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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association

VOLUME 35

March 1944

NUMBER 3

Maps: Problem Children in Libraries
Dorothy Cornwell Lewis

Map Making by Primitive Peoples
Clara Egil Le Gear

Army Map Service Library
Floyd E. Masten

Geopolitik
Dr. James Lehigh

Special Library Objectives and Their Relation to Administration
J. H. Shera

Published by

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Special Libraries

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Indexed in Industrial Arts Index and Public Affairs Information Service

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TOMORROW'S JOB

A Book to Create Hope for
Those Who Fear for Future

BY E. A. EVANS

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A suggestion to the National Association of Manufacturers, whose members are preparing a big public-relations campaign in behalf of free enterprise:

Buy as many copies as can be printed of a book just published—"The Return of Opportunity; a Guide to Post-War Frontier"—and send them to soldiers and sailors abroad and at home.

Better yet, try to get this book reprinted quickly in a 25c pocket edition so that millions of copies can be sold or given away.

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metallurgy, plastics, synthetics, transportation, utilities and wood products.

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MAPS: PROBLEM CHILDREN IN LIBRARIES¹

By DOROTHY CORNWELL LEWIS²

Secretary, Geography and Map Group, Washington, D. C., Chapter,
Special Libraries Association

THE care, classification and cataloging of maps in libraries is not a new problem. It has become an increasingly compelling one as recent world events have forced students of the diverse subjects connected with the prosecution of the war; in fact all persons interested in world affairs, to broaden their geographical horizons and to take more account of spatial relationships. No longer are most libraries able to relegate their collections of maps to an inconspicuous corner, to be cared for in some spare moments by a member of the staff who has neither enthusiasm nor preparation for handling geographical materials, appearing in a variety of forms notably different from the format of books.

Since map collections present so many unsolved library science problems, the Geography and Map Group of the Washington, D. C. Chapter of Special Libraries Association takes advantage of the wide range of interest in geographical media represented by the membership and holds discussion meetings to strengthen the knowledge of the Group and to assist the members. A recent meeting of the Group was delegated by the Chairman, Clara LeGear, Assistant Director of the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, for the purpose of discussing some of the more general problems common to all map collections. The symposium was an attempt to point out objectives and prepare

a foundation for future investigation of problems emerging as farthest from solution. It intentionally avoided recommending any specific classification or cataloging methods.

TYPES OF MAPS³

For the purpose of discussion let us define a map as a representation of the surface of the earth or any portion thereof in fact or fancy. This is descriptive but not all inclusive, since maps may also portray the stars and the universe as well as locations beneath the surface of the earth. The maps in school geographies, through which we were introduced to the major physical and political divisions of the earth, are perhaps best known to most of us and often form our basic conception of maps. From the several viewpoints of medium, reproduction process and subject matter, the colored map printed on paper is only one of many forms extant.

We find that maps may also be drawn, in pen, pencil or brush, on paper, cloth, tracing paper, tracing cloth, parchment, silk or bark; they may be carvings in wood, marble or bone; they may be relief models made of plaster, plastic, concrete, rubber or papier-maché; they may be engravings on copper, bronze, zinc or steel; they may be photographs, photostats, blue prints, microfilms or glass plates. They range in form from flat surfaces to globes and are known to have taken such odd shapes as powder horns,

¹ Prepared from notes of the discussion program of the Geography and Map Group, Washington, D. C., Chapter, SLA, January 4, 1944.
² Map Librarian, Department of State.

³ Adapted from paper presented by Miss Jane Brewer, Custodian, Real Property Survey Data, Federal Housing Administration Library, illustrated by examples.

fans, china plates, sea shells, and to have been examples of the weaver's art and skill. Some types of maps, from the subject angle, fall into such broad classes as physical, political, economic, geological, meteorological, military and historical maps, hydrographic charts, cadastral charts, etc.

Maps vary greatly in size; some are rolled; some are dissected to fold; some have stiff covers. A single title may vary in bulk, from one sheet to several hundred sheets, and tax the ingenuity of the librarian to provide means of making all kinds available as sources of information.

CLASSIFICATION¹

If consultation for research is the collection's main purpose, classification should be, essentially, an arrangement of materials in just the places where you would expect to find them. Each one should be surrounded by neighbors most closely related to it in the aspects you are interested in at the time of the particular search, with materials *not* wanted at this time nowhere to be seen and completely unable to intrude themselves into your path of vision. Probably no classification yet known has proved so satisfactory as this, but this ideal, ridiculously utopian though it is, may point out one class of main objectives, to wit: (1) to bring together materials related in content; (2) to put sought-after materials in the foreground; (3) to keep less important materials from getting in our way.

In taking up the first of these objectives, bringing together material alike in content, we should, of course, mean maps related in the sort of content that is significant in our particular collection. Given two maps of a certain area, drawn on the same projection (perhaps at different scales), one showing primarily roads and

the other primarily mines: a military reference library might want them respectively classified under roads and under mines, while a library chiefly in use by cartographers in a drafting room might have the two maps classified together under the projection.

In speaking of maps related in content, we remember that maps have these features: (1) a given section of the earth to cover; (2) a cartographical method of showing it, i.e. a certain adaptation from the shape of the earth to a flat surface, to a sphere, or to a three-dimensional block, such adaptation usually being a "map projection"; (3) a type of subject matter to present, which may be any information which has geographical distribution and is at the same time amenable to graphic representation, for example, character of the terrain, geological outcrops, birth places of literary giants or other geniuses, areas of potential famine, and so on endlessly; (4) a ratio, in size, to the earth's surface, ordinarily called "scale"; (5) an author or other person, firm or institution, singly or jointly responsible for its content; (6) a time when the situation depicted on the map was true, i.e. a date.

Since "content" can thus be geographical area, projection, subject, scale, author or date, at least, a choice must be made as to which feature should be primary in our classification.

For nearly all collections the outstanding factor is the geographical area covered. After that, requirements vary, though for research use, subject (topic) is usually the next most important. In collections of current emphasis, date may take precedence over all but geographical area. Author may or may not be very significant.

After it has been decided what factors should figure in the classification, it is usually desirable to represent each factor

¹ Presented by Dorothy C. Lewis, Map Librarian, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

by an appropriate symbol, although some collections use very nearly the entire wording rather than any abbreviated notation. Naturally the most easily remembered, simple, short, yet distinctive symbols, the least possible based upon arbitrary or artificial schemes, are best. It is good policy to be as economical as possible, making every letter or figure in your notation carry a heavy load (in significance). Choose *letters* for one type of content, *figures* for another, possibly further making *arabic* figures signify one class, and *roman* another class. A pure notation is more meaningful, per symbol, than a mixed notation, and therefore better. The use of diacritical marks, parentheses, etc., is not very satisfactory, because such marks might inadvertently be left out of a citation if a person writing the citation were not to realize their significance or did not "have them on his typewriter".

If your classification is a decimal one, carry its decimal principle throughout, even though you sometimes may be skipping a good many numbers. You will then be able to depend upon the fact that a given decimal number is in fact a subdivision of its governing numbers, and time for looking it up in the schedule may have been saved.

One large difference from classification of books is that with maps we are dealing with materials already selected from the main body of written material, or, if you will, already found under the classification of geographic material of a graphic nature. Therefore, we are not likely here to follow even an authority such as William Stetson Merrill in his *Code for Classifiers* when he directs us to "Class first by topic, secondly by local subdivision". For maps, we shall more logically do the opposite. For example, we should classify a map showing hos-

pitals and clinics in Turkey first by locality, *Turkey*, and secondly by topic, *Hospitals*.

In bringing together maps related in content, we must eliminate as far as possible the practice of separating maps that present varying formats. Maps present peculiarly compelling temptations for us to set up numerous collections parallel in area and subject classification, e.g. (1) maps in booklet form; (2) maps mounted on sticks or rods; (3) maps contained in wall map cases; (4) maps of a *small size* to file flat; (5) maps of *larger size* to file flat, in larger cases; (6) maps incorporated in reports, periodicals, etc., which are shelved as books. It might seem to be better housekeeping to have these various types each off to itself, but this throws upon the catalog most of the burden of bringing together materials alike in content, whereas, if possible, your classification should carry its share of the responsibility. However, a compromise here has to be effected between convenience in consultation, on the one hand, and practicality on the other. Practicality in the preservation of your maps may dictate a separation, for example, to protect a small, inoffensive, unmounted map from being torn as it is pulled out from under an unyielding map pasted on stiff cardboard.

To satisfy our second general criterion, that of putting sought-after material in the foreground, let us not be afraid to adapt our classification to our needs. For example, put maps of earlier date first if that is the way your collection requires it, but if you usually look for the most recent maps, put those of latest date on top.

To keep less important material out of the way, adopt a classification which will make it easy to skip over large blocks of irrelevant material. Close classifica-

tion is somewhat of an aid in this.

Having partially disposed of the general criteria applicable to map classification, we might note more specific points which are stated by Margaret M. Herdman in her *Manual on Classification*, to be tests of a good classification scheme (for books or any other material):

1. Its inclusiveness and receptiveness to new subjects.
2. The logical order of its main classes.
3. The logical process of division and subdivision.
4. The quality of the terminology.
5. The practicability of the notation.
6. The usefulness of the index.

For maps again, specifically, we need a classification in which the successive ranks of *subjects*, *geographical areas*, *map projections* or whatever you classify by, are assembled in such a reasonable, orderly, larger-to-smaller succession that a new person learning to use the classification will find it logically sound. Much unprofitable expenditure of time and effort is caused when a classification system is constantly being taken apart and re-assembled.

CATALOGS¹

Maps do not lend themselves to display on open shelves, and may therefore need representation in a written record even more than books do. Many of the arguments advanced through the years in favor of catalogs for books hold also for maps. For aid in research, the catalog can, of course, accomplish much which is impossible to effect by classification alone. It can show subjects, sometimes under the same subject headings as in the catalogs for books, and sometimes under headings which have been tailored to take account of the map's characteristic of showing geographical distribution by a

graphic method. For example, for maps "Physiographic regions" may be needed, rather than "Physiography"; and "Plant distribution", rather than either "Botany—Geographical distribution", or "Geographical distribution of animals and plants". It can also show what maps there are in the collection by a given cartographer, publisher, engraver, etc., and whether the collection has a map of a given distinctive title. It can assemble maps of a given series and can indicate a relation between two maps which may not be obvious but is none the less real.

