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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association

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Published by SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION



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PROBLEMS FACING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ¹

By DR. LUTHER H. EVANS

Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

T is not my purpose to tell you how to reform or how to aggrandize the profession of librarianship, but rather to work with you for the better understanding of our mutual interests. I welcome this opportunity to discuss some of the plans I have, because we all shall need to exchange ideas about what should be done in American librarianship, and I believe the place to start is by finding out what is on our minds and then trying to reshape that for action.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF POLICY

I wish to emphasize our attachment at the Library of Congress to the principle of the democratic determination of policy. We attempt to determine our own policies in a democratic manner and we intend and expect to extend that process of democracy, of common counsel, to apply to those situations in which our action has a bearing upon librarians in general. We do not accept the principle of the democratic control of policy merely in order to aggrandize our own position. I shall not ask for the support of the librarians of the country merely in the interests of the Library of Congress. I shall ask for it only because my colleagues and I believe that the only firm basis on which to build is democratic control. It has taken a fight to win that in the Library of Congress. It takes a fight to win it anywhere. In 1939 the general attitude of people the nation over was that democracy was something of a sick chicken, that the fascist systems were proving themselves more efficient, more capable of leadership, more capable of doing the things that needed to be done in the world of affairs, than were the democracies.

This government was attempting in the early days of the war to do things by arbitrary action rather than by consent of the people, but we were quickly cured of that and we learned very early in the war that we had made ourselves ridiculous in the weak faith we had expressed in the democratic principles of government. We also learned that action which was based on anything not democratic was built on quicksand.

The Library of Congress shall insist on taking counsel and receiving the judgment of our fellows as to what our own policies should be. The Library of Congress does not dominate the library system, but it influences many phases of librarianship, the importance of which my colleagues and I have not fully recognized hitherto, and towards which we have not taken a sufficiently responsible attitude. Therefore, when we ask for your counsel and support, we shall not be asking you to put pressure upon Congress, but for help in the common work in which you have as much right to a voice as we have.

BELIEF IN STRONG GOVERNMENT

The second point I should like to make is this: that we at the Library of Congress believe in strong government, in the kind of government that responds to the needs of the situation. By strong government I do not mean centralized government. I mean government in which for every duty of government, wherever it may fall, there must be responsible action of government.

¹ Talk given before a joint meeting of the Cleveland Chapter, Special Libraries Association and the Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Michigan Chapters of Special Libraries Association were represented as were also the Honorary Consultants of the Army Medical Library, at Hotel Cleveland, Thursday, October 4, 1945.

When you see shirking of responsibility for action on the part of some one, that does not necessarily mean that the Library of Congress should accept new responsibilities: but it does mean that librarians as a group should point out the deficiencies which are known to exist and unite in a chorus of demand that the deficiencies be remedied. Therefore, I shall not hesitate to advise state governors and library commissions, and even local library boards, in appropriate cases, that in the estimation of the librarians of the country they are negligent of their responsibilities. I know that such a course of action has its dangers, but I think it is the only course that a profession which takes its obligations seriously can pursue. Please do not misunderstand me. This does not mean that I shall enter political campaigns, but that I shall not hesitate to strengthen the forces of librarians in communities where it is the clear consensus of opinion that such strengthening is necessary.

At the Library of Congress we have recently been considering the program which we shall present to Congress within the next few months in connection with our budget estimates for the fiscal year beginning July first. We presented a budget last Spring, which represented a considerable increase in our total financial base, and explained to the Congress about certain needs for the first year of the postwar period, which we believed would come sometime during the fiscal year. We were told that the postwar period was too far off to consider at that time, and to come back later. When we appear next spring, we shall present a much broader program, and that program will outline our future as we see it for the next decade.

FINGERTIP CONTROL

I would like to talk to you about the problems which we see in developing that program. I am not going to tell you what has not yet been developed. We conceive the problem of librarianship to be the problem of securing fingertip control over the recorded information and wisdom of the human race, and the making of that information and wisdom available quickly to all executives in government, business, research and science who have problems to solve.

By the recorded information and wisdom of mankind I mean all recorded information and wisdom of all lands and of all periods of human history: and by fingertip control I mean control of a kind that can deliver the information needed within a very short period without going outside the boundaries of this country. This nation is so far from achieving such an objective that many lives were lost in this war unnecessarily, wastefully; much time was lost; much waste occurred from the fact that we could not control the information that had been acquired and we could not make it available when it was needed. Scientific experiments were performed wastefully, which the ready availability of knowledge already recorded could have prevented. My attention was called to one book which was smuggled out of Germany which made unnecessary certain proposed research by the War Department on sulfa drugs, because the Germans had recorded the result of their research in this field. I am certain there are many cases where the results of previous experiments were not known and new experiments were performed needlessly and wastefully.

I am ashamed to recall some of the demands made upon the Library of Congress by the Federal Government during the war for urgently needed information which we not only could not produce ourselves but could not find elsewhere in the nation. We were unable to produce a great deal of information needed for the invasion of North Africa. We could not tell the carrying capacity of certain bridges in Algeria; we could not tell the up-to-date facts about the industrial development of some of the areas; we could not tell the depth of the waters at certain beaches or the angle at which the land sloped into the sea. There were many sources of information we did not have which, in the national interest, we should have been able to produce.

It is our view that librarians must organize a program to bring into the libraries of the nation great quantities of foreign publications not now in the United States and not being received currently as they are published. How to realize such a program will not be easy, but as Librarian of Congress I shall insist with all the force I can bring to bear, that the libraries of this country as a whole shall have the product of the printing presses of the entire world. I do not insist that the Library of Congress shall have all of that material. How much it should have is a problem to be discussed. I think one copy of most foreign publications should be possessed by the three great government libraries in Washington considered as a unit, that is, the Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture Library and the Army Medical Library. The national government should have in Washington the larger portion of all this material, but not necessarily all of it. There lies ahead of us a tremendous program of acquisition and that program extends beyond the acquisition of one copy for location in Washington. A cooperative program must be developed to include the libraries of the nation, so that each shall contain the material that is likely to be demanded of it, including the material which is demanded by the Government. There are very few research libraries that have not been called upon to give information to the field offices of the Federal Government.

CONTROL OF MATERIAL

The second step in the library process is the control of material once it has been acquired. I think the controls we have had in the past are quite inadequate, not necessarily as to quality, but rather as to a combination of quality, coverage and timeliness. The cataloging and bibliographical work now done in libraries is not to be relied upon to give the complete and current control of published material which our objective requires.

I do not propose that all of the needed indexing and cataloging work should be done in one place; but I do suggest that librarians must see to it that the cataloging and bibliographical work which is done by the whole library community and by others engaged in similar work shall result in placing important facts under current fingertip control. I shall call upon all librarians to cooperate with the Library of Congress to consider the adequacy of the indexing and abstracting services established over current materials, the need for surveys of resources of special collections, and to cooperate in the launching of cooperative projects to develop badly needed controls of one kind or another.

The most effective management of the nation's affairs would require that thousands of executives should receive at their desks a highly selected flow of abstract material of the kind to provide them with the ideas and the information which they need when decisions on problems will be required of them, problems which they may not themselves foresee. We have had some experience recently in that field in the Library of Congress. To assist the Government in dealing with Latin-American affairs more quickly and intelligently, we have provided abstracts of current literature in this field. We have also built up services on state laws. Persons who have used these services have found themselves better prepared to solve problems quickly and wisely. I am convinced that regulated flow of information unobtrusively presented would contribute much to the solution of some of the great problems of the nation. It is not too early to start demanding additional funds for libraries so that they can carry on this type of work. We have asked ourselves, "Why not include such services in the next budget we present to Congress?" However, we do not intend to ask for large projects unless librarians in general believe that they are desirable and necessary. There are a few projects which we know librarians want, because they have spoken of them, and we shall give such projects prior attention.

I hope this will not sound to you as if we are in favor of increasing the work of the Library of Congress in cataloging or in bibliography. It will of necessity increase the work in the Library of Congress, but I propose that the work in other libraries shall also be increased. I do not think that the work of the Library of Congress will increase out of proportion to that of libraries in general. The whole library movement must plunge forward.

The Library of Congress believes the increased work I have been discussing will call for a great deal of money, and that means that Congress as well as other agencies have to support it or it will not be carried forward successfully. Some people have said: "Don't you think it is necessary to move cautiously and see how far the Congress will go?" My answer to that question is that I do not believe that the Library of Congress has ever asked the Congress for anything very important which the Congress has not granted. I think any failure of the Library of Congress to play its part is due primarily to the fact that we have not seen the large picture ourselves or had the courage to present it. The war shocked us into visualizing that picture and we shall therefore present it, and shall make it as firm, as well based and as good as we can: but we shall turn to you, our fellow librarians, for counsel and advice as to what that picture shall be in its details as well as in its major outlines.

WHAT LIES AHEAD?¹

By ROBERT W. CHRIST

President, Western New York Chapter, Special Libraries Association.

■ HAT there must be a better world is the one indisputable, and I hope inescapable, conclusion to the madness of the past decades. Although for various reasons we speak of World War I and World War II, and for the convenience of libraries and their catalogers we have maintained the fiction of a "European war, 1914-1918", and a "World War, 1939-", essentially we have been living through what should more properly be called a second Thirty Years War (or even longer), which started in 1914, has continued up to today and will continue through an unknown number of tomorrows. Certainly none of you can claim that the years from 1918 to

1939 were a period of peace (the customary dividing line between wars), nor do I think that the essential underlying issues of 1939 differed entirely from those of 1914. If we do not know now, as apparently we did not in 1918, that a "cease firing" order does not end a war, then God help the forces of right in the world, for it will be only by a miracle from heaven that they survive!

The great and tragic error of these years has been in thinking that each successive outburst of bloodshed has been the start of a new war, each one a more horrible war of machines: 1931—Mukden; 1935—Ethiopia; 1936—Spain; 1937 —China, etc. Now a war of machines can be brought to an end by a "cease firing" order; a machine of war, like any other machine, can be demolished by a bigger

¹ An address before the Western New York Chapter at its inaugural meeting in Rochester on June 16, 1945. Mr. Christ is Head of the Reference Department at the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.

machine, and the bigger machine ultomately rendered inactive by fiat.

This has not been, and is not, just a war of machines. The showy part, and the noisy part, and the physically torturing part have been the immediate work of machines; but these machines,—tanks and guns and ships and planes, yes, even the men in uniform,—are only the "outward and visible" sign of a war of ideas. That is the real war; that is the war which did not end on November 11, 1918, nor on May 8, 1945, nor on September 2, 1945.

THE WAR OF IDEAS

Who is going to wage this war? Certainly not the armed forces; bullets and bayonets will not be effective. Suzuki and his cabinet in Tokyo could not find a way to fight it; and there are some indications that a comparable group in Germany has made and is continuing to make plans for this war; statesmen of 46 other nations have met in San Francisco to try to find a way to fight and win it; but these few representatives are not going to do the job. But you are, and I am. You and I, and the bus-driver who takes you to work in the morning, and the grocer who sells you your loaf of bread, and the president of your corporation, and the page boy in my library who runs errands, and Giuseppe who mows your lawn and black Mose who drives your laundry truck. Jean-Pierre, that favorite waiter in the little café vou used to visit in Paris will be in the fight, and so will Ivan on his collective farm in Russia, and Gunnar who fishes off the coast of Norway, and so will the Wang tilling his rice field 7,000 miles away in China.

As I see it there is no choice, for anyone, anywhere, whether to engage in this war or not; the only choice is between two sides: moral right and moral wrong; at this stage of the game I think there is no stopping point between. There is no room for the person who shakes his head and shrugs his shoulders when contemplating the years ahead and says, "Well, it's a terrible problem; I'm glad it's not my job." Well it is your job, and my job, and it's none too soon to acknowledge the fact and do something about it.

That is my view of what lies ahead in the immediate future. I am sorry that it has nothing to do with streamlined dishwashing machines or solar houses or a lot of other "better things for better living," —desirable as they may be. Things can wait.

I wish I could tell you how we, as individuals and as librarians, can win this war which I am sure we must wage, and which I am equally sure we can and must win. I cannot; but I will point out two essentials for the task which seem specially important to me, and in which, because we are librarians, I think we have special opportunities as well as special responsibilities.

COOPERATIVE EFFORT NEEDED

The first of these has to do with cooperative effort, the only possible solution to many of the problems which face the world, the nation, the libraries and us as individuals. No one will deny that it was cooperative effort on the part of the allied nations which brought the military actions in Europe to a successful termination: vet there are still those who are not convinced of the necessity for cooperation in the coming years. And this cooperation is not just something for states to practice: it must go down through each of the institutions of the state and to each of the individual citizens. Although we are accustomed to astronomical figures, we have not yet reached the Utopian stage where we can envisage and practice cooperation of 150,000,000 Americans, 200,000,000 Russians, 50,000,000 British, 500,000,000 Chinese, and I don't know how many others, including the customary 50,000,000 Frenchmen. While we are all coming more and more to realize the inter-dependence of our own libraries we shall gradually come to a genuine cooperative effort of the libraries of the entire country in supplying the resources and the services which are needed in a complex civilization, and then see the libraries of the whole world as each being a part of one large scheme. But this cooperation has to begin at the level of the individual librarian and the individual library. That is why a regional group of this sort has such a splendid opportunity for really effective work, and that is why I am particularly pleased with the program of introduction to the libraries and the librarians of this area which was arranged for this meeting. Until we know each other, and each other's libraries, and have come to work and think together in the interest of something larger than our own four walls we shall remain just individuals, and our part in society that much less effective.

The Special Libraries Association has taken the forefront in cooperative action on a number of publications, for instance, publications which are the work of various Groups or Chapters within the organization, but produced for the common good of the entire profession. I very much hope that we as a Chapter will find a suitable project for such cooperative research. Every library, however large or small and however specialized in its collection and clientele, should be engaged continuously on some project which will be of usefulness to a larger circle. In 1942 Mr. A. F. Kuhlman, in preparing a paper for the Library Institute at the University of Chicago, sent letters to a number of public and university reference librarians, asking what published reference aids were most needed. The replies from 30 libraries, arranged in paragraph form and very small type, fill more than three pages! Two or three of them have since been prepared by individual initiative, but I know of no others which are in preparation. Are we going to sit back and wait for them to be handed us on silver platters? Or are we going to call in the librarians of nearby libraries and say, "Look here. My library needs a handy reference book which will supply the following information. Your library needs it. All libraries can use it. Now, the field to be covered can be divided as follows. My staff will prepare this section; your staff can prepare that section, and so on until the book becomes an actuality." Such a program seems to me essential to the development of the individual, the profession and society. As our world becomes increasingly complex, calling for more and more specialization on the part of scholars and research workers, and as this specialization demands a corresponding specialization of libraries and librarians (witness the increasing subject departmentalization of public and university libraries, so that they become in fact if not in name, a collection of special libraries under one authority), we must not let the word "special" restrict our horizons; rather, by cooperative effort we must broaden our viewpoints and push back our horizons until at last, with Thoreau, we "hear beyond the range of sound, and see beyond the range of sight, New earths and skies and seas around."

A SET OF STANDARDS ESSENTIAL

The second essential in the world of today and tomorrow, and the library of today and tomorrow, is a set of standards. I do not mean by this so many books per capita in a public library, and so many cents of appropriation per dollar of collected taxes. I mean standards of values, of good and bad, of right and wrong. We have long accepted the principle that the library must be open to both sides of controversial questions and let each side have equal representation on our shelves. But along with this has gone a tendency for librarians to permit also equal representation in their minds, and to take a comfortable stand about in the middle. I say this is wrong; that the time has come when as custodians of the printed records of the world's history and culture, and as the most logical educators of the citizens of the country, we must take sides ourselves, individually and collectively, and let it be known for what we stand. To borrow a phrase from Mr. Ernest A. Savage, Librarian of the Edinburgh Public Libraries, "we must think

and feel and have our being as if born of woman instead of hatched out of a by-law!"

Take, for a case in point, the concept of democracy, which is something I am sure we all profess to privately, however circumspect we seem to feel we must be in our official life. Look around you at events of the past few years, since we entered the present conflict, for instance: race riots in our major cities; black markets throughout the country; an anti-discrimination law passed in our most populous state. (I do not mean to imply that I lack sympathy with the purposes of the Ives-Quinn measure; I am troubled that after 170 years of this country's history, the sovereign state of New York should find it necessary to pass a law to ensure the carrying out of a cardinal principle of our democracy.) Doesn't it look to you as if, having fought in 1917-1918 to "make the world safe for democracy", someone, sometime, (and I rather think it will be soon), is going to have to fight to make democracy safe for the world? Librarians can, and must fight this war. We can't do it without setting up positive standards.

For in setting up our own standards, and each of us must do it for himself, it seems increasingly important to me that they should be positive standards. We must be *for* something, not just *against* something else. I realize in making this statement that it is neither the usual nor the easy thing to do, but I am quite convinced of its importance and effectiveness. The very fact of its being out of the ordinary will add immeasurably to the effect.

As an example of the effectiveness of being "for" something, let me recommend to you, if you have not already done so, that you read Mr. Donald Adams' book, *The Shape of Books to Come*. You may not agree with all of his literary judgments, but you will be impressed and I believe in a large measure convinced by a man who has the courage to come out and say: "These are the standards by which I think literature must be judged. This I believe.

Whatever meets this standard I shall call good; whatever falls short I shall call not good." Is our responsibility to come to terms with ourselves and to set up our own standards any less than Mr. Adams'? Or if you want a real thrill, think of all the books and articles you have read lately with a prefatory note stating that the views expressed are those of the writer alone; the publisher accepts no responsibility. Then take the first issue of the Library of Congress' new Quarterly Book List and read the introductory statement until you come to this refreshing sentence: "Contributors to each issue are listed by name and occupation or institutional affiliation, but because the Library of Congress assumes full responsibility for all the material in the Book List, the annotations appear unsigned."

CONCLUSION

I have not given you anything very immediately practical to take back to your own individual special library problems. But in a way I have suited deed to word. I have told you that I think we must have cooperation to find our way out of chaos to sanity, and that this cooperation must be started on the level of the individual; that A must know B, and B must know C, and C must know A and B down to the letter Z. You must know me, and I must know you. That is my only excuse for standing here and trying to tell you (though I am afraid very inadequately) some of the things I believe.

I want a world where I can fly to London in a few hours, a world where the work of my household will be done in a few hours or a few minutes by turning on an electric switch, a world where the problems of food and shelter can be solved in fewer hours per week, with more hours of leisure. But first of all I want a world where man may live with man in dignity, honor, justice and peace. The only valid reason for being a librarian is the conviction that in this work, better than in any other, we can help to bring about this world. My own contribution will be infinitesimal and insignificant of itself. But with your help,—and yours, with this Western New York Chapter of Special Libraries Association, and all the other Chapters and Groups and library associations and librarians throughout the world, our contribution can be considerable. We might waken some morning and find it had been decisive. Together, we can remove mountains.

NEW GUIDES AND AIDS TO PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, 1944¹

By JEROME K. WILCOX

Librarian, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.

URING 1944 public documents continued to be a fruitful field for new aids and guides to their use. The annotated list which follows includes 55 items, of which three are general guides, 24 are federal guides, 16 are state guides and 12 are foreign guides.

Among the more useful items should be pointed out the list and index of *Presidential Executive Orders* (No. 6), the current listing of printed U. S. government publications concerning post-war problems (No. 18), the new series known as *State Documents*, now being issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census (No. 39 and No. 40), and the annotated bibliography, *General Censuses and Vital Statistics in the Americas* (No. 54).

The U. S. Bureau of the Census has embarked upon a project of publishing a three part periodic list of their publications which should aid in making them more readily available and useful (No. 12). Part I, issued annually, will cover the *Program for the Year*; Part II will be a monthly *List of Publications Issued*; and Part III will be a monthly *Subject Guide* to the contents of all census publications issued during the month.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census and

the War Production Board are jointly making available a periodic list of the Facts for Industry series (No. 27).

1944 saw the appearance of two new checklists of state publications: one current for Arkansas, and one historical for Oregon (No. 29 and No. 36).

Two new state guides to governmental organization have appeared, one for Kansas (No. 31) and one for Texas (No. 38).

In addition to a new edition of its Directory of Principal War Organizations (No. 49), the Wartime Information Board of Canada has now begun the issuance of a Periodic List of Dominion Government Publications (No. 50).

It is hoped that the list which follows will be of assistance in pointing out the important aids and guides for the period covered.

GENERAL GUIDES

1. American association for state and local history.

Historical societies in the United States and Canada. A handbook . . . Washington, D. C., 1944. 261p.

Includes for United States and Canada national and general societies and state and local societies.

Gives for each name, address, date organized, chief officers, membership, dues, publications, notes concerning museum if any, etc.

2. Council of state governments.

Soldier-sailor voting. A digest of state

¹ Previous lists on *Public Documents* compiled by Mr. Wilcox, formerly Associate Librarian, University of California Library, Berkeley, California, have appeared in SPECIAL LIBRARIES for July, August and September, 1938, November, 1940, March and April, 1942, January and February, 1944.

and federal laws, 2nd edition. July 1944. Chicago, 1944. 38p. (BX-241)

1st edition issued December 1943 as BX-237. (90p.)

Issued with the cooperation of the Legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

3. Wilcox, Jerome K.

Official war publications. Guide to state, federal, and Canadian publications. Volume VII-VIII. February 1944-October 1944. Berkeley, California, Bureau of public administration, University of California, 1944. (mim)

Adds over 5,000 items to the previous volumes in the series, bringing the entire series up to June 1, 1944, and the total number of entries in all volumes to 16,397 items.

Volume IX, issued in 1945, will be the final volume, including publications up to January 1, 1945.

FEDERAL GUIDES

 Citizens national committee, inc. Federal agencies. A descriptive tabulalation of 428 functional units of the federal government. Washington, D. C., 1944. 60, [8] p. (Publication no. 333)

First printing, October 1944; second printing, November 1944.

For each agency is given name, function, statute creating, year created, appropriation and number of employes.

5. Chrysler corporation. Chrysler engineering library.

Subject and author index of the Technical memorandums of the U. S. National advisory committee for aeronautics . . . 1941. Revised July 1944. Detroit, 1944, 121p. (processed)

Includes Technical memorandums nos. 1-1062.

6. Historical records survey.

Presidential Executive orders. New York, Books, inc. Distributed by Archives publishing company, a division of Hastings house, 1944. 2v. (v. 1, 675p.; v. 2, 630p.) c1944 by Walter Frese.

Volume 1, The list, gives by date, 1862-1938, Executive orders nos. 1-8030.

Volume 2, Index.

7. San Francisco. Chamber of commerce. Domestic trade department.

Directory of federal offices in San Francisco and the Bay area. September 1944. San Francisco, 1944. 27p. (processed) Revised from time to time.

- U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economic reports and publications. September 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 52p. (processed)
- 9. U. S. Bureau of labor statistics. Working

conditions and industrial relations branch. Wage analysis division.

Recent publications of Division of wage analysis prepared April 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 11p. (LS 44-3269) (mim)

"Embraces all wage reports . . . for the period from January 1941 to date."

Supplementary lists to be issued at frequent intervals.

10. U. S. Bureau of the budget.

Measures relating to vital records and vital statistics. Message from the President of the United States transmitting Report of the Bureau of the budget on measures relating to vital records and vital statistics. Washington, D. C., 1943. 264p. tables, forms. (U. S. 78th Congress, 1st session, House document no. 242)

"A comprehensive study of organizations and problems in the field of vital records."

11. U. S. Bureau of the budget. Division of statistical standards.

Federal statistical directory. A list of professional and administrative personnel of federal statistical and research agencies. 8th edition. April 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 168p.

12. U. S. Bureau of the census. Information and publications division.

Census publications. Subject guide, November 1944— Washington, D. C., 1944— Monthly.

November 1944 and December 1944, experimental.

Constitutes part III¹ of the Current guides to the publications of the Bureau of the census.

This part will be a "guide to the contents of all census publications issued during the month."

13. U. S. Congress. House. Library.

Index of congressional committee hearings in the library of the United States House of representatives prior to January 3, 1943. Compiled by Elizabeth M. Shumaker . . . Washington, D. C., 1944. 399p.

 U. S. Congress. Joint committee on reduction of non-essential federal expenditures. Reduction of non-essential federal expenditures. Additional report of the . . . pursuant to Section 601 of the Revenue act of 1941. Government corporations. Washington, D. C., 1944. 52p. tables (U. S. 78th Congress, 2nd session, Senate document no. 227)

¹ Part 1, Program for the year will be issued annually and "will outline the regular publication program of the Bureau... and indicate the publications which are planned". Part 2, List of publications issued, will be issued monthly and "will list all publications of the Bureau... issued during the month except for regular monthly and quarterly publications".

Principal features of corporations, p. 4-23.

15. U. S. Department of agriculture. Office of information.

Department of agriculture, War food administration and constituent agencies. January 20, 1945. Washington, D. C., 1945. 65p. ([Mimeographed document] no. 2.) (mim)

Frequently revised.

States origin, structure and functions of each agency in detail.

16. U. S. Department of agriculture. Office of information.

Structure, functions, and origins of the Department of agriculture and its constituent agencics. Revised January 25, 1945. Washington D. C., 1945. 18p. ([Mimeographed document] no. 1). (mim) Frequently revised.

17. U. S. Federal housing administration. Division of research and statistics. Current real property and housing sur-

vey data. March 15, 1941. [Revised April 9, 1942] Washington, D. C., 1942. 1, 10p. (mim)

Supplemental to List of real property data available at FHA (August 1938) and Urban housing, a summary of real property inventories conducted as work projects, 1934-1936 (1938).

18. U. S. Library of Congress. General reference and bibliography division. Post-war problems. A current list of printed United States government publications, January-June, 1944. [July 1, 1944] Washington, D. C., 1944. IJ4p. (mim) Excludes processed publications, but in-

Excludes processed publications, but includes articles in federal government periodicals.

— Supplement number one. July-September 1944. [October 30, 1944] Washington, D. C., 1944. 67p. (mim)

- U. S. National resources planning board. Principal federal sources of hydrologic data, by the Special advisory committee on hydrologic data of the Water resources committee, N. P. P. B. May 1943. Washington, D. C., 1943. 76p. (Technical paper no. 10) (processed)
- 20. U. S. Office of price administration. Administrative management department. Office services division.

Nos. 1-3 issued by Business services division.

21. U. S. Office of price administration. Executive office for the Price department. Directory of commodities and services. An index to price regulations and jurisdiction of operating units. August 1, 1944. Fourth ed. Washington, D. C., 1944. 375p.

Contents: pt. I, Organization directory.--pt. II, List of O. P. A. price regulations.--pt. III, Alphabetical index of commodities. ---pt. IV, Price branch of commodities and services.

— Supplement to . . . Issue no. 4. Supplement no. 1— September 15, 1944— Washington, D. C., 1944—

Each supplement supersedes all previous supplements.

22. U. S. Office of war information. Division of public inquiries.

Regional offices of federal departments and agencies . . . January 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 48p. For official use only.

 U. S. Office of war information. U. S. Information center. Decentralized federal departments and agencies. January 2, 1943. Washington, D. C., 1943. 9p. (M-2604; X-8432) (mim)

A list of federal agencies moved from Washington, D. C., giving their out-oftown address and Washington representatives.

24. U. S. Treasury department.

Publications of the Treasury department as of May 15, 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 22p. (mim)

Principally a list of the periodical publications giving frequency of issue and general statements as to contents of each.

- U. S. War food administration. Office of distribution. *Reports and periodicals on marketing* and distribution. June 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 31p. maps (processed)
- U. S. War production board. Organization directory, September 1943— Washington, D. C., 1943— Monthly.
- 27. U. S. War production board. General statistics staff.

Index. Facts for industry. Facts for industry series O-1-1— May 17, 1944— Washington, D. C., 1944— (processed)

A periodic index to the statistical data to industry released by W. P. B. through the U. S. Bureau of the census.

STATE GUIDES

- American society of planning officials. *Planning and post-war planning—state organizations. Membership directory.* Sep- tember 1943. Chicago, 1943. 34p. (Gen. 41) (mim)
- 29. Arkansas. University. Library.

Checklist of Arkansas state publications received by the University of Arkansas library, no. 1— January-December, 1943— Fayetteville, 1944— (mim) No. 2—semi-annually.

30. Council of state governments.

Aviation in the states. June 1944. Chicago, 1944. 15p. (BX-239)

State agencies interested in aeronautics, p. 7-13.

31. Davis, Don E.

An investigation of the governmental agencies of the state of Kansas. Emporia, Kansas, 1943. 95p. (Kansas State teachers college of Emporia. Bulletin of information, v. 23, no. 11, November 1943; Studies in education no. 27.)

For each agency is given its legal basis, date of creation, authorization, organization, method of financing, duties and status.

32. Kansas. Legislative council. Research department.

Filing and publication of administrative regulations. November 1943. Topeka, 1943. xi, 34p. (Publication no. 120) (processed)

33. Kansas. Legislative council. Research department.

Legislative councils. An article and bibliography, by Frederic H. Guild. February 1944. Topeka, 1944. 22p. (Publication no. 122)

Reprinted from Law library journal, v. 36, no. 5, November 1943.

For each council is given statutory provisions; appropriations; list of official reports, publications, etc.; and articles in periodicals, etc.

34. Kansas. Legislative council. Research department.

Legislative functions of administrative agencies. Preliminary report. November 1938. Topeka, 1938. xii, 30p. (Publication no. 84) (processed)

35. New York. Department of commerce. Handbook of map symbols. Albany, 1944. viii, 36p. illus.

Final edition of a preliminary report, Map symbols and scales, published in January 1942 by the New York Executive department. Division of commerce.

Includes approximately 400 symbols needed as designations on maps of zoning and land use, population, density, transportation routes and the like.

36. Rockwood, Eleanor Ruth.

Oregon document check list, I— (In Oregon historical quarterly v. XLV, no. 2-4, June, September and December 1944, p. 147-167, 253-279, 356-375; etc.)

Covers 1843-1925.

Contents: I, Through state journals. --

II-III, Committee reports.

- 37. South Dakota, University. Governmental research bureau. The Office of Lieutenant-Governor in the United States, by R. F. Patterson. June 1944. Vermillion, 1944. 20p. table (Report no. 13)
- 38. Texas. University. Bureau of municipal research.

A layman's guide to the Texas state administrative agencies, by Dick Smith. Austin, 1945. 237p. (Municipal studies no. 22)

Gives for each agency date of establishment, citation to statute for establishment, composition of agency, method of selection, qualification, term of office, compensation, major duties and powers, status.

39. U. S. Bureau of the census. Governments division.

Elections data in state documents, prepared . . . by Dorothy W. Kaufman. October 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 36p. tables (State documents no. 2) (processed)

40. U. S. Bureau of the census. Governments division.

State constitutions: a bibliography, prepared . . . by Dorothy W. Kaufman. June 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 4p. (State documents no. 1) (processed)

41. U. S. Department of labor. Office of the Solicitor.

Labor arbitration under state statutes. Washington, D. C., 1943. 227p (processed) Includes analytical table of state labor arbitration statutes—Analytical table of general arbitration statutes—and Digest of state statutes by states.

42. U. S. National park service.

Administrative agencies, state parks and related recreational areas. Revised November 1, 1943. Washington, D. C., 1943. 15p. (mim)

A directory.

43. Wisconsin. Industrial commission. Statistical department.

Wisconsin workmen's compensation statistics. Check-list of statistical tables issued in [1940]— Madison, [1941]—(mim) Annual.

FOREIGN GUIDES

44. Association of research libraries.

A catalog of Great Britain entries represented by Library of Congress printed cards to July 31, 1942. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edwards brothers, inc., 1944. 2v. (v. 1, 663p; v. 2, 716p.)

Contents: v. 1, Great Britain author headings (p. 1-90). A—Ministry of information. —v. 2, Ministry of labour—Z.

A reprint of v. 58-59 of its Catalog of

books represented by Library of Congress printed cards issued to July 31, 1942.

- 45. Australia. Prime ministers' department. The federal guide. A handbook on the organization and functions of Commonwealth government departments and special wartime authorities. January 1944. Canberra, 1944. 212p.
- 46. Basset, Elsie.

Librarian's guide to title-page Russian and principals of transliteration with an introduction to Russian law books. New York, Columbia university libraries, 1944. 47p. (mim)

Official publications, p. 19-31.

47. Brazil. Ministério das relações exteriores. Serviço de publicações.

Lista de publicações. 1° E 2° semestres de 1943. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1944. 50p.

 British information services. Select list of "White papers" and other important government documents, September 1939—December 1944. New York.

1945. 7p. An alphabetical subject list indicating document number and price of each.

- 50. Canada. Wartime information board. List of Dominion government publica-
- tions, January-June, 1944— Ottawa, 1944— 51. Mexico. Secretaria de la economia na-
- cional. Publicaciones oficiales, Secretaria de la

economia nacional (1933-1942). Mexico City, 1943. 74p.

At head of title: Biblioteca de la feria

del libro y exposicion nacional del periodismo 1943.

 Olson, Everett C. and Whitmarsh, Agnes. Foreign maps. New York, Harper, c1944. 237p. illus. folded plates, maps, diagrs. (Harper's geoscience series)

Chapter X, Characteristics of maps of principal mapping agencies [by nations], p. 195-222.

- 53. Schwegmann, Jr., George A.
 - Great Britain author headings including those adopted by the Library of Congress as appearing in the Union Catalog. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edwards brothers, inc., 1944. 90p. (processed)

Reprinted from v. 58 of "A Catalog of books represented by Library of Congress printed cards. . . ."

54. U. S. Library of Congress. Reference department. Census library project.

General censuses and vital statistics in the Americas. An annotated bibliography of the historical censuses and current vital statistics of the 21 American republics, the American sections of the British commonwealth of nations, the American colonies of Denmark, France and the Netherlands, and the American territories and possessions of the United States. Washington, D. C., 1943. 151p.

Issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

55. U. S. Office of war information. U. S. Information center.

Principal information offices of the foreign governments in the United States. September 1944. Washington, D. C., 1944. 8p. (processed)

A directory.

TELEVISION COMES TO THE LIBRARY By DOUGLAS HUDELSON

Television Writer, R. B. Gamble Productions, New York, N. Y.

B Y December of this year, the Yorkville Branch of the New York Public Library will boast a brand new television studio, one of the first to be located in a public library. Devoted to experimentation and the training of students of television, the new studio will house equipment valued at well over \$110,000. The third-floor auditorium of the Branch is now undergoing remodeling and will soon become a completely equipped television studio. The equipment includes lights, cameras, studio control equipment, television receivers and sufficient space to produce the most complicated television productions.

By January 14, 1946, courses in television programming and production, spon-

sored by the City College of New York. will be well under way and open to the general public. Under the supervision of R. B. Gamble, who is at present Television Consultant for the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, and who is now actively engaged in producing television shows for two New York stations, the courses will constitute a complete survey of television activity today. In addition, the students will be able to observe the production of television programs in the studio and will ultimately become actively engaged in the production of their own programs. Mr. Gamble will call in some of the foremost television producers. directors, writers and technicians to work with the students in their introduction to television.

A unique feature of this new workshop will be the placement of television receivers right in the studio. In this way the students will be able to observe simultaneously the program before it reaches the camera and the result as it appears on the screen of the receiver.

The course in television, soon to be instituted, will consist of 16 two-hour sessions. The purpose of this initial course is to serve as an introduction to programming methods. Through lectures and demonstrations, and ultimately creating their own programs, the students, after completing the 16-week course, will have a well-rounded elemental foundation in this new medium.

Evenly divided between the technical and creative aspects of television, the course will serve as an introduction to every type of program now being seen on the receivers in this area. After a general definition of the medium, the students will observe the influence of, and use of, light, color and sound in television. The technical aspects of the course will include the use and methods of presenting titles for programs, camera techniques, and the use of slides and motion pictures. After delving into the production of a program, the problems of script writing, advertising casting, designing and directing for television will be discussed and demonstrated. A portion of the course will be devoted to the challenging practice of "on-the-spot" televised reports of sporting events, news coverage and special events. This phase of programming has been utilized with great success from the inception of television, and its use has become more popular with the development of the medium.

Following this general introduction, the students will begin to create their own programs, continuing this practice throughout the remainder of the 16 weeks. While all programs will be received only on the television screens of those instruments located in the Yorkville Branch Library, the general public will be welcome to observe the demonstrations.

In conjunction with the television activities soon to be initiated. Miss Dorothea Waples, of the Yorkville Branch of the New York Public Library, is assembling a comprehensive and up-to-date library devoted to the mediums of television and motion pictures. This library, like the courses of instruction sponsored by the City College of New York, will be thrown open to the general public. Miss Waples is also preparing an exhibit on the history of television. A major portion of this exhibit will be devoted to the use of educational programs on television, since at the present time educational programs are becoming increasingly popular with the general public. An outstanding example of this type of program is the one which is produced by the Museum of Natural History in New York.

Another step to introduce television to a wider public through the New York Public Libraries is being taken by Mr. Francis R. St. John, who is Chief of the Circulation Department. Mr. St. John is now making arrangements with the manufacturers of television receivers to place equipment in each Branch Library, where opportunities for the public at large will be made to witness and become familiar with television productions.

"It is hoped," says Mr. Gamble, who is in charge of the television workshop at "that the Yorkville Branch Library. through a basic introduction to the methods and techniques of television, we shall find and help develop new people who have contributions to make to this challenging and infant medium."

WHAT COURSES FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIANS? ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

HE insistent demand for special librarians and the preparation of these "specialists" precipitated discussion of the effectiveness of existing curricula in library schools at the meeting of the Council of National Library Associations at Philadelphia in the summer of 1944. Consequently the Association of American Library Schools undertook to inquire of special librarians what is needed by way of professional education.

Special librarians "stand ready to act as consultants when called upon"¹ says Irene Strieby, to enable library schools to take initiative in devising optimum curricula for the education of special librarians. With this in mind a Committee² solicited information from officers of associations which are members of the Council of National Library Associations. To counteract the "humanities bias of (Library School) faculties"³ the Committee turned to special librarians for directions.

The consultants responded with an interesting unanimity on many points and an unexpected approval of much of the knowledge and skills now aimed at in established library school curricula.

It is proper to point out that the returns on the inquiry are few. Replies were received only from librarians representing music, law, newspaper, medical and theatre libraries. This summary there-

fore represents very limited evidence and evidence mainly reflecting personal rather than Association opinion. That is, only one questionnaire returned, that of the Theatre Library Association, is known to have the authority of official approval of an association. Nevertheless, the information obtained is a sample and is treated as such. Additional evidence should be added to this sample to constitute a reliable "survey of the market" and of what the products should be like.

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE

On the importance of subject knowledge as part of the special librarian's equipment the consultants were unanimous, regardless of the special field with which the library was connected.

Bibliographical content (defined as cataloging, documentation, compilation and search) was placed next in importance in a professional curriculum. Cataloging itself was scored as of primary importance by 4/5 of the consultants.

Demands for foreign languages placed German and French at the top with Spanish. Russian, Italian, Portugese, "etc.", following. But one reply from a newspaper library indicated that special librarians need have no knowledge of foreign languages.

ATTENTION TO ROUTINES

Contrary to the pressure from the library profession to minimize the attention to routines, the consultants called for emphasis on procedures. It is recognized that a study of essential procedures need not be

Strieby, I. M. "The meaning of techical library training." Library Journal 70:463-67. May 15, 1945.
 Association of American Library Schools Com-mittee on the Curriculum with special attention to subjects neglected.
 Strieby, I. M. op. cit.

reduced to mere routines; that routines, procedures or technical processes are the necessary mechanics which enable the institution to accomplish its real function: and that any librarian must be familiar with the machinery which must operate smoothly to enable a library to produce the desired service. The weakness has been that the emphasis on routines has dimmed the focus on the ends which they are to serve: the routines have become ends in themselves. The library profession in general, recognizing that routines have impeded the view of ends, have called for decreased attention to them. It would seem that the consultants speaking for special libraries have said. "Get the ends clearly in mind and then construct the routines to serve the ends." The following "routines" were cited by the consultants for emphasis in the curriculum:

Letter writing Acknowledgment of gifts Routing slips Clipping Files of clippings, photographs, programs, etc. Filing (index and catalog cards) Office routines Care of music scores Care of phonograph records Continuations Binding Processing Loan desk services Touch typewriting Speed in acquisition and preparation

However, one consultant in a reference library indicated that the usual routines presented in a curriculum designed to serve special librarians were not useful in his particular library, and recommended the elimination of such courses.

FUNDAMENTALS OTHER THAN ROUTINES Fundamentals other than routines cited

for emphasis in the curriculum were:

Abstracting

Reference materials

Special subject headings

Budgets

Contacts with officials

Knowledge of the Organization of which the library is a part

Eliminations from the typical curriculum which were suggested included children's work (an obvious anachronism): emphasis on literature: courses on history of libraries: courses in general (i. e. "public?") administration; the "second term" of the course in organization; branch library administration: and government documents. This last recommendation is from a music librarian who might have little use for such publications. On the other hand two consultants recommended no omissions from the present library school curricula, and one called for a special course following the "regular curriculum." A constructive suggestion was the change from focus on service to the general public to focus on service to a restricted clientele.

The above pro's and con's are interestingly checked by a tabulation of replies on the importance of "activities, processes or materials" in the special librarian's education, drawn from Miss Morley's *Contributions Toward a Special Library Glossary*.¹

If these opinions of members of special library associations may be given weight, the library schools have been given a distinct directive to construct curricula around the functions of the special library. That is, a specialized service to a restricted clientele has distinct obligations which the qualified librarian must be prepared to meet. The restricted clientele and its needs must occupy the center of attention. Construction of a curriculum to satisfy a defined objective is no new principle. It has, however, been too little considered by library school faculties.

The consultants view the courses of instruction from the vantage point of their patron's needs. With this in mind it is interesting to discover that it is not considered necessary to provide a separate curriculum to prepare for work in each type of fundamentals,—cataloging, reference, acquisitions and administration, the preparation would serve special librarians in as diverse fields as chemistry and local history. Other consultants say that "the mechanics of the jobs are identical, even

1 q. v. for fuller explanation of terms.

	Essential in all or most special libraries	Essential in certain special libraries	Useful in all or most special libraries	Useful in certain special libraries	Should not receive attention in the curriculum
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cataloging Indexing Dissemination of information Literature search (Including patