of the regulatory agencies, and an account of enforcement methods. It will be substantially a manual of federal administrative law.

The Institution has published several volumes on international problems that affect the United States, and this type of investigation will be represented by a book on "Problems of International Monetary Reconstruction" which will give consideration to the need for a reconstruction of the international monetary system and will contain a discussion

of the problems imposed by existing economic conditions.

A new book in the labor field entitled, "Trade Unions and Management" will not deal with wage questions, but will describe the working conditions that are affected by trade union rules and will consider the constructive cooperation that has been developed through negotiation and the prospects for its extension.

Naturally we have had our critics. Several thousand years ago Job wrote "Would that mine adversary had written a book." We feel, however, that publications such as ours, based on honest investigation and sound analysis, are definite contributions to the solution of the vexing problems of economics and government. We hope to continue to fulfill the highest implications of the words on our seal: Research — Understanding — Public Service.

This address was presented before the SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, May 27, 1939, Baltimore, Maryland

Two Major Research Programs

MOST of you are too familiar with The Conference Board and its research work to want to hear from me any of the details of that activity. What I have to say will be confined to brief descriptions of two major programs that are now under way.

But before I take them up, I do want to remind you that they are largely separate from, and in addition to, the regular research work which is going on as usual. The Conference Board's weekly "Desk Sheet" of business conditions and "Road Maps of Industry" are appearing regularly as are the reports on the "Federal Fiscal Situation" and "Foreign Economic Conditions." The statistics of wages, hours and cost of living are being issued as routine matters, and our estimates of unemployment are released each month. To these statistics, we have recently added monthly figures on manufacturing inventories of raw materials, semi-finished goods and finished goods.

Economic research bulletins are now appearing at perhaps twice the normal rate because of the stimulation occasioned by rapidly changing economic conditions in this country and abroad. The "Survey of Current Business" has been improved in several particulars and

By Kenneth H. Condit
Executive Assistant to the President
National Industrial Conference Board
New York City

the quarterly reports on basic industries have been strengthened and dressed up. A new "Summary of Business Opinion" is being sent to subscribers this month for the first time. The old "Service Letter" has been replaced by the new "Management Record," a more comprehensive and better looking publication. So much for our regular work.

ENTERPRISE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

About a year ago attacks on the enterprise system, which has been the basis of our national economy, stirred business men to a realization of the danger that threatened their very existence and portended something of the sort of thing that has overwhelmed several European countries. Recognizing the threat and convinced that the time had arrived when some sort of stand against it would have support, The Conference Board undertook to examine and appraise the enterprise system and its effect on social progress.

For this study the research staff was reorganized and enlarged and work was begun

on a comprehensive outline that has since been modified somewhat in detail but not in scope. The outline is divided into seven major parts as follows:

- I. Principles and Factors of the American Enterprise Organization
- II. Development and Structure of the American Enterprise Organization
- III. Operation and Policies of the American Enterprise Organization
- IV. Accomplishment and Progress of the American Enterprise Organization
- V. Growth and Results of State Management in the United States
- VI. Operation, Output and Costs of State Management in Other Countries
- VII. The Problems and Possibilities of the American Enterprise Organization

At the present time, the study is about one-third completed. Work is in progress on rather more than one-half of it. It is to be finished about one year from now.

As in all other Conference Board studies, the approach is purely objective. No attempt is being made to prove a case or to organize propaganda. The effort is rather to portray for the American people the system of political economy that has brought them where they are today, with no thought of exaggerating the blessings or of hiding the defects.

Within a very few years we voters are going to have to decide whether or not the enterprise system is the one under which we wish to live. Many of us have only the vaguest notion of it, how it works, what it promises. Likewise, we know far too little of the theories and objectives of those in control of European governments, theories and objectives that have been copied by certain politicians and pressure groups in the United States.

The two systems are diametrically opposed. Academic arguments on their relative merits are not of much interest to the citizen concerned with the pressing problems of supporting a family and seeking security for his later years. His appraisal of any political system is likely to depend largely on what he gets out of it in the way of opportunity and security.

The Conference Board Enterprise Study, therefore, will point out the effects of the enterprise system on American standards of living and will compare these standards and effects with the effects of the democratic sys-

tems of Europe on standards of living in countries where a measure of democracy and free enterprise prevails, and with the corresponding effects of the authoritarian systems on standards of living in countries where dictatorship rules.

THE PATENT STUDY

Prompted partly by attacks that have been aimed at the patent system of the United States by the radical wing of the New Deal, which believes in further restriction of business initiative and opportunity, the National Association of Manufacturers has made a grant to The Conference Board to finance an objective study of the whole patent question. To obtain the advantage of intensive work on this subject already done by the American Engineering Council, the cooperation of this organization of national, regional and local engineering societies has been enlisted. The project, therefore, is a joint effort of the three bodies.

The director of the Patent Study is Fairfield E. Raymond, formerly connected with the industrial engineering faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and also with industry. He has assembled a staff of specialists which is working out of the Washington office of American Engineering Council. Preliminary work in this study has been completed and field case studies are now being carried on.

The major objective in this investigation is the determination of the part played by the patent system in the development of this country. To what extent has it contributed to our progress? To what extent has it been a hindrance? Has it promoted injurious monopoly? Has it given undue advantage to foreigners over American inventors and patent holders? Has it worked for or against the individual inventor? Has it stimulated invention? Has it permitted suppression of patents?

These are but a few of the scores of questions that have been asked about our patent system. To get the answers Mr. Raymond is relying first, on a six-months' field investigation which will develop case studies from which general conclusions can be drawn; and second, on a series of statements from authorities on the various phases of the patent question, domestic and foreign.

Within the time available, as many com-

panies as possible, large, medium and small, in at least ten industries, will be studied by the field investigators to secure illustrative information to implement the general statistics. The investigators will visit companies that have small interest in patents as well as ones whose existence depends on them. They will talk to one-man outfits where the inventor is also the entrepreneur, and they will study the invention factories or research divisions of several of the largest corporations. They will quiz administrative heads, research directors, engineers and operating executives.

In the meantime, the authoritative statements referred to will be produced by experts in the various phases of patent theory and practice. The first of these statements has already been circulated for criticism among selected industries and returns are coming in. Additional statements will be sent out at three-week intervals.

After the information developed by these two parallel projects has been collected, it will be studied and coordinated with the basic statistics already available. A draft report for criticism by the sponsoring committees is due by the end of the year and the final report is scheduled for the early spring of 1940.

While it is a little early to release specifications for the final report, I think it is safe to say that it will include descriptive material on the invention process, the patent system as it is, the changes that have been proposed for the laws governing patents and an appraisal of these changes; and an analysis of the relation of patents to industry, and of both to present-day standards of living and the general welfare.

As I said earlier in this statement, the patent study is a cooperative effort sponsored jointly by N.A.M., A.E.C., and The Conference Board. But these are not the only groups interested in the general subject of patents and patent legislation.

Since the very beginning of the study, those engaged on it have had the friendly cooperation of the Commissioner of Patents and his staff and of individuals and committees in the bar and patent law associations. The legal aspects have been left largely to these consultants.

Under the auspices of A.E.C. and seven of the major engineering societies the attitude of the engineers and inventors has been sought through questionnaires distributed by the

society journals. Since most of the societies are carrying the questionnaire in their June journals, no results from this activity are expected much before July first.

Two other divisions of the Patent Study are in capable hands. Dr. F. B. Jewett, head of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and a member of the A.E.C. Committee on Patents, is helping the Director to secure a series of statements on research and patents from the leaders in the research field. Dr. A. A. Potter, Dean of Engineering at Purdue University, and Chairman of the A.E.C. Committee on Patents, is rounding up the experiences and policies of the educational institutions that engage in research and consideration of the patent problem.

Finally, there is the Advisory Council to the House Committee on Patents. This group of twenty-five inventors, industrialists, executives, patent attorneys and representatives of labor and the consumer was appointed by the House Committee on Patents on the recommendation of its Chairman, Representative Sirovich of New York. It has two functions: to advise the Committee as to the merits of proposals for change in our patent laws; and to study the patent question and initiate recommendations for improvements. The policy of the House Committee, as stated by Dr. Sirovich, is to refer all proposals to this Advisory Council before acting upon them. It is believed to be a new policy that has not been tried before in Washington, and its working out is being watched closely. As the A.E.C. representative on the Advisory Council, I am in a position to coordinate our own study with most of the other interests concerned and thereby avoid considerable duplication of effort.

These two studies of The Conference Board are being conducted independently but it will be evident to you that the results of the patent study will be of use in certain parts of the enterprise study and that the section of the enterprise study dealing with standards of living and social progress will provide background information for the other investigation. It is our hope that both studies will contribute to the factual knowledge on which intelligent decisions can be based. Certainly, some of our recent decisions in this country have been neither intelligent nor based on facts.

This address was presented before the SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, May 23, 1939, Baltimore, Maryland

Translating Research Into Policy

By T. R. Carskadon

Public Affairs Assistant
The Twentieth Century Fund
New York City

ONE of the primary purposes of the Twentieth Century Fund is to translate research into action.

The Twentieth Century Fund was founded and endowed in 1919, by the late Edward A. Filene, of Boston. Like many another American foundation, it had for its broadest purpose the promotion of human welfare. More specifically, the Fund concentrated in the field of economics, and defined "public welfare" in that field by including within the term any legitimate measures that would result in increasing the employment and purchasing power of the population as a whole.

In the first decade and a half of its existence, the Fund operated in the usual foundation manner of making grants to outside organizations, and also conducted studies of its own. This latter phase of the work assumed greater and greater importance as time went on. Two years ago, the Trustees of the Fund formally decided to devote all their resources to research studies conducted under their own auspices, and to make no further grants to outside activities.

All too often the end product of research is simply another set of cross references clogging up the general and special catalogues. The Twentieth Century Fund wanted to improve upon this situation. The Fund believed that if a piece of research is worth doing, it is worth being acted upon. The Fund believed further — and this contribution is significant — that research is not necessarily something remote or ethereal, but should be carried directly into the arena of public interest and public controversy.

Here, then, is the Fund's procedure. The Trustees of the Fund first select a question of direct and acute current interest and importance. In recent years, for example, Fund studies have dealt with such subjects as Labor Relations, the National Debt, Old-Age Security, the Tax Problem, Debts and Recovery; and the study now just being completed of the distribution system.

Having selected a subject, the Trustees next appoint a Special Committee to supervise a fact-finding study. The personnel of this Spe-

cial Committee is all-important. The Fund deliberately chooses persons of widely divergent background and political and economic beliefs. The Fund asks only that each person chosen shall be a person of intelligence and integrity, who will make an effort to subordinate personal bias in favor of an objective determination of the common good. Thus, a given committee may include the nationally-known president of a huge manufacturing concern, the responsible head of a labor union, the director of a settlement house, a government official, a university professor, a writer and publicist, a technician.

In preliminary talks, it seems absolutely impossible that so divergent a group could ever come to agreement on a common program.

None the less, the study proceeds. A research director is appointed, usually an academic authority of recognized standing. The research director assembles a staff of trained workers. They go to primary or secondary sources, as circumstances may require. Standards of accuracy and impartiality are most rigid; factual studies by the Twentieth Century Fund are generally regarded as authoritative.

The research staff prepares a factual report, and on the basis of those factual findings, the Special Committee evolves a program of action. The program does not point to some distant Utopia, does not reach — as the vivid phrase has it — for pie in the sky; but consists of immediate and practical next steps forward.

The Fund, having underwritten all the expenses of the study, next carries out its initial pledge to publish the findings of the study, no matter what they may turn out to be. This pledge is always given at the beginning of the study. The Fund publishes a volume — in recent years, under its own imprint — containing both the factual report and the Committee's recommendations, or program of action.

The transition from research to policy is thus complete, but one very vital step remains. Having completed the study, the Fund sees to

it that the results are carried to what must be the ultimate goal of any such endeavor — namely, the general public.

The Fund itself has no program, no fixed policy, no propaganda. It simply offers an authoritative, factual report on a current public question, *plus* what a representative, responsible group of Americans have agreed upon as being a desirable and practical course of action for meeting the problem.

This material takes the form of a report to the public. In addition to the volume itself, a wide variety of supplementary materials is prepared to carry the message. There are, first of all, news releases embodying the highlights of the study. These are sent out to the general daily and weekly press, as well as to magazines, learned and scientific journals and special interest periodicals of all kinds. The Fund's news releases are distinctive in that, while they endeavor to present their facts in attractive and newsworthy form, they are checked for accuracy with a care and thoroughness that would suffice for a college textbook in eco-

nomics. At least six competent authorities pass on every news release. As a result, these news releases are widely requested by individuals and institutions who file them as an authoritative digest of the highlights of a given study.

In addition to news releases, specific points are often treated at somewhat greater length in special leaflets called "Public Policy Bulletins." Varying from study to study, according to indicated opportunity and need, there may be other materials such as pamphlets, poster charts, study outlines, condensations and digests, reprints of programs for action. Written materials are supplemented by radio programs and by lectures.

We have, then, the development of a basic piece of research, translated into policy by a responsible, impartial committee, and then carried forward in a report to the public for whose benefit the entire project was undertaken. This, the Twentieth Century Fund believes, is the way to make research useful.

This address was presented before the SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, May 27, 1939, Baltimore, Maryland.

Activities Committee Report Discussed

A meeting for discussion of the tentative recommendations of the third Activities Committee was held in the New York Public Library the evening of September 22nd. The meeting was sponsored by the New York Library Club. Charles H. Brown, Chairman of the Committee, conducted the discussion and asked for the vote of those present on the discussed changes proposed in the report. The informal voting showed a majority voted:

Yes to Question: Shall the minimum membership required for representation [on the Council] be reduced to 100?

No to Question: Shall every state association or division be given representation [on the Council] irrespective of the number of members?

No to Question: Shall proportional representation on the Council be granted on a basis of salary or position, in addition to the proposed representation already provided for Class A and B assistants (those in the lower salary brackets)?

No to Question: Shall positions on the Executive Board be allocated proportionately on a salary basis?

No to Question: Shall representation on the Council be granted on an age basis (Junior members)?

No to Question: Shall representation on the Executive Board be placed on an age basis (Junior members)?

Yes to Question: Do you prefer a scale of dues based on salaries as recommended by the third Activities Committee to one based primarily on age as recommended by the Membership Committee?

No to Question: Would you prefer a uniform scale of dues, increased sufficiently to take care of the allotments to sections but the same for all members, to the scale recommended by the Committee?

Handbook to Question: If the recommendations of the Activities Committee are adopted would you, if you were a \$5.00 member, prefer to receive the *Proceedings* or the *Handbook*?

Yes to Question: Would you prefer one national association to represent all librarians and libraries of the United States to a number of separate associations representing various types of libraries?

EDITOR'S NOTE: As meetings for discussion of the Activities Committee Report take place, will the sponsoring group please send comments or reports to S.L.A. Headquarters.

Scientific Progress and Its Social Implications

By James K. Hunt

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Wilmington, Delaware

DURING the past few years much has been written and said regarding the social implications of scientific progress. It is not my intention to discuss this subject in a controversial manner. I shall attempt only to point out how certain technological advances have influenced our mode of living.

On April 16, 1789 — one hundred fifty years ago — George Washington set out from Mt. Vernon for New York to be inaugurated President of the United States, a journey of seven days by stagecoach. Today, by airplane, this trip requires less than two hours.

When Jackson won the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, means of communication were so slow that he was wholly unaware hostilities had officially terminated fifteen days before. Today, the words of a European dictator three thousand miles away are heard less than a second later.

Developments in transportation and communication since the days of Washington and Jackson have, in effect, reduced the world to a rather small community. These developments are the tangible results of scientific advances in such fields as physics, chemistry, metallurgy and engineering. Reducing the size of the world is obviously fraught with far-reaching social implications. Today we know our European and Asiatic neighbors almost as well as our grandparents knew the people in the adjoining county.

More scientific progress has been made in the century and a half since 1789 than during the entire centuries which separated King Solomon from our first President.

We need not go back 150 years. When Henry Ellsworth retired as Commissioner of the United States Patent Office, 95 years ago, he said that mankind had gone about as far as it was possible to go in the way of inventing new things. And this was before we had electric lights, telephones, automobiles, motion pictures, airplanes, and the radio. The germ theory of disease had not been established. Surgical operations were performed without general anesthetics such as ether and chloroform.

Directly or indirectly, all scientific progress influences our mode of living, but let us now consider only those advances which have the most obvious social implications: those which aid in wiping out ignorance and superstition, which facilitate the dissemination of knowledge; those which aid in satisfying our inherent love of beauty, and the desire for wholesome recreation; those which open up new avenues of employment, yet provide sufficient leisure for proper cultivation of the body, mind, and soul; and finally, those developments which promote safety, health, and long life.

Scientific developments cannot always be sharply classified in one grouping of social effect. The radio, for example, not only aids in the dissemination of knowledge, but also is capable of bringing us beauty in the way of symphonic music. Note that I say "is capable of." The radio affords wholesome recreation to the poor as well as the rich. Furthermore, the industry, although only nineteen years old, has created about 150,000 new jobs and spent, last year, more than \$900,000,000.

Other developments which have promoted education and the rapid dissemination of information are the telephone, telegraph, incandescent lamp, and improvements in printing, paper manufacture, and book-binding.

Progress in the field of chemistry has contributed much that is beautiful. Our parents can remember when only the fortunate few could afford clothing made of silk. Today, thanks to the development of rayon, millions of girls on a limited budget dress better than did Cleopatra or the Queen of Sheba.

Nylon, a recent development, is a new organic compound which is so versatile that the extent of its varied commercial uses can, thus far, only be guessed. From this new synthetic product, derived basically from coal, water and air, textile filaments can be made which are stronger and more elastic than any fiber now in general use, whether cotton, linen, wool,

rayon, or silk. Moreover, the filaments can be drawn as fine as the spider's web. First announced only a few months ago, nylon is being marketed at present only in the limited quantity permitted by a small pilot plant. While it is now used commercially only for toothbrush purposes, and for making sewing thread, fishing lines and fishing leaders, experiments indicate it may find wide application in the manufacture of hosiery and other knit goods such as underwear, and various other textile products. In hosiery, the material permits a high-twist yarn of pleasing luster and extreme sheerness. Wide commercial production of nylon will not be underway, however, before early next year, when our \$8,500,000 plant at Seaford, Delaware, is completed.

GREASE AND WATER RESISTANT FABRICS

Likewise of particular interest to women are the chemicals which render fabrics resistant to creasing and wrinkling. Velvets, for example, are now made which may literally be walked upon without permanently crushing the pile. The chemist has provided many other materials which improve the quality of fabrics or aid in their preservation, including moth repellents, mildew inhibitors, and, quite recently, a durable water-repellent finish which renders the finest fabrics resistant to spotting by rain, or carelessly spilled beverages such as coffee, tea, and fruit juices. What is of particular interest about this new water-repellent finish is that it is capable of withstanding repeated laundering and dry cleaning.

Since dyestuffs are frequently taken for granted, it may be in order to remind you that the somber and fugitive natural dyes known to our parents have given way to a rainbow of bright, fast colors derived from coal tar, including one which far surpasses in brilliance and fastness even the royal purple of antiquity.

Beautiful china and glassware, largely imported until a few years ago and available only to the relatively well-to-do, can now be had by all, thanks to the development by American chemists of bright, fast ceramic colors.

Synthetic plastics have also enriched our lives by making available to all a wide variety of beautiful articles — toiletware, costume jewelry, etc., formerly made from such relatively expensive materials as ivory, jade, tortoise shell, and amber.

Since camphor is extensively used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose plastics, including photographic and motion picture film, the development of synthetic camphor has its social implications.

Until a few years ago this material came from the camphor trees of Formosa which is owned by Japan. The Japanese controlled the world market, and with it the price. But in recent years, chemists worked out a process by which turpentine is converted into camphor chemically identical with that obtained from the trees of far-away Formosa. Using this turpentine from our southern pine trees as raw material, the du Pont Company is today producing more than half of our total domestic consumption of camphor, and, if necessary, additional plant capacity could be provided to take care of our entire domestic requirements. In 1918, the price of imported camphor reached \$3.75 a pound; today the synthetic product sells for around 35 cents a pound. There is significance in this development in that in the manufacture of motion picture film alone, this country consumes annually around 600,000 pounds of camphor.

Since 1879, fifteen new industries have created approximately fifteen million new jobs. At least one out of every four persons gainfully employed today owes his job to some one of these fifteen industries having their origin wholly or in part in developments resulting from scientific research. During the period of this country's most intensive technological development, 1900 to 1930, an estimated forty-two new jobs were created per hundred persons added to our population. It must be remembered, too, that only around forty persons out of each hundred of our total population ever seek gainful employment.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Through progress in the development and application of mechanical power, man has been released from the drudgery of a generation or so ago. The Machinery and Allied Products Institute has shown that to earn a year's supply of clothing for a family of four, plus an automobile, and eight representative items for the home, the average factory laborer had to work only about one-third as many hours in 1936 as in 1914.

The real problem confronting many today

is not so much *securing* leisure as it is *utilizing* leisure to the best advantage.

Scientific progress has contributed greatly to our comfort and safety. For the air-conditioning of homes, theaters and office buildings, as well as for use in domestic refrigerators, science has developed a new class of refrigerants which are non-poisonous, non-explosive, and non-inflammable.

DEVELOPMENTS FOR SAFETY

One of the major hazards of motoring was eliminated through the development of safety glass, made by sandwiching a sheet of transparent plastic between two pieces of plate glass. A very recent development in this field are the new polyvinyl acetal plastics, used as the sandwich "filling" in laminated glass. These new plastics are not only extremely strong, tough, and elastic, but, unlike the interlining materials previously used, retain a high degree of their toughness and elasticity at very low temperatures. It is for this reason that this new type of plastic makes possible the safest safety glass ever made.

A recent contribution to safe driving at night, in which the chemist played an important part, is the development of a transparent plastic used in making reflectors for use on highways. Specially designed "buttons" of this plastic, mounted at 100-foot intervals along the edge of the road, reflect the light from one's headlamps and thus clearly outline the highway. During the first three months following the installation of these reflectors along Route 16 between Detroit and Lansing, there were seventy-nine per cent fewer night accidents than for the corresponding period before they were installed.

Another scientific safety development is the new fire-retardant chemical for textile fabrics. Without changing the shades of dyes, or imparting a harsh feel, this new chemical renders dress goods and curtain fabrics absolutely flame-proof.

In no discussion of scientific developments which promote health and long life should mention be omitted of the brilliant work of Louis Pasteur in the field of serum therapy, or the achievements of Ehrlich in the field of chemo-therapy. Fortunately for mankind, others have carried on from where Pasteur and

Ehrlich left off. About two years ago scientific research resulted in the development of a synthetic chemical known as sulfanilamide, which has already saved the lives of thousands suffering from "blood poisoning" and other dangerous maladies due to streptococcal infection. During the past few months a related compound, sulfapyridine, has shown great promise in the treatment of pneumonia, which claims annually a toll of some 100,000 lives in the United States.

As a result of progress in the fields of nutrition, chemistry and medicine, such deficiency diseases as rickets, scurvy and pellagra can now be cured or prevented, and I confidently expect the sister sciences of chemistry, physics, biology and medicine to point the way to the prevention or cure of such diseases as cancer, which alone claims a toll of some 135,000 lives each year in this country.

The research chemist has established the constitution of, and synthesized, certain of the hormones, those little-understood secretions of the ductless glands, which in some mysterious way regulate the functioning of the mind as well as the body. Developments in this field offer definite promise for the cure of mental ills which have baffled medical science for ages.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

The fields of biological and medicinal chemistry challenge the research scientist in no uncertain tones. In various laboratories throughout the world, research is constantly being directed to a better understanding of the complex chemistry of the human body, and it is safe to predict that increasing attention to the field of biological chemistry, and the coöperation of chemist, biologist, and physician, should yield results of tremendous importance to the physical and mental health of mankind.

These are merely a few of the scientific developments which have far-reaching social implications. It is for you to decide whether these developments have contributed to our happiness and well being, and made the world a better place in which to live, or whether the social effects of this progress are such as to suggest a scientific holiday.

This address was presented before the SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, May 27, 1939, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mobilization of Personality

By John Robbins Hart

Lecturer and Consulting Psychologist, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PERSONALITY is a term used in many different ways and is a word that has become too common. It is associated with even the inanimate; our best illustration of that is the renowned "Charley McCarthy." We define personality as the combination of three fundamental ingredients: feeling, thought and will power.

About the expression of personality, Dr. Henry C. Link, Director of the Psychological Research Clinic of New York City, says that "personality is the result of the extent to which the individual has learned to convert his energies, his three meals a day and night's sleep, into habits and skills which interest and serve other people." This definition removes for all time the false concept that personality is fixed or static and must always be the same. That mistake results of course from a confusion of the personality with the individuality. Personality is constantly changing.

Dr. Link leads in the research work to measure personality. We have long since emphasized the importance of the intelligence quotient and used it regularly. Now men are at work on the personality quotient—the P. Q. Professor Link does not claim to have gone far nor to have an adequate formula for this measurement, but he does feel convinced that two of the factors have been demonstrated. These two necessary ingredients in the final composition of a good personality are discipline and diversity. Discipline is not punishment but preparation, preparation for a more complete personality expression. Variety in our activities is a sure contributor. As we work to raise our P. Q.—as we learn more about the factors which determine it, we shall be mobilizing.

Another phrase so well developed in recent

years is the "integration of personality." We learn much in physics about the two great opposing forces at work in the physical universe—the centripetal and the centrifugal forces. The one pulls everything toward the center and the other pulls everything toward the circumference. Their counterparts seem to be at work in our personal lives. Sure it is that a constant series of forces are at work pulling us to the circumference, scattering us and making superficial things seem important. We must be sure to counteract, to set in motion the centripetal forces to draw things toward the center, unifying, coordinating and integrating us into real personalities, well focalized and ready for effective action.

With the clear understanding that personality is mobile and subject to cultivation, no one need feel that he is out of the competition or cannot make the effort. The Germans have given us an expression "persönliche" personality, which has been interpreted "the most personal of persons." That is what we have in mind as we consider the mobilization of personality. We can enjoy an understanding of the physical as well as the mental and spiritual bases and bring them all together in the advanced processes of cultivation and find it definitely and increasingly rewarding.

I once heard Professor G. A. Johnson Ross say, "This I consider the greatest tragedy in the world, to see a person turning into a thing." I scarcely appreciated the meaning of that profound observation at the time I heard it. Since then I have seen many, many examples of it. I believe a continuous mobilization of personality is the sure way to prevent such a tragedy ever happening.

This address was presented before the SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, May 27, 1939, Baltimore, Maryland.

News Briefs

Printing is of Age

S.L.A. is being asked to collaborate in the observation of the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the Invention of Printing, fixed by common consent for 1940. Four hundred years ago printing was first introduced into the American Continent at Mexico City in 1539. Three hundred years ago the first book was printed in what is now the United States, the *Bay Psalm Book* at the Stephen Daye Press in Cambridge, 1640. The Printing Anniversary Committee, American Institute of Graphic Arts, of which Frederic G. Melcher is Chairman, is operating as an advisory board, information bureau and clearing house for exchange and distribution of ideas, purposes and methods. Correspondence should be addressed to the Committee's Secretary, Will Ransom, 285 Madison Avenue, New York.

Special Librarians are Special Guests

During the convention of the MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS, October 18th-21st, in Milwaukee, one afternoon session is being devoted to special libraries. Mrs. Glyde B. Nielsen, Librarian, University Hospital, Minneapolis, is Chairman of the program.

LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE, during its fifth annual convention, in New York City, held joint sessions with librarians on September 15th. S.L.A. was officially represented by Elizabeth Lois Clarke, National Secretary. During the sessions, several points were brought out which apply to special libraries as well as to public libraries: job analysis; comparative attractiveness of rebound volumes; life of binding rather than original cost as the point of consideration in binding budgets; good rebinding versus cheaper second-rate work.

The Institute was formed in June 1935 — after the beginning of the A.L.A. Joint Committee's program. Prior to that time, there had been no organization of library binders. All but Insti-

tutional or Canadian members of the Institute are certified according to the "Minimum Specifications for Class 'A' Library Binding" set up by the Joint Committee of A.L.A. and L.B.I.

Convention Publicity

A beautifully printed convention program booklet was distributed by the New Hampshire Library Association when it celebrated its golden anniversary, September 6th to 8th. The booklet contained program, officers, committee chairmen, exhibitors, a listing of fifty years of Association presidents and meeting places, and an especially interesting chronology.

Publications

Versus Special Libraries

Public library stations in business corporations, or the alternate plan of public library business branches maintained by the joint contributions of various corporations are two proposals suggested by Norma Olin Ireland and David E. Ireland in the September issue of the *Wilson Library Bulletin* (pp. 36-37). "The main difficulty which libraries have encountered has been in drawing the business man *into* the library. . . . Our proposal, then, is to go to . . . him. Our first plan is to establish public library stations in business corporations. . . . The supervision of such a collection would necessarily be by an employee of the corporation, because of the fact that such a corporation cannot afford a full-time, trained librarian. When and if the latter becomes possible, then the station would become a special library with all the advantages of such — probably, in this case a sub-branch, or branch, of the public library. . . . In the actual . . . presentation (of our plan). . . . The city librarian might well begin steps with the Chamber of Commerce. . . . Here, lists of corporations and professional organizations in the city could be supplied, and plans for the groundwork laid. Arrangements could then be made with interested professional organizations such as the American Marketing Association, etc., for presentation of the plan at one of their meetings. Letters, explaining the new service, could be mailed to all the corporations of sufficient size to warrant a station, and newspapers should be informed of the program. What could more effectively enter into a library's public relations program than such an undertaking. . . ."

In refutation of the Irelands' recommendations, Marie Louise Prevost, Head of Catalog Department, Newark, N. J., Free Public Library, has written to the Editor of the *Wilson Library Bulletin* (October 1939, p. 178):

"Libraries in individual corporations are not a proper function of the public library for practical,

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financial, and governmental reasons . . . The choice of material to serve the business needs of a particular organization is an intricate, highly selective affair. Neither an outside librarian nor a member of the firm is qualified for it. . . . What any corporation needs is not a library but a librarian who will use all printed and other sources of information on their behalf and hand over the answers.

Also inducing a number of firms to support a business library in common, is an effort doomed at the outset."

War Times

SPECIAL LIBRARIES, years back, contained the following articles which may be of assistance at the present time:

- 1914 Vol. 5, No. 9, November; pp. 134-143
"List of References on Railroads in War"
- 1914 Vol. 5, No. 10, December; pp. 163-168
"List of references on the Trade of the United States as Affected by the War"
- 1918 Vol. 9, No. 1, January; pp. 1-8
"Women and War-Time Industries"
"Women's Work in War Time"
"New Jobs and Broken Customs"
"Replacement Survey in Boston"
"War Emergency Courses"
- 1918 Vol. 9, No. 2, February; pp. 37-41
"United States Naval War College Library"
"Library of the Surgeon General's Office"
"United States Naval Academy Library"
"Library of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company"
- 1918 Vol. 9, No. 3, March; pp. 76-83
"News Gathering in War Time"
"A List of References on the Relation of British Railways to the European War"
- 1919 Vol. 10, No. 8, November; pp. 225-236
"Chemical Warfare"

Bibliography on Use of Newspapers

Agnes J. Petersen, Librarian of *The Journal*, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, drew up the bibliography to *The Newspaper in the Classroom*. This book is a manual for teachers. Its 384 pages and 150 illustrations reveal 270 different ways in which newspapers and periodicals can be used in the classroom: kindergarteners build words with the large letters of headlines and advertisements, and make scrapbooks to illustrate their games and fairy stories; cooking and sewing

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classes find recipes and patterns on the woman's pages; civics classes study the workings of their local governments; music students learn to appreciate music and art through the reviews of concerts, exhibits and radio programs; teen-age high school students base their English themes and sociology papers on the news of the day. The book was written by two Milwaukee high school teachers and edited by a college president, with an editorial writer of *The Journal* as consultant on newspaper technical matters. Although *The Journal* was responsible for the idea of the book, examples and illustrations were taken from newspapers throughout the country. Introductory chapters outline the value of the newspaper in a democracy and describe how a newspaper is printed. E. M. Hale & Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, published the manual which has a list price of \$2.00.

Very Personal

Contributors to SPECIAL LIBRARIES

After a short period of government service during the last year and following the close of the World War, EDITH JOANNES made a survey of special libraries in Chicago, and inadvertently discovered the need for assistance at the Abbott Laboratories. From 1923 to 1925, she was assistant in the library there. Part of her assignment was proofreading of the company literature; she took special courses in French, German, Spanish and Chemistry which provided a background for the position of Librarian, which she has held for the past fourteen years. Miss Joannes studied at both Wisconsin and Riverside (California) Library Schools. She had several years experience in the public library field; later she was with the U. S. Employment Service and after that, with the U. S. War Department Motor Transport. She was the 1938-39 Membership Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Section, Biological Sciences Group, Special Libraries Association.

Reports were, said DR. SHAFER, that he was born suddenly in the western Pennsylvania town of Grove City. He followed his father in 1918 to the East, where he studied at Columbia for his A.B. degree and at Cornell for his medical degree. Following his internship, he became interested in industrial medicine. He served in the medical department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, then became Associate Consultant to the National Association of Manufacturers under Dr. Victor G. Heiser.

IRIS BARRY preceded Beaumont Newhall as Librarian of the Museum of Modern Art. At the inception of the Film Library she became its Curator. Miss Barry was born in Birmingham,

England, and educated in England and Belgium. In London, she was Assistant Librarian, School of Oriental Studies and, later, motion picture editor of the *Daily Mail*. In 1925, she was a founder-member of the Film Society, London. Since 1930, she has contributed regularly to the *New York Herald Tribune* "Books." She is the author of *Splashing into Society*, 1923; *Let's Go to the Movies*, 1925; *Portrait of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu*, 1927; *The Last Enemy*, 1930; and translated and edited *A History of the Motion Pictures* by Bardeche and Brasillach, 1938.

Married

Herbert Olin Brigham of Special Libraries Association to Mary Evans Parrish, September 9th, at Newport, Rhode Island.

Librarians at School and in New Positions

From Milwaukee, Helen Terry, Assistant Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, has gone to Columbia University Library School.

Walter H. Kaiser, Chattanooga Branch Librarian of the Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Library, resigned September 15th to accept a Carnegie Grants-in-Aid for study at the University of Chicago Library School. While at the Library School Mr. Kaiser is going to make a study of effective relationships between the public library and the worker, both white-collar and crafts. While in Chattanooga, he made an interesting library experiment in the field of reading for engineers. He prepared a final report of this experiment under the title "Reading Clubs for Engineers."

Aubrey F. Andrews will succeed Mr. Kaiser as Branch Head in Chattanooga. Mr. Andrews has been with the Authority since March 1937.

Mildred Danforth, formerly Librarian of the Cheney Memorial Library at the Hartford Hospital, has become Librarian of West Middle School, Hartford, Connecticut.

Mabel Darrah, who led the Connecticut Chapter to fourth place in national membership ranking during the past year, is now Executive Secretary of the Northfield Alumnae Association. Miss Darrah was formerly Assistant Librarian with the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company in Springfield, Massachusetts.

At the National Industrial Conference Board, Elizabeth R. Asset has become a member of the Library staff, after three months in Europe. At one time, Miss Asset was Assistant Librarian for McCann-Erickson, Inc. Later she organized the libraries for Campbell-Ewald Company and later for Warwick & Legler, Inc., all advertising agencies of New York City.

Charlotte Schultz Corey is leaving the Conference Board on November 1st.

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