Among types of catalogs for maps the dictionary catalog has the advantages so well-known for collections of books, though the occasional lesser significance of individuals as authors may here be reflected. For research particularly, the classed catalog overlooking no important economic subject is also to be seriously considered. If the files of the map collection itself are arranged primarily by area, as most are, a classed catalog, by subjects, makes a useful complement.

In conjunction with a dictionary catalog a supplementary classed catalog to bring out the more distinctive subjects shown on maps would be worth-while. If there is no dictionary catalog, a list of authors, or of authors and titles, and sources, is needed.

Since we depend upon the classification and the catalogs for our approach to the map collection, perhaps emphasis cannot be too strong upon the need for proper inter-relation and balance: (1) between the classification scheme and the entries in the card catalogs, and, (2) among the catalogs or lists which describe and interpret the collection. Duplication among them must be kept at a minimum, at the same time that approach to all wanted materials in the collection must be effected.

¹ Adapted in part from paper presented by Mr. Charles W. Buffum, Cataloger, Division of Maps, Library of Congress.

MAP MAKING BY PRIMITIVE PEOPLES

By CLARA EGLI LE GEAR

Chairman, Geography and Map Group, Washington, D. C., Chapter,
Special Libraries Association
and

Assistant Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

THE Russian geographer and author, Mr. B. F. Adler, has contributed the most comprehensive study of map making by primitive peoples and in the course of his investigations Mr. Adler had opportunity to seek maps in Berlin, Dresden, Paris, Rome and London before publishing the results of his study.¹ A resumé of the published work has been translated and published,² and this paper has been taken in part from the translation.

Many primitive peoples do not make maps, for they have a good knowledge of the topography of their country, are careful observers, have a keen sense of direction and remarkable spatial memory. The most primitive maps are not preserved to us for they were drawn in sand or snow and have been obliterated in the course of time.

Explorers into unknown parts of the world have paid the highest tribute to the cartographic aptitudes of their native guides as well as to their accurate knowledge of the terrain. Parry, for whom Parry Sound is named, acknowledges his obligations to a remarkable Eskimo woman for a map that enabled him to discover Fury and Hecla Straits when he sailed north from Hudson Bay. Dr. I. I. Hayes speaks of a rude map, made by his native guide, Hans, of the coast from

Cape York to Smith Sound on which were marked all inhabited places in Western Greenland.

Franklin states that on his second voyage, the Eskimos drew on the sand to show him the outlines of the coast, *divided into days' journeys*, and indicated the islands (size and shape) by heaps of gravel, marked the mountains with stones and used sticks to show the location of inhabited places.

The explorer, Stefansson, indicates that a native is apt to place near the center of his map, the area known best to him and in making use of the map, the more distant from the center, the more liability to error is found. The native will emphasize out of proportion the areas best known, the features to be observed or that are guidemarks, like the bends in rivers, portages, etc. Time scale is likely to be confused with distance scale and days' journeys are often uniformly spaced, whereas, actually greater distances can be covered where the travel is easy than where it is difficult.

The maps which inspired Mr. Adler's research originated in the Tchuktchi country in northeastern Asia in the Anadyr River Basin and include two specimens of the Anadyr delta drawn in reindeer blood on wooden boards. The drafting is described as well executed and portrays the winding course of the river, the vegetation on the shores, locations of fords, hunting places, etc.

¹ *Bulletin of the Imperial Society of Students of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnography*; vol. 119, University of Moscow, 1910.

² *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*; vol. 43, 1911.

The complicated delta with its numerous islands is faithfully reproduced. One of the maps is enlivened with hunting and fishing scenes and in one corner there is a group of three huts. Fishing nets are spread in the middle of the river, and a herd of reindeer is seen swimming.

ESKIMO MAPS

Eskimo maps have much to commend them, Franz Boas, who lived with the Eskimos on Baffin Land found that they would immediately draw maps in answer to his geographical questions.

When Frederick William Beechy asked the Eskimos of Kotzebue Sound for information, they drew maps for him in the sand, sketching the shoreline with a stick and making divisions into equal parts, each representing a day's journey; showing hills with heaped up stone and sand and islands with pebbles.

Greenlanders make their maps in relief by carving them from wood that drifts to their shores. Apparently they believe that relief maps represent nature more faithfully than other maps. The people live along the fiords and have their routes along the shoreline so the relief maps represent deep and narrow valleys and the intricate nature of the region is well shown in the deeply carved bits of wood on which they portray nature in miniature.

One of the few original primitive maps in the collection at the Library of Congress is an Eskimo map representing the Crown Prince Islands in Disco Bay on the west coast of Greenland. The map was made by Silas Sandgreen, an Eskimo hunter of the Disco Bay region, who was commissioned to make the map for the Library of Congress, through the good offices of Admiral Richard E. Byrd and several Danish officials. The map is remarkable because the author had no op-

portunity to see another map, nor did he receive any European assistance; but, relying wholly on his own observations, he made repeated visits to the more remote islands, using sledge and kayak, and succeeded in plotting 83 islands and 10 reefs. The best Danish chart shows only 38 islands.

The representations of the islands on the map are made of driftwood from Siberia; reefs are indicated by pencil marks on the skin; a yellow pigment is applied to areas of swamp and grass; blue pigment covers the lake features with black applied to areas covered by black lichens. Natural wood indicates the areas covered by tides, the bits of wood being sewn with gut on a reindeer skin and the whole being nailed to a wooden board. The area covered is about 70 square miles and the scale of the original is about 1 inch to 1,760 feet.

AMERICAN INDIAN MAPS

Maps made by the North American Indians are strikingly similar to those made by the Yakuts, Tungus and other primitive peoples of Northern Asia. Although it has been said that North American Indians do not make maps, a number of authorities show that the contrary is the case and that they draw route and other maps on sand, bark, leather, etc.

In 1869 Dr. George Davidson of the University of California made a trip up the Chilkhat River to observe the total solar eclipse of August 7 and at Sitka, through the cooperation of the military commander, the party was introduced to the Chief of the Chilkhats, Kohklux, who of his own initiative offered to draw a map of the route to and from Fort Selkirk on the Yukon. It took the Indian and his two wives three days' labor with pencil (without benefit of eraser) to draw an amazingly accurate map of the terri-

tory on a sheet 43"x27", lacking only names and a scale of days of travel. Dr. Davidson then helped to supply the names of over 100 of the features shown on the map, much to the astonishment of the natives. A greatly reduced facsimile of this map is reproduced in *Mazama*, vol. 2, 1896.

Indians of South America are not far behind the North Americans in map making. Specimens of a number of their maps are preserved and facsimiles of several are shown in the narratives of the explorers, Carl von den Steinen, Ehrenreich, Schmidt and Koch-Grünberg.

In the basin of the Xingu tributary of the Amazon River, the natives draw maps showing the rivers in straight lines with cross lines to represent the water-falls or swift currents, which are important because they are obstacles to navigation. When an old Indian was asked to tell what tribes live along a part of the Xingu River, he drew in the sand a map of the river course and showed the exact location of the tribes living along the banks. With the aid of the Indian maps, Professor von den Steinen was able to trace the inter-dependence of several Amazon River tributaries.

AFRICAN MAPS

The natives of Africa are seldom mentioned in the literature of primitive map making. Largeau says that the natives of the Sahara illustrate their narratives by drawing maps in the sand. One native map shows the Ahaggar Range in the Central Sahara, which has only recently been well mapped by the French.

Explorers have obtained a considerable number of maps made by the Bushmen of South Africa and the Bantus of Central Africa. The chief of the Bakabas made a map of a part of the Sankuru River system for Dr. L. Wolf, an ex-

plorer of the Sankuru, and Professor Karl Weule, explorer of the former German East Africa, obtained several native maps, one of which showed the former German colony throughout its east and west extent. Professor Weule regarded this map as excellent while Adler contended that, while it contained a great deal of information, the map was inaccurate, being plotted several degrees off latitude in some positions. The map showed caravan routes and the cartographer had designated settlements and differentiated the houses of white men and natives.

MAPS OF AUSTRALIA AND OCEANICA

Australian natives show distinct map making ability using their keen observations and complete knowledge of the regions they inhabit. Dr. Jung says that in his travels around Lake Eyre and along the Darling, Warrego and Murrumbidgee Rivers he met natives who made good sketches of the routes ahead. Ratzel wrote of the topographical talent of the Australian natives and said that their "eye memory" made them geographers.

The natives of Oceanica surpass the Australian natives in mapmaking and this is not surprising for in their travels along the island coasts and from one island to another, they observe minute details of coasts, atolls, reefs, etc. in order to navigate safely. The Polynesians are especially distinguished in travel-geography and their native maps have been reported from New Zealand, Fiji, and the Marshall, Palau and Mariana island groups. The Maori made a map of Lake Rotokakahi for Hochstetter, and although the contours of the lake were not entirely correct, he found the map to be a good specimen of native work. The Palau Islanders make relief maps of their islands and it is said that their maps were of great help to Spanish missionaries who visited the islands in 1696.

Highly individual among aboriginal maps are the charts of the Marshall Islanders. Using materials they found close at hand, they fashioned their charts from sticks or the spines of palms and shells, tying them into angular patterns. The sticks were taken from the shoots of native trees, carefully dried and then rubbed down on coral slabs until they had approximately the uniform thickness of an average pencil. When finer lines were needed, the midribs of cocoanut leaves were used, and cocoanut fiber served to tie the clusters. Shells or seeds of proportionate sizes, tied on at the proper places indicated the islands and the whole gave the native navigators essential information to find their way through the seas and from island to island.

The Marshall Islands, in two chains, known as the Radak and the Ralak, are situated just north of the Equator, and with the Gilberts, Carolines, Marianas and many scattered islands form Micronesia. They lie directly in the strong westerly set of the equatorial current which is deflected by numerous atolls and reefs into local streams which may run north and south, or even east again. Equatorial doldrums contribute to the difficulty of navigation among the islands.

According to the best native authorities there are three distinct classes of stick maps; the first, embracing the whole world as known to the Marshall Islanders, are called the *Mattang*; the second, embracing an island group are called *Rebelib*; and the third embracing only a few islands are called *Medo*.

Generally speaking, the straight horizontal and vertical sticks form the framework of the map although in some cases the sticks may portray the direction of the swells. The diagonal and curved sticks represent the swells aroused by the prevailing winds which travel in a direc-

tion at right angles to each stick on the concave side. The swells coming from different points of the compass have separate names, and the appearance of the sea produced by the cross-swell (occurring usually between islands not far apart) also has a special name. This completes a chart which is regarded by the voyager as being the most valuable indication of his whereabouts.

It seems fairly certain that, although the charts are constructed along the lines here indicated, they are usually the results of personal observations and are made by individuals for their own use and cannot be fully interpreted except by the owner. In 1904, the British Museum acquired a number of excellent specimens, on some of which a few of the shells have been identified with islands, and it has been possible by this means to assign names to most of the rest of the islands. Since about 1880, the British Admiralty charts have supplanted the native charts and now no native seems to be able to use the original native work.

It has been stated that the maps produced in ancient Mexico and Peru were better and more serviceable than those made by the Europeans in the Middle Ages. The cartography of the ancient civilizations of America appears to have had no influence upon the work of the modern primitive Americans and the Inca and Aztec cartography was entirely original, uninfluenced by any foreign models.

Primitive people do not as a rule, orient their maps because their bearings are based on the general directions of rivers, sea coasts, locations of mountains, lakes, etc. The compass is not generally known to primitive people. When introduced, they are quick to recognize its advantages.

The materials used by the primitive peoples in their map making have been those close at hand as sand, clay, snow,

stone and later, skins and parchment although some later maps are found on stone when parchment could have been used. It is supposed that the natives preferred the durability of the stone for special maps. Wood has often been a material used for map making and when used with applied bark, shells, fiber and pigment, provided a colorful map. Among the American primitives, maps made on bark, wood or metal were superseded by those prepared on cotton, silk, or fiber materials.

Implements used for drawing maps were first the fingers, tracing the characters and lines, then sticks dipped into pigment, then knives to carve wood, then pencils, charcoal, soot mixed with grease, the stylus, chisels, etc.

The map techniques of primitive peoples are naturally very simple as compared with our modern complicated processes. We make large and discriminating use of colors with all the tints and shades while a search of primitive specimens

yields few maps which have made use of color.

The culture presented on the primitive maps will usually include routes, with footprint patterns pointing the directions; sledge hunting-roads in snow covered countries; animal paths and fording places and human habitations whether in the northern tundra or in a tropical jungle. A fish drawn on land on a primitive map indicates fine fishing in the neighboring waters and on one Eskimo map herds of musk-ox are indicated by groups of dots. Rivers and lakes are more likely to be shown than other natural phenomena. Sea coasts are often incorrectly portrayed, owing to the lack of familiarity with the coastline by many tribes.

Current events sharpen our interest in many places where little has been contributed to literature and our only media of geographical knowledge are provided by the maps made by the primitive people who inhabit these strange lands.

THE ARMY MAP SERVICE LIBRARY¹

By FLOYD E. MASTEN

Librarian, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.

EARLY in the war the officials of the War Department realized that the Engineer Reproduction Plant and the War Department Map Collection, both located in Washington on the Army War College property, should be consolidated for the sake of efficiency in performing their respective functions and continued administratively under the Of-

fice of the Chief of Engineers. This new alignment ushered in many changes in procedures, and, naturally, prepared and provided, the way for a greatly augmented personnel, as well as for greatly expanded facilities, constructed to provide the way for immensely larger and broader functions. The consolidated organization began to occupy the present Army Map Service building on MacArthur Boulevard in May 1942. The

¹ Talk given before the Baltimore Chapter of Special Libraries Association January 27, 1944.

great map collection formerly known as the War Department map collection therefore came to the amalgamated organization and forms the backbone and nucleus of our present map collection.

PRINCIPLES

I. It appears to me that the most important principle for a library to consider and adjust itself to is:

What function are you endeavoring to perform? And as a subsidiary principle to be considered: *What group or groups are you attempting to serve?* And how are you to serve these groups? What are you to provide in the way of catalogs or guides for these groups? How broad should your policy be, and how much should you go into detail under the various categories?

II. The second principle I wish to cite is:

All collecting should be done systematically. Systematic collecting notably helps in procuring items promptly and with a modicum of cost and releases your staff for the consideration of other items, not the least of which is fugitive materials. Systematic collecting means complete files. Fugitive materials must be considered if your library is to be complete.

III. The third principle is:

Provide for automatic acquisition as far as possible. See that publishers and book sellers provide you with the items you need promptly and automatically.

There are many other principles which might be considered or one might elaborate on the ones chosen. However, I think that neither course is necessary to establish my point of view. Let me therefore hasten to a consideration of the Army Map Service Library when the War began and observe how the principles I have enunciated were followed. There will crop up other items which strictly

will not properly fall under this method of treatment but I hope you won't mind, as I wish to give you a bird's-eye view of our collection.

OUR TROUBLES

Our interests are served best when we provide the latest reliable data available. We are committed therefore to maintaining a file of this category.

World War II found us with a large map collection, about 500,000 or 600,000 map sheets, heavily topographic. Soon after the war commenced, the collection was appraised in terms of the recognized needs of the War Department. The appraisal revealed many striking contrasts and countless omissions. Our great interest has been, and will probably continue to be, in the topographic map. My remarks will therefore pertain to this type of map but with occasional references to other types. Topographic maps are basic for all map making. In our collection some regions were adequately covered with the most recent maps, but others were covered only with old and obsolete maps. Still other areas were not provided for, due to the lack of suitable maps or the failure to acquire the known and available sheets. It is not definitely known what portion of our initial holdings were useful. However, it is doubtful if more than half of the collection served us in any useful or potential function. In many cases duplicates for a given map title are held for obvious reasons. The statistics offered take cognizance of this fact, emphasizing further the extremely meagre map protection provided and available in the early stages of this war. Let me hasten to note that this condition has been corrected and corrected at a rate seldom if ever equalled in this country.

WAR PREPARATION

Shortly after the war began the general procedure to be adopted was clear.

We had to get the tools at hand so that the world map resources could be known and decisions made promptly in listing the desirable accessions. Early in March 1942, all important United States map collections were surveyed for official foreign government map catalogs. Our collection had many catalogs but a goodly number were available elsewhere in more recent editions. The catalogs necessary to bring our file up to date were immediately photostated where originals were not available through military attachés. Letters were sent to existing attachés, requesting copies of all available map catalogs. Also, the standard bibliographies known to geographers were located in Washington and were studied for leads.

A quick survey of the catalogs revealed that when the known catalogs were assembled, the complete picture sought on the map situation would not be in hand because the catalogs were not recent enough. Many maps had been published after these catalogs were issued. Furthermore, in many catalogs there was a paucity of information regarding the date of map sheets published. Further to complicate our problem, our enemies evidently were not very active in the dissemination of maps or map information just prior to the war.

Maps available in original form from friendly or neutral countries were not at first acquired for patent reasons but were brought into the collection when the maps so critically needed were under control.

Since the maps so critically needed were in enemy or enemy occupied territory, it appeared that the allies had to fall back on their resources at hand. Therefore branch collecting units were established in our strategically located United States cities, for the purpose of providing the Library with inventories of the maps available in their respective ter-

ritories as well as arranging for map loans and transmittals to the Library from these field offices. The procedure has been vigorously pursued by over a score of civilians since the early part of the war. This program has provided the home office with complete files of map holdings for the critical areas, from all important map collections in this country. Educational institutions as well as many others have been inventoried. Mining companies having foreign dealings, commercial companies with similar interests, together with thousands of travellers, scientists of every discipline likely to have maps have been contacted by letter or by our representatives. These inventories have all been sent to Washington. There we have worked these reports into work sheets in order to see where the best map dates were. The assembled knowledge guided us in locating our best maps. In thousands of cases the best maps were sent at our request to Washington for photographic reproduction for reference file copies, later many to be reproduced photolithographically for extensive dissemination. Many firms and individuals gave us originals we needed from their small map hoards.

As the war has developed, it became evident that our coverage knowledge should be exchanged with the English. This procedure revealed to the interested parties many blanks which have been filled by exchange of originals or photocopies of originals. Our other allies have been approached and are being contacted for this type of information.

Steps have been taken as the war develops to channel into the collection maps published by the various war agencies in the country and abroad.

City maps are always a problem in a map collection because they do not flow through or from the same channels as

many governmental maps. In fact many are published privately and never receive wide distribution. Here again a systematic procedure was followed. We checked our holdings and found our weaknesses. Our inventories from the field, of course, helped some to fill the gap. Guide books were very helpful. These have been inventoried and found to be rich in city plans. Hundreds of guide books have been added to our collection since the beginning of the war through the generosity of many citizens and patriotic organizations.

Other types of maps have been vigorously collected, but there is hardly time to go into these matters at this time.

HIGH-LIGHTS IN STATISTICS AND OTHER ITEMS

Systematic collecting brings out many interesting aspects of one's weakness. Several of the more striking examples will suffice. There are many others, I assure you. A study of our city map files, for example, revealed that in our coverage of an important enemy city there was among other maps a map dated 1783. Obviously, this was eliminated almost as soon as discovered. Some of the important sets of enemy territory were found to have many blank spots, not to mention sheets available elsewhere of later date. Many of these sets required considerable overhauling. The addition of new sheets not before held at all or of later date than those held has made up 80 per cent of the total acquisitions available in a given set. Then, too, many important sets were totally unrepresented.

You can see how our accessions have grown since 1940 when a contrast is made with the sheet accessions of a later year. In 1940 we accessioned 8,000 map sheets and in 1943, 225,000.

DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTING

The language situation has given us many headaches. Dictionaries were not at hand in our library in satisfactory coverage when the war began. We collected these as fast and as well as we could after we discovered our needs and noted our resources.

It was found that a translating section was needed in the Library and one was therefore established to help with the work of collecting, cataloging, etc. This section provided many language helps in form of published glossaries and map dating guides before it was transferred to Map Editing in January 1943 where its functions were greatly expanded and somewhat altered. The section also makes considerable use of a large collection of gazeteers and place name materials recently gathered, which includes postal guides, census reports, pilots, etc. These various reports assist in providing the best names available on the maps published by the plant.

DOCUMENTS

As you well know, many topographic sheets are not all of recent date. Without recent communication information, the maps lose much of their potential military usefulness. Therefore, a large collection of documents has been assembled so that the Army Map Service map compilers can revise the maps to be published so far as possible. A report telling of a new road, the gauge of a railroad, the existence and location of a power line are items in point.

With all the searching there are still many coverage blanks. All the pertinent bibliographies are checked for maps in periodicals and books which might help to extend our topographic coverage. For example, the Geological Society of America bibliography of nine volumes has been

combed for map references. Such of these as are needed to extend our coverage are being extracted photographically from the publications and placed in our collection.

LIBRARY AIDS

To assist our patrons, we issue periodically sets of publications. Coverages are issued for the important areas. These list systematically all the maps we have on a given area with the exceptions of the details of our holdings in set maps. The details of the set maps are provided in our Theatre Area Indices. In addition, we have prepared for limited distribution a set of several hundred microfilm rolls covering best unclassified maps available in our files for the world with the exception of North and South America. The very large scale sets are not entirely included in the microfilm in order to keep it within a manageable size. Accessions bulletins are periodically issued covering new books, maps, and documents received in the library. Until recently we have not issued a list of the classified items held or being accessioned but have commenced this operation and will probably continue it for the duration of the war.

CATALOGING MAPS

The maps are all cataloged according to the Williams system of map cataloging, doubtless familiar to most of you. This war is the first vigorous test of the system. It has been found generally satisfactory but the war has developed many problems not previously anticipated. After the war, there will be time, I hope, in which to reflect on this problem and perhaps this system will be further evolved. I wouldn't care to comment much further on the matter except to point out that placing your catalog records of a map on a machine record card has many advantages. This suggestion merits further

study but it certainly looks like one of the feasible revisions in cataloging record forms.

Books, atlases, guide books, place-name materials, geographical treatment of areas, books on cartography are cataloged according to Library of Congress system.

STATUS OF THE COLLECTION

In all fairness I believe I can say we have a great map collection at the Army Map Service, approximately 800,000 map sheets. It is very strong in the topographic series and is daily rising in stature in the field of other specialized maps such as geologic, ethnographic, soil, climatic, communication, transportation, vegetation, railroad, etc. earlier referred to in more detail. The appropriate books needed for our work are being gathered. We have tried to keep our collection balanced and collect only those items believed to be pertinent to the work of the Army Map Service and the War Department. But collecting in war time is both expensive and uses personnel which could be utilized otherwise. It would be wise to gather materials in the peace years to guarantee and provide against collecting in wartimes, which is so expensive and endangers our potential holdings.

Our collection procedure and provisions in cataloging do not prevent us from accumulating data which gradually gets out of date. We have established a committee who is constantly examining our holdings with a view to recommending items observed to be no longer current. The items ear-marked are carefully studied and if found as recommended are de-accessioned and considered for transfer to the National Archives, or the historical section of the War Department. Items such as extra copies not required for the indicated agencies are transferred largely to the Library of Congress.

SOME INSURANCE FOR DEMOCRACY

It is known that most of the enemy and enemy occupied areas are covered by maps which were moderately available in the early part of the decade before the war and which even careful searching will likely not locate. The commands in the

various theatres of war are returning to the Map Service a large volume of map materials. This process is ever increasing our map strength and fortifying us for the days to come. It is earnestly hoped that this work will continue to the war's end so that we will start the period of peace, equipped as indeed we should be.

GEOPOLITIK¹

By DR. JAMES LEAHIGH

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IN the war of ideas which accompanied the opening of hostilities in World War II, Germany produced a psychological weapon which in its own field was considered by many to be the equal of the "Blitzkrieg" and the "Luftwaffe" as purely military weapons. *Geopolitik*, the core and essence of the so-called German "grand strategy", the gospel of Nazi aggression, whatever its true valuation, could not be ignored by Germany's opponents.

What they thought of it, however, is another matter; its devotees and adherents hailed it as a formula worthy to be ranked with the Monroe Doctrine, and The Balance of Power in the determination of national foreign policies; its critics and opponents held that at best it would go down in history in the same category as Couéism and Technocracy as a solvent for the world's ills. As is generally the case the truth about *Geopolitik* lies somewhere between these extremes.

As indicated above, *Geopolitik*, for most people, is inseparably identified with the Nazis' grand strategy for world-wide

aggression which would end with National Socialist Germany as supreme lord and master of the globe, its inhabitants and its resources. But this is only an end phase of *Geopolitik*, and the history of its development, and an analysis of its component concepts (it is merely an eclectic synthesis of a good deal that is typical of German science and philosophy) will be the subject of this paper.

The term "Geopolitik" was coined by a Swedish political scientist, Rudolph Kjellen, in the 1890's (the first use of the word in its present connection appeared in an article by Kjellen in the Swedish journal *Ymer*) and the principles and philosophy it was to encompass were later incorporated in two works by the same author: *The State As a Form of Life*, 1916; and *Foundations of a New System of Political Science*, 1920. Kjellen, it must be pointed out, developed the concepts of *Geopolitik* in an attempt to revolutionize the study of political science, which in his native Sweden, as well as the rest of the Continent, had become almost the exclusive province of the jurists, who had succeeded in formalizing it and cloaking it in a verbiage almost wholly unintelligible to the layman. Kjellen's *new*

¹ Talk given before the Washington, D. C., Chapter, Special Libraries Association, February 9, 1943.

system of politics relegated the purely juristic conception of politics to a relatively small part of the conception of the state as a whole, the complete investigation of which would include *Geopolitik*, *Oekopolitik*, *Demopolitik*, *Soziopolitik*, and lastly, *Kratopolitik* (the concepts with which the jurists had almost exclusively dealt with heretofore). For him the concept of the state as existing in space occupied first place; hence, *Geopolitik*. But Kjellen, in this phase of his new political science was consciously borrowing from the science of Geography as envisaged by the contemporary German school, particularly Friedrich Ratzel, whom we shall discuss later.

Since *Geopolitik* came to be geographic or pseudo-geographic in nature, it might be well to review briefly the development of German contributions to Geography during the nineteenth century, and the development of "Political" Geography (*Geopolitik's* immediate scientific parent) in particular.

DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) may rightly be considered as the father of modern scientific geography from which the German school of political geography was subsequently to stem. It is von Humboldt who first in the modern world turned his efforts toward a truly objective and scientific classification of the features of the earth's surface. A contemporary and student, Karl Ritter (1779-1859) went a step further and perceived the deterministic influence of Geography upon political development. In the introduction to his renowned *Erdkunde*, speaking of statesmen fortified with geographical knowledge, he said:

"And it is not impossible that the time may some time come when such great minds as those, when they shall have encompassed the world of nature as

well as of morals and mind shall be able, sending their glance backwards and forwards, to determine from the whole of a nation's surroundings what the course of development is to be and to indicate in advance of history what ways it must take to attain the welfare which Providence has appointed for every nation whose direction is right and whose conformity to law is constant . . . To reach a goal so glorious . . . the highest limit of statesmanship . . . needs such helps from science as I shall briefly sketch in this essay."

Whether he intended a deterministic concept of science cannot be said here with any degree of accuracy, but it is not impossible that future Geopolitikers could easily read such a meaning into the word here quoted.

Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904), however, is the German geographer who set the stage for the transition to "Geopolitik". Writing in the later part of the nineteenth century Ratzel is the result of the combined influences of German scientific geography as represented by von Humboldt and Ritter, and the new biological evolutionary theories of Darwin, translated into the sociological sphere by Herbert Spencer, in England, and Stahl, Stein, Gierke, Zacharia, Bluntschli, Lilienfeld, Schäffle and others in Germany. In 1896, in *Petermanns Mitteilungen* one of the foremost reputable scientific journals of the day, Ratzel published his article *The Laws of the Territorial Growth of States*, in which, accepting the biological concept of the political community, insisted that as such it was subject to inexorable natural laws of birth, growth, development, decay and finally death. Death, inexorably, must come to those states which do not conform to and abide by the seven laws affecting the organic development and perfection of the politi-

cal community. The gist of Ratzel's seven laws is that states, being organic entities must grow and develop spatially or perish. Ratzel insisted upon the deterministic aspect of geography.

Kjellen subscribed to Ratzel's deterministic attitude toward geography with reference to the state and the organic theory of political society upon which it was predicated, but he went a step further and applied these principles with specific reference to Germany (*Why I Take Germany's Side in the War*). For Kjellen, Germany by all the laws of *Geopolitik* had a just cause in the prosecution of World War I. Her claims to hegemony (if not to actual political control) in *Mittleuropa* were justified upon an application of Ratzel's laws of the spatial growth of states. Kjellen, it may be said, enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the German General Staff during World War I. It was this connection with the General Staff that brought Karl Haushofer and Kjellen together.

But there were other influences which were contributing to the development of the Nazi version of *Geopolitik*, other than the geographical. The strong nationalistic philosophy with which the Germans for half a century were harangued first by Johann Gottlieb Fichte (*Fourteen Addresses to the German Nation*) and then by his successor at the University of Berlin, Georg Hegel, (*Philosophy of Right, Philosophy of History*); together with the emphasis placed upon the supremacy and priority of the Aryan and Teutonic race by the non-German Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855-1926) (*The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*) and Arthur, Count de Gobineau (1816-1882) (*The Inequality of the Human Races*) were adopted whole-heartedly by the Germans even before World War II.

These, then, were the basic component parts of German *Geopolitik*: the organic theory of the state, the scientific determination of German geography, Fichtean nationalism and Hegelian idealism, and the Aryan and Nordic myths. The dynamism of Ratzel's "laws" activated this synthesis—it needed now only direction.

GERMAN CONCEPT OF WORLD DOMINATION

This direction was supplied, strangely enough, by a noted Englishman, Sir Halford John MacKinder, who in January 1904 delivered his now famous paper *The Geographical Pivot of History* before members of the Royal Academy. It was in this paper, later expanded into a book, *Democratic Ideals and Reality* in 1919 and republished in 1942 without re-editing or change, that MacKinder expounded his well known doctrine of the "Heartland", and gave direction to Germany's Geopolitical imperative. In this doctrine MacKinder departed from the usually accepted continental divisions of the land areas of the earth, and called attention to the "World Island", the "Heartland" of which was encompassed by European Russia and eastern Germany. "Who rules Russia controls the Heartland, who controls Russia dominates the World Island; and who dominates the World Island can be master of the world." This in brief is MacKinder's thesis, which was seized upon by the German Geopolitikers as the direction their grand strategy for world conquest should take.

Major General Professor Doktor Karl Haushofer, former member of the German General Staff, Professor of Geography in the Universities of Munich and Berlin, writer and lecturer, became the guiding genius in the development of German *Geopolitik*. If genius is defined as the infinite capacity for detail, then

Geopolitik is certainly the child of genius, for no detail of information concerning countries against which German aggression might be turned was too small for Haushofer's investigators in the Institut für Geopolitik in Munich, the official organ of which is the *Zeitschrift für Geopolitik* (monthly since 1924). The Institut through its legions of agents, investigators, scientists and experts, has amassed amazingly complete and detailed information upon practically every aspect of life, political, geographical, economic, ethnological, religious, linguistics, etc. in practically every country of the globe. And—it was all analyzed and synthesized with one aim and one only in view: the actualization and success of Nazi Germany's grand strategy for world domination.

Geopolitik was "acquired" by the Nazis through the influence of Rudolf Hess, pupil of Haushofer and friend of Hitler. Enamoured of the Haushoferian doctrines of *Geopolitik*, Hitler incorporated them in sections of *Mein Kampf*, and

they became embodied in the official policy of the National Socialist regime, and no effort was spared to insure the ultimate success of the application of the doctrine.

And what of Geopolitics for America? Personally, I want none of it, if it must include the dynamic, aggressive and deterministic elements which are the core and heart of German *Geopolitik*. There is enough to be learned by America in the orthodox fields of political geography and kindred sciences, without stooping to the pseudo-science and rabble-rousing double talk with which the German version reeks. One thing and one thing only it seems, needs to be learned from the Germans, and that is the infinite capacity for detail which they have shown in amassing their store of knowledge. Similar assiduousness on our part in the pursuit of legitimate scientific investigation of the relations of geography to political affairs should bear ample fruit for the United States in its dealings with the rest of the world.

SPECIAL LIBRARY OBJECTIVES AND THEIR RELATION TO ADMINISTRATION

By J. H. SHERA

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THE cardinal sin of the administrator is a seeming universal propensity to forget that the profession he practices is never an end in itself, but merely a means to expedite the attainment of some superior objective. At the outset it must be recognized that administration is in a limited sense a superstructure, created to facilitate the operation of

the supporting institution, and at the same time ever subordinate to the main objectives of the parent organization. Hence, when administrative policies come into conflict with the aims and purposes of the enterprise it serves, these policies must give way if ultimate institutional ossification is to be avoided. Therefore, the administration of any particular institu-

tion or enterprise cannot be considered apart from the larger objectives of that enterprise. The relation between the two is reciprocal, the one determining to a large extent the form of the other, supplying the criteria by which its success is to be measured, and always leaving no doubt in the minds of the administrative personnel as to which takes precedence.

To be sure, such preliminaries are rather obvious, trite, even platitudinous; but failure to accept the validity of even such simple facts as these has more than once led to the familiar spectacle of an excessively robust and hypertrophic administrative tail wagging a very weak and emaciated institutional puppy. Nor are librarians free from this ever present danger. It is not difficult to recall instances in which library policies and procedures, at one time instituted to facilitate the administration of the library, have grown so ossified and stereotyped in their execution, and so difficult of removal as themselves to assume the importance of ultimate objectives, and to hamper adequate fulfillment of the library's true purpose. Thus arises a kind of "administrative lag," and the librarian, when he serves as administrator, must be ever alert to test his administrative policies and procedures by the sure clear light of the objectives his library must attain. Then, and only then, will his efforts take on real functional meaning and serve a valid objective.

Perhaps no area in the entire field of librarianship more strikingly presents the importance of this relation between library objectives and administration than that of special libraries. This is true not because administration is more important in the special library; as a matter of fact most special libraries being relatively small in size their administration is in many instances reduced to a minimum.

Rather this clarity of relationship arises from the obvious fact that special library objectives are, by and large, more clearly defined than are those for other types of libraries.¹ One may quite well say of the contemporary special library as Waples has said of the social libraries of the mid-nineteenth century:

"Libraries of this sort were highly efficient. They approximated the most efficient sort of library there is, namely, the personal library of a scholar, who adds only the books he needs in his special fields and cannot easily obtain elsewhere."²

Simplicity of organization and directness of approach, then, are characteristic of the special library. The librarian is, or should be if he performs his functions adequately, thoroughly familiar with the objectives of the corporation or business to whose bibliographical needs he ministers. Further, his contacts are direct and, to a large extent, personal with his frequently limited clientele. If it be his duty, for example, to serve the demands of a staff of research chemists in a metallurgical industry, he can familiarize himself with the requirements of most, if not all, of his patrons. Their objectives are his objectives and toward their realization must be directed all of his administrative procedures.

Even in those limited instances where a more complex organizational structure exists and a certain degree of departmentalization enters the picture, this directness of relationship between administra-

¹ This broad assertion doubtless needs clarification, if not defense, especially in the light of what will be said as regards standards of special librarianship. The objectives of any particular special library are more clearly defined than those of most public, college or university libraries. But, paradoxically, the objectives of the entire field of special librarianship are much less clear because that field is composed of such a multitude of diverse libraries as to have, in the final analysis, very little in common. Thus one can easily see the relation between administration and objectives for any specific special library, but when one attempts to generalize for the type the task is much less simple.

² Waples, Douglas: "People and libraries." in: Joeckel, C. B. ed. *Current issues in library administration*. Chicago, University of Chicago press, 1939. p. 357.

tive policies and institutional objectives is a dominant characteristic. For the unit of organization is still small in contrast to the colossal systems of public libraries in our metropolitan centers, or for that matter, the not infrequently complex departmentalization of a great university library.

Thus, in the face of such severe limitation as that of the special library, much well conceived administrative philosophy is dumb, and the librarian in the individual situation does well to turn apart from the great body of administrative doctrine and choose as a polestar the particular objectives of his supporting enterprise. He will not want to forget this administrative theory, cast it aside as valueless, nor ignore it entirely. Rather should the special librarian scrutinize this body of theory carefully in terms of his individual situation, selecting that which is apropos, but certainly not hesitating to reject or alter according to the dictates of circumstance.

The outstanding characteristic of special librarianship is "rugged individualism." Each separate library is to a degree an administrative law unto itself. The approach to administrative principles must, perforce, be pragmatic. That which contributes to the realization of institutional objective is good, that which does not is bad.

While it is easy to understand this direct relationship between administration and objectives in the individual situation, to determine this for the entire field of special librarianship is quite a different matter. For special librarianship as an abstract concept is very far from the sum total of its component parts. The public library, the college or university library, the high school library, each has much in common with its fellows. Not so the special library, the characteristics of which

are striking for their diversity. In a very real sense "objectives for special librarianship" is a contradiction in terms. Who can say what are the common denominators of all special libraries? Who would be so bold as to set up criteria by which the objectives of special libraries are to be judged? Who would attempt to evaluate administrative principles for special libraries when special library objectives seem impossible of definition? These are rocks upon which more than one endeavor of the Special Libraries Association has come to grief. The inability of special librarians adequately to define their basic terminology has stymied many a meritorious attempt to codify special library practice.¹

All this may be a counsel of despair, a mere apologia for an intellectual inertia that complacently accepts slovenly thinking about the principles of a phase of librarianship that seems definitely to be on the increase. But, for the present at least, there does appear to be little hope that much can be achieved beyond faith in the individual to adopt such administrative techniques as appear applicable to his particular situation.

Michelangelo is reported to have said that a sculptor should learn thoroughly his human anatomy and then promptly forget it. By this he meant, of course, that a finished statue should certainly not do violence to anatomical law, yet above all it should be an artistic production and not an exercise in physiology. Much the same might be said of the special librarian regarding his attitude toward the body of administrative principles. For special

¹ In this the present writer can speak from rather unhappy experience. Having served on two S. L. A. Committees (The Committee on Recruiting and Training and the Committee on Professional Standards) the efforts of which failed lamentably mainly because of an inability on the part of the profession to arrive at objectives that ramify throughout the entire field, the seriousness of this situation has been brought home to him with considerable force.

libraries should be first and foremost libraries to serve their special ends and not spectacles of labyrinthian administrative intricacy. At best the special librarian

will have to cut his suit to fit his cloth and be content with hoping that the professional administrators will not be too critical of the completed garment.

A REQUEST FOR IDEAS

WHAT experiments have you in operation in your library which depend entirely or in part upon special equipment, machinery or mechanical devices of any kind not previously in use in libraries?

Since most manufacturing for the use of libraries is suspended for the duration, the Committee on Library Equipment and Appliances of the A.L.A. wishes a record of unusual mechanical equipment in use in libraries and of experiments underway in 1940 and 1941 before the freezing order went into effect.

For example:

The installation of I.B.M. machines in Montclair for book charging and other routine operations was completed in February 1942. While this installation cannot be duplicated now, the test experience of several years of this first library installation will be available at the close of the war to any library wishing to reduce routines and to create new methods of measuring performance.

The Toledo scale plan for counting by weight will have received new impetus by the adoption of the plan by the O.P.A.

for counting rationing coupons and by the accompanying improvements in the system.

The manufacturers of the *Potdevin* label pasting machine now considered indispensable in many libraries, recently announced that this same machine, electrically run, will be in general use after the war. Was any library fortunate enough to secure one of these electric machines before the war?

Most urgent of all, what ideas, definite or still unformed, are in the minds of inventive librarians which this committee could help to introduce to manufacturers or inventors for postwar promotion?

The Chairman of the Committee will gratefully appreciate reports on experiments now being made, suggestions for changes in existing equipment and problems which might well be included among the postwar designs being worked on in experimental laboratories all over the country.

Marguerite E. Putnam, *Chairman*
A.L.A. Committee on Library
Equipment and Appliances, Uni-
versity of Washington Library,
Seattle, Washington

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

EVENTS and PUBLICATIONS

The Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, compiled in January 1944 a list of references on SURPLUS MATERIALS. This bulletin mentions where surplus materials are listed, How to market or purchase surplus and Experience in World War I. Copies may be obtained upon request as long as the supply lasts.

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The LANGUAGES AND PRESS OF AFRICA (Philadelphia, Pa., University Museum, 1944. 86p. \$1.50), by Duncan MacDougald, Jr., is the fourth pamphlet in the African Handbooks Series.

* * *

A GUIDE TO PUBLISHED DATA FOR CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES (Bloomington, Indiana, Bureau of Government Research, Indiana University, 1943. 48p.), by S. Sikes, provides in a convenient form a guide to compiled and published statistical data applying in all or reasonably all cities of the United States.

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The Winter 1943-44 edition of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL is now for sale at \$1 a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. In connection with the preparation of the Manual, a 28-page pamphlet has been compiled, in which are listed Heads of Federal Departments and Agencies and Libraries of Federal Departments and Agencies.

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The ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY (Philadelphia, Pa., University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944. 163p. \$2), by M. D. Huettig, is a study in the organization of the production, distribution and exhibition phases of the motion picture industry.

* * *

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, 1941-42, Publication 1942. II.A.8 (New York, N. Y., International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 1943. 279p. \$3.50), reaches across a broad field, presenting in 106 tables reliable statistics on territory and population; employment and unemployment; agricultural, mineral and industrial production; international trade, currencies and banking, interest rates, prices and cost of living; and public finance, for all the countries of the world.

The figures cover the year 1942 and the first nine months of 1943, and the tables include statistics for previous years for purposes of comparison.

* * *

The third edition of the CATALOG OF REPRINTS IN SERIES: 1943 (New York, N. Y., H. W. Wilson, 1943. \$3.50) reflects the abnormal changes the war has brought in publishing. The number of reprint-in-series publishers remains the same, thirty-four, but the number of imprints employed has dropped from ninety-five to eighty-seven. It is a buying tool compiled for the careful buyer who wants to exhaust the reprint possibilities before placing an order.

* * *

INDEX TO PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1936-1940, edited by M. A. Bradley, is a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture. (Washington 25, D. C., Superintendent of Documents, \$1.50).

* * *

The Council of State Governments has published a number of special reports prepared by the staff of the State Law Index Section of the Legislative Reference Service. Nine of the reports are contained in volume one of *Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of the States*, the first of a series of special bulletins to be prepared by the State Law Index Section of the Library of Congress and the Council of State Governments. All of the studies in this first issue were prepared by the State Law Index. Two other special reports prepared by the section appear in the recently issued fifth edition of *THE BOOK OF THE STATES 1943-44*, a biennial publication also issued by the Council of State Governments, whose headquarters are located at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

The 1942 edition of the STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at \$1.75 per copy. This volume is the 64th annual edition of this publication which includes summary statistics on many subjects from governmental and non-governmental sources.

BASIC ENGLISH (New York, N. Y., H. W. Wilson. 234p. \$1.25) is the first in volume 17 of the Reference Shelf. It reprints the arguments of authorities both in favor of and opposed to Basic English, following a discussion of the needs, background and history of a common language.

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DICTIONARY OF COOPERATION, by Emory S. Bogardus, is published by The Cooperative League of the United States of America. It is a pamphlet of sixty pages. Although it is called a dictionary, it presents considerably more than definitions.

* * *

RUBBER RED BOOK, DIRECTORY OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY, 1943, is the fourth issue of this biennial volume, published by Rubber Age, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. In no case have rubber products of a strictly military nature been included, but on the other hand many rubber products not now available are listed since there is strong likelihood that their manufacture will be resumed. A good subject index is appended.

* * *

The 1943 OCCUPATIONAL INDEX, containing 375 annotated references on 74 military occupations and 234 civilian occupations, is now available in cloth binding at \$6.50 from Occupational Index Inc., New York University, New York 3, New York.

* * *

The National Resources Planning Board has issued a report on ESTIMATES OF THE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1940-2000, prepared by Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. As the foreword states, "Forecasts of the growth and distribution of population are basic to plans for development of the resources of the nation". Immigration and future population growth and Distribution of war losses are discussed in two of the sections. Growth of total population by sex, age, color and nativity is indicated by 5-year age periods. The publication costs 35 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

* * *

CENTRAL BANKING FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, 1789-1941 (New York, N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1943. 313p. \$3.50), by Esther Rogoff Taus, is a thorough study of a neglected phase of financial history.

The New York City Food and Nutrition Program has issued a pamphlet entitled, APPROVED FILMS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION which is very attractive in format as well as full of information. Over one hundred films have been reviewed and evaluated in terms of accuracy, organization of subject matter, quality of presentation and educational value. The pamphlet may be obtained from the Office of the Program, 45 Lafayette Street, New York 13, N. Y., for twenty-five cents.

* * *

The A.L.A. CATALOG, 1937-1941, published in 1943, is available at \$6 a copy.

* * *

The California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, Pasadena 4, California, is publishing a series of pamphlets on SELECTING, TRAINING AND RATING SUPERVISORS. The pamphlets are 1943 publications at \$1 per copy, with titles as follows: Bulletin No. 6, "Selecting, Training and Rating Supervisors"; No. 7, "Using Descriptions of Supervisory Jobs"; No. 8, "Describing the Supervisor's Job"; No. 9, "Selection of Supervisors"; No. 10, "Training of Supervisors"; No. 11, "Rating of Supervisors". These bulletins may be purchased as a set at \$2.50.

* * *

A UNITED STATES DIRECTORY OF REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS has been prepared under the auspices of the National Council of State Board of Engineering Examiners. (New York 11, N. Y., Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1943. \$15). There is one alphabetical listing of all names and addresses and a geographical listing of names by states. Also included is a digest of state laws governing the practice of professional engineering.

* * *

The construction industry of the United States will be able to swing into the transition from wartime to peacetime economy without difficult conversion problems, and will be able to provide a volume of activity in the years of the first postwar decade even greater than that experienced during the boom that followed the first World War. This declaration is made by F. W. Dodge Corporation in an extensive (32p.) analysis entitled, CONSTRUCTION POTENTIALS; POSTWAR PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS, prepared by the company's committee on postwar construction markets, under the chairmanship of Thomas S. Holden, President of the corporation.

A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH (Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam Co., 1944. 484p. \$3), by J. S. Kenyon and T. A. Knott, is designed to show the pronunciation of "cultivated colloquial English" in the United States by using the international phonetic alphabet.

* * *

PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING (Chicago, Ill., American Library Association, 1943. 137p. \$2.75), by Edward A. Wight, should be useful especially to professional librarians who must deal with well trained public finance officers and skilled business men who constitute their library boards.

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"Discarding—What and How?" by Eve K. Clarke, appears in ILLINOIS LIBRARIES, published by the Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois, December 1943 issue, pages 389-392.

* * *

MICROFILM READING MACHINES, reprints of a series of articles appearing in SPECIAL LIBRARIES during 1943, have been bound together in attractive pamphlet form. The Authors, Dorothy Hale Litchfield and Dr. Mary A. Bennett, are to be congratulated on this valuable contribution to the subject of microfilming. Although the supply of pamphlets is now exhausted, a positive microfilm may be had for 50¢. Orders should be sent to the Photograph Division, Columbia University Libraries, New York 27, N. Y.

* * *

RESOURCES OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARIES; A SURVEY OF FACILITIES FOR STUDY AND RESEARCH (1943. 404p. \$4), by John Van-Male, has been published by Pacific Northwest Library Association, Seattle, Washington. In general only the more characteristic holdings are mentioned, but the complete lists supplied by the 116 cooperating libraries are on file in the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center and may be consulted there.

* * *

Vertical file collections have become a "must" in libraries generally and the Newark Public Library's LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR THE INFORMATION FILE, compiled by Lois M. Wenman and Miriam O. Ball, has become the standard tool for making this ephemeral material available. The title of the new 5th edition of this work has been revised to read SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR THE INFORMATION FILE (New York, N. Y., Wilson, 1943. \$1.25).

DICTIONARY OF ELECTRICAL TERMS, INCLUDING ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION (New York, N. Y., Pitman, 1943. 432p. \$4), by S. R. Roget, has been published in a fourth edition. New terms have been added and essential old terms retained.

* * *

HOW TO MAKE AND INTERPRET FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHARTS (1943. 64p. 50¢), by John J. Furia, is No. 2 in the series, PUBLIC BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, distributed by the New York University Bookstore, New York, N. Y. This pamphlet should prove of interest to all those who are called upon at any time to prepare and interpret organization charts.

* * *

The second edition of PIDGIN ENGLISH (Toronto, Canada, Author, 1943. \$3.50), by Edgar S. Sayer, is a history, textbook and vocabulary containing more extensive word lists than the previous edition. Copies may be ordered direct or from any book seller.

* * *

NBC HANDBOOK OF PRONUNCIATION (New York, N. Y., Crowell, 1943. 289p. \$2.75), compiled by James F. Bender under the supervision of the National Broadcasting Company, contains over 12,000 words, including names of places and persons in the war news. Each word is re-spelled as it sounds and in phonetics.

* * *

SHIP MODEL BUILDING (New York, N. Y., Cornell Maritime Press, 1943. 242p. \$2.50), by Gene Johnson, is written and illustrated for the novice, explaining all the fundamentals needed to get a start in model building.

* * *

The 1943 OCCUPATIONAL INDEX (New York, N. Y., New York University, Occupational Index, 1943. \$6.50), containing 375 annotated references on 74 military occupations and 234 civilian occupations, is now available in cloth binding. Among the new and unusual occupations included are Aviation Dietitian, Cartography, Industrial Nursing, Moss Picking, Rehabilitation and Salvaging.

* * *

POPULATION PROBLEMS (New York, N. Y., American Book Co., 1943. 500p. \$3.75), by Paul H. Landis, is a textbook which analyzes the population problems and their social implications in the light of the present world conflict, both in relation to war and as an element in all international trends.

The ninth biennial volume of the STATE LAW INDEX, covering state laws enacted during 1941 and 1942, issued by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress is now on sale by the Superintendent of Documents at \$1.75 a copy. To purchasers of the INDEX there will be sent free a monthly summary of state legislation enacted during 1943.

* * *

A new directory-catalog of the ready reference type classifying a wide range of slide-films and motion pictures TO HELP INSTRUCTORS is announced by The Jam Handy Organization, 2900 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit 11, Michigan. By a system of indexing, cross-indexing and classifying the instructor is enabled to more quickly locate the study subject wanted by a mere flip of the page. Previews of each subject are provided in the form of large illustrations reproduced directly from the films themselves. Information also is given as to the best types of projectors to use for various teaching purposes. A copy will be sent free to any library or librarian requesting it.

* * *

The Chronica Botanica Co. of Waltham, Mass., has issued a special edition of Dr. C. A. Browne's "Thomas Jefferson and the Scientific Trends of His Time" (an advance reprint from *Chronica Botanica*, vol. 8) on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its establishment. The Chronica Botanica Co. was founded in Leiden, the Netherlands, in September 1933 and was transferred to the U. S. A. early in 1940. An old, interesting, symbolic engraving, reproduced on an insert with the commemorative booklet, recalls the successful transfer of the firm's entire stock and their unique collection of source material in the history of botany and horticulture, just a few months before the invasion of the Low Countries. The firm, which is directed by Dr. Frans Verdoorn, publishes *Chronica Botanica*, A NEW SERIES OF PLANT SCIENCE BOOKS and *Annales Cryptogamici et Phytopathologic* (formerly *Annales Bryologici*). Special projects in the course of preparation include: PLANTS AND PLANT SCIENCE IN LATIN AMERICA and the INDEX BOTANICORUM. Prices?

* * *

James H. Aye has published an **HAND BOOK ON BUILDING MAINTENANCE** (1621 N. Lima St., Burbank, Cal., J. H. Aye, 1943. 126p. \$2), which is a compilation of the twelve lessons and questions as originally contained in the correspondence course of the Continental School

of Building Maintenance, San Francisco, California.

* * *

For evaluation of important recent surveys, books and articles in the field of real estate, especially real estate appraising, we recommend the reviews in *THE APPRAISAL JOURNAL*, which appear in the department entitled "What to Read", edited by Carrie Maude Jones, Librarian of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

* * *

Laurance Hart, 14 West Walnut Street, Metuchen, New Jersey, has compiled a chart entitled, **COMPARISON OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS** (31st edition, 1943. 25¢), which includes pertinent information on 29 encyclopedias. There are also at the same price a **COMPARISON OF DICTIONARIES** and a **COMPARISON OF POSTWAR PLANS**.

* * *

The Wine Advisory Board, 85 Second St., San Francisco 5, California, will send gratis upon request any of the following books in its 1943 Wine Handbook Series: **THE WINE INDUSTRY** (28p.), **WINE GROWING AND WINE TYPES** (48p.), **THE SALE OF WINE IN STORES** (30p.) and **THE SALE OF WINE IN RESTAURANTS** (36p.).

* * *

FIBERGLAS: A NEW BASIC MATERIAL (1943. 16p.), prepared by the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, is a summary of information about the development, properties, uses and manufacture of fiberglass. It is available from the Bureau of Industrial Service, Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

* * *

WAR'S END AND AFTER (New York, N. Y., Macmillan, 1943. 348p. \$2.75), by Stuart Chevalier, discusses informally the political, economic and moral issues that will arise after the war. Suggestions for possible solutions are given.

* * *

In recognition of the intense industrialization of our population caused by the war effort, the 1942 Health Education Conference of the New York Academy of Medicine was devoted primarily to the consideration of problems arising from modern industrial conditions. These papers are published with an introduction by Iago Galdston, in **HEALTH EDUCATION ON THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT** (New York, N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1943. 63p. \$1.25).

WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY (Springfield, Mass., G. & E. Merriam Co., 1943. 1697p. \$6.50) is described by the subtitle as a "dictionary of names of noteworthy persons, with pronunciations and concise biographies." Special attention is given to American and British names.

* * *

WOOD PRESERVATIVES is the title of a pamphlet recently published by I. F. Laucks, Inc., Chicago, Ill. A brief summary of preservatives available from the company is followed by a discussion of the need for protecting wood and a full description of specific company treatments for a variety of wood products. A chart on the final page of the pamphlet serves as an easy guide to the properties of the wood preservatives.

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PRICES IN A WAR ECONOMY (New York, N. Y., National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1943. 102p. 50¢), by Frederick C. Mills, presents some aspects of the present price structure of the United States.

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An analytical summary of the work of the Federal Power Commission in the administration of the Federal Power Act and the Natural Gas Act entitled, FEDERAL UTILITY REGULATION ANNOTATED (1943, 957p. \$12), has been published by Public Utilities Reports, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

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IN AUTOMOBILE FACTS AND FIGURES (1943. 64p. gratis), the Automobile Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Michigan, presents a statistical review of the automobile industry for the past year and a half and its part in the war effort.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MOTION PICTURE ALMANAC (New York, N. Y., Quigley Publishing Co., 1943. 1034p. \$3.25) is a who's who for the motion picture industry, including corporate data on producing companies, feature releases, industry statistics and other information.

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The PILLARS OF SECURITY AND OTHER WARTIME ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES (New York, N. Y., Macmillan, 1943. 241p. \$2.50), by Sir William Beveridge, explains what the Beveridge Plan is, how it works and what it means.

* * *

Gertrude L. Low has written an article on "Facts for Fund-Raising", which appears on the Special Librarian page of *Wilson Library Bulletin* for February 1944.

Bibliographies:

BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON GEOPOLITIK. Compiled by J. F. Leahigh. (Washington, D. C., Georgetown University, 1943, 9p.)

COMMERCIAL RESEARCH FOR POSTWAR PLANNING. In *Business Information Sources*, February 1944. (Cleveland, Ohio, Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, 4p.)

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY. Reprinted from *Journal of Applied Physics*, October 1943. (New York, N. Y., American Institute of Physics, pp. 522-531.)

GAS TURBINES. Compiled by S. A. Moss. (In *General Electric Review*, December 1943, pp. 658-660.)

PETROLEUM BIBLIOGRAPHY No. 14, Multiple Zone Completion and No. 15, Underground Gas Storage. (Tulsa, Oklahoma, Tulsa Public Library, 1943.)

POSTWAR HIGHWAY PLANNING. (321 Tower Bldg., Washington 5, D. C., Automotive Safety Foundation, 1943, 18p.)

PUBLISHED MATERIAL RELATING TO HOME BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE. Compiled by Division of Codes and Specifications. (Washington, D. C., National Bureau of Standards, Letter Circular 737, 1943, 34p.)

RADIOLOGY BIBLIOGRAPHY. (In St. John, A., and Isenburger, H. R. *Industrial Radiology*, 2nd ed., 1943, pp. 231-289.)

SELECTED READING LIST FOR SALES EXECUTIVES AND THEIR SALESMEN. (In *Sales Management*, January 1, 1944, pp. 54-60, 25¢.)

SOURCES OF RADIO INFORMATION. (Washington, D. C., National Bureau of Standards, Letter Circular 735, 1943, 17p.)

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. Compiled by J. H. Cissel. In *American Society of Civil Engineers, Proceedings*, December 1943, pp. 1581-1585, \$1.)

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(Where the publisher has supplied the price and a brief description of the book, these have been included.)

- AMERICAS AND TOMORROW**, by V. Prewett. Dutton. \$3.00. "The first integrated study of the Americas, their relation to each other, and their hope for the future."
- ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL POISONS, HAZARDS AND SOLVENTS**, by M. B. Jacobs. Second revised reprint. Interscience Publishers. \$7.00. "A comprehensive resumé of the principal industrial hazards caused by toxic dusts, gases, vapors, and liquids, the chief industries in which each toxic agent occurs, the symptoms caused by it, the methods of collecting samples and the microscopic and chemical tests, both qualitative and quantitative."
- ARCTIC MANUAL**, by Chief of the Air Corps, U. S. Army. Macmillan. \$3.00. "This book was originally prepared by the U. S. Army, with Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson's cooperation, to afford its Air Corps an all-important picture of the Arctic as it really is. It is now being reissued and brought down to date by Mr. Stefansson."
- BASIC MATHEMATICS FOR ENGINEERS**, by P. G. Andres, H. J. Miser, and H. Reingold. Wiley. "Presents the algebra, trigonometry and analytical geometry needed for an intelligent understanding of engineering data."
- CITIZEN, PLAN FOR PEACE!** by Merrill E. Bush. Harper. Probable price \$2.00. "Temple University's 1943 Institute for Postwar Planning suggests methods of citizen cooperation for peace."
- CONTROL OF ELECTRIC MOTORS**, by P. B. Harwood. Wiley. Probable price \$5.00. "This second edition includes recently developed devices and methods. New chapters cover synchronous motor control, single-phase motor control and variable-voltage control."
- CONVEYORS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT**, by W. G. Hudson. Wiley. Probable price \$5.00. "Discusses those material-handling machines which most frequently enter into the average problems."
- CRISIS OF THE NATIONAL STATE**, by W. Friedmann. Macmillan. \$3.50. "A scholarly, logical analysis of the rise and decline of the National State, and of its relation to the various international ideas and forces now at work in so many parts of the world."
- DIAGNOSIS OF OUR TIME**, by K. Mannheim. Oxford. Probable price \$3.00. "This is a new book by the author of *Man and Society in an Age of Reconstruction* which has won a unique place in modern sociological literature. In the present book the author utilizes some of the accumulated insights of modern sociology in discussing the topical problems of our social and political life."
- ECONOMICS OF CONTROL**, by A. P. Lerner. Macmillan. Probable price \$3.75. "This text, for theory courses in advanced economics and courses in welfare economics, studies the conditions for the optimum use of resources in collectivist, capitalistic and controlled economies."
- FATS, OILS AND DETERGENTS**, an abstract service. Interscience Publishers. \$36.00 per year. "Abstracts of articles in the leading journals of the fields are presented in monthly issues, to be filed in a continuous looseleaf binder for ready reference. Inaugurated as of January 1, 1944."
- HEART DISEASE**, by P. D. White. Macmillan. Probable price \$9.00. "Now in its third edition, this book is well recognized for the comprehensive manner in which it deals with the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of heart disease."
- HOSPITAL HEAD NURSE**, by M. M. Wayland, L. McManus and M. O. Faddis. Macmillan. Probable price \$3.50. "A comprehensive presentation of the head nurse's responsibilities as both administrator and teacher, this second edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged."
- INORGANIC CHEMISTRY**, by F. Ephraim. Norde-man Publishing Company. \$9.25. "Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of a standard textbook on inorganic chemistry. Its characteristics are the presentation of a wealth of factual information based on the latest conceptions of physical chemistry and theoretical inorganic chemistry."
- INTRODUCTION TO NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY**, by W. G. Shute and others. Macmillan. \$5.00. "Includes 165 line drawings, 6 photographs and 132 pages of tables."
- MANAGEMENT IN RUSSIAN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE**, by A. Yugov, S. M. Schwarz and G. Bienstock. Oxford. Probable price \$3.00. "This book, an important contribution to the literature on the subject, is the first to pre-

sent a detailed study of Soviet management in industry and agriculture: the distribution of functions and powers in factory and farm; the origin, status, incentives and ideology of managerial personnel."

MATHEMATICS FOR EXTERIOR BALLISTICS, by G. A. Bliss. Wiley. Probable price \$1.75. "Discusses for the most part the setting up of differential equations of a trajectory and methods which are used to integrate them, including methods of computation of differential corrections."

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC FIBERS, a Literature and Patent Service, edited by Drs. M. Harris and H. Mark. Interscience Publishers. \$60.00 per year. "Abstracts from the important technical and textile journals and patent literature of the field are presented in monthly issues, to be filed in a continuous looseleaf binder for ready reference. Inaugurated as of January 1, 1944."

PRACTICAL ANALYTIC GEOMETRY WITH APPLICATIONS TO AIRCRAFT, by R. A. Liming. Macmillan. Probable price \$4.00. "The object of this textbook is twofold: to answer the need for a practical system of analytic calculation techniques for direct use in the aircraft, automotive and marine industries; and to provide the student of mathematics with the motivation that comes only with seeing his subject sufficiently alive and creative in industrial fields of activity"

TECHNIQUE OF MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION. Interscience Publishers. \$3.50. "Collection of a series of articles which originally appeared in the *Journal of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers* and which were based on thirteen papers presented by various authors at a session of the Society held in Hollywood, California, in May 1942, in the form of a symposium on the technique of motion picture production."

TEN LECTURES ON THEORETICAL RHEOLOGY, by M. Reiner. Nordeman Publishing Company. \$4.50. "A preliminary textbook of the branch of physics which deals with the deformation and flow of materials. They form a scientific foundation for an understanding of such mechanical properties of solids and liquids as plasticity, viscosity, elasticity."

WHO'S WHO: 1944. Macmillan. \$16.00. "This annual biographical dictionary, now in its ninety-sixth year of issue, contains approximately 40,000 biographies of men and women prominent in all the most important fields of enterprise."

Announcements

And They Still Do It!

The following inquiry from one of New York City's important and large business firms is proof that individuals still ignore their local resources in special libraries and that we as special librarians must continue to advertise our services.

One such firm recently wanted a per capita cost figure on education for the United States, as compared to France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain. A wire was sent to Washington to which the answer received was to the effect that no information, not even the United States figure, was available.

Someone then suggested that the inquirer telephone the Municipal Reference Library with the result that he discovered that each foreign country's expenditure for education was in *The Statesman's Year Book* and by dividing the cost figure by population, a fair per capita figure could be obtained! The U. S. figure was, of course, contained in the "Biennial Survey", although 1938 was the latest available. In this country, our educational costs are state matters and not nationally controlled as they are in foreign countries.

First Peruvian Member of S.L.A.

We welcome Srta. Carmen Rosa Andraca, Librarian, Escuela Nacional de Ingenieros, Apartado 1301, Lima, Peru, as our first Peruvian member. Srta. Andraca became interested in membership in S.L.A. through Elizabeth Sherier, who is on loan from the Library of Congress to the National Library of Peru in Lima.

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Surplus Books Available

The Army War College Library has a number of surplus books (principally military—historical) which are available for free distribution to libraries. The books in general are most suitable for college or university libraries, particularly those with strong military-historical collections.

Requests will be honored in the priority in which they are received, giving due consideration to relative strengths of the military-historical collections of the libraries concerned. All books will be sent *express collect*.

Mimeographed lists of books available for distribution will be prepared from time to time and sent to libraries upon request. Requests should be addressed to the Librarian, Army War College, Washington 25, D. C.

Greater St. Louis Chapter, S.L.A.

A comprehensive directory of special libraries in the St. Louis area has been begun by Ethel Murch, Librarian of the Social Planning Council. Cecilia Kiel of the Remington Rand Library is taking over this project and expects soon to complete it. The directory is being prepared not only for members of the Greater St. Louis Chapter, but also for business men and executives of Greater St. Louis.

Indiana Chapter, S.L.A.

The establishment of a central file of organized groups in Indianapolis is a project of the Indiana Chapter. Cards have been compiled for some three hundred organizations, according to the committee in charge, of which Miss Marie Peters, Reference Department, Indianapolis Public Library, and Mrs. Hazel Hopper, Indiana Division, State Library, are co-chairmen. These 3 x 5 cards list the organizations alphabetically with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, showing when they are elected and take office if such information is available. The file is being kept at the Indianapolis Public Library.

Minneapolis Chapter, S.L.A.

Our newest Chapter has two projects started which should prove of value not only to the Chapter members, but also to all librarians in the vicinity of Minneapolis. They are a "Union List of Current Periodical Subscriptions in Libraries in Minnesota" and a "Check List of Scientific Periodicals Received from Continental Europe Since 1940".

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements

Technical Library Symposium to Be Held

A technical library symposium of interest to many S.L.A. members will be held on April 4, 1944 at the American Chemical Society, Division of Chemical Education, meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. As we go to press the program is not as yet complete, but several of our members will participate in it. Watch for final announcements as to subjects to be discussed and their speakers in forthcoming issues of the *Journal of Chemical Education* and of *Chemical and Engineering News*.

Hospital and Medical Librarianship Training

The University of Minnesota, Division of Library Instruction, offers special courses in Hospital and Medical Librarianship during the Spring quarter with six weeks' internship. For further information write to the Director, Division of Library Instruction, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 4, Minnesota.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES and TBRI Issues Wanted

Copies of TBRI for June 1941 and January 1942 and of SPECIAL LIBRARIES for April and October 1937; May-June 1940; and February 1943 are needed at S.L.A. Executive Office. If anyone has duplicate copies of these issues which can be spared, will he please forward them to the national Secretary, Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebins, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Classifications and Subject Headings Wanted

The National Classification Committee of which Isabel Towner is Chairman has received requests for subject headings and classifications for the subjects: "Refrigeration" and "Economic, Social and Political Problems with emphasis on the Far East". If anyone has compiled subject headings or classification schemes for either or both of these timely subjects, will he please send them to S.L.A. Executive Office, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

An S. O. S.

The Engineering Societies Library, 29 West 39th Street, New York, 18, N. Y., is anxious to locate, for military reasons, copies of the third and fourth editions of the *Fuhrer auf den deutschen Schifffahrtsstrassen*, published by the Prussian Ministerium der öffentlichen Arbeiten and the Reichsverkehrsministerium. Libraries having any of the six parts that form this work are asked to report their holdings as the books are urgently needed.

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On Way to Africa

As we go to press a letter has been received by President Cavanaugh from Kate D. Ferguson with the news that she is on her way to Accra, West Africa, under the auspices of the British Council in London.

Miss Ferguson's present post office address is care of British Council, Postal Box 771, Accra, West Africa. Please note that Miss Ferguson, who is known to her friends and associates in the United States as K. Dorothy, has returned to her old signature, Kate D., in the interest of her legal documents.

Caroline I. Ferris Leaves the Insurance Society of Philadelphia

Caroline I. Ferris, who for many years has been Librarian of The Insurance Society of Philadelphia, Pa., and who also is a past-president of the Philadelphia Council, has become associated with the insurance office of Harry M. Welton, 441 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania. We all wish Miss Ferris success in her new venture.

Pacific Pictures—1943

Under this caption Mrs. Jean Lynch Dabagh, formerly a member of the Southern California Chapter, S.L.A., writes a most interesting account of her present work as Librarian of the 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in the Southern California Chapter *Bulletin* for January 1944.

In her closing paragraph she says, "Books have come into the Library from Australia, Sumatra, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Midway and the Canal Zone; from ships stopping at these points of call. The books stamped 'Property of District Central Library, 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, T. H.' have been taken or sent to such places as Midway, Canton, Palmyra, Johnston, Russel Islands, Ellice Islands, Alaska, Guadalcanal, Noumea, Australia, and one or two have even been returned by mail from the Mainland. Our work, first and foremost, is to supply the Sailor, the Marine and the Coast Guardsman with the thing he wants to read. It may mean shipping an order of books to Noumea, or a trip to town to buy new books for a shore station, or a frantic three hours while the whole staff works to get out books for a ship which is pulling out sooner than the officer thought possible; but, as the Librarian told the Chaplain, '. . . We manage, one way or another, to take care of everyone'. We work hard, but we seldom have a dull moment."

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Of interest to school librarians and teacher-librarians will be the Workshop for School Librarians from June 19 to July 29, directed by Miss Mildred Batchelder, Chief of the School and Children's Library Division of the American Library Association. Although the librarians will focus their attention on special projects connected with their own work, the library workshop will be closely integrated with the workshops in elementary and secondary education conducted by the Department of Education.

For public librarians, an intensive refresher course on "The Public Library After the War" is scheduled for the three weeks beginning July 31.

"Library Extension" will be the general subject of the ninth Institute conducted by the Graduate Library School during the week of August 21-26, 1944. In connection with the Institute, a full-time three-week course on "Larger Units of Library Service" will be given during the period August 21 to September 9. This will follow the lectures of the Institute with two weeks of special study of methods of extending the size and effectiveness of library units.

The first group of courses in a three-summer cycle in which the program for the Bachelor of Library Science degree may be completed will also be offered. Full details are available from the School.

Four scholarships, two for full-tuition and two for half-tuition, will be offered in the academic year 1944-45 to students in the Bachelor of Library Science curriculum. Applications may be made by students with four years of successful college work who are eligible for a one-year program of professional study. Applications may also be made by students with two years of successful college work who are eligible for a three-year program combining study in general college subjects and librarianship. Applications must be filed by June 15, 1944; forms may be obtained by writing the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

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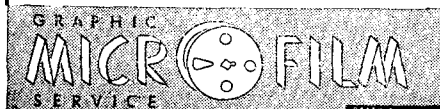
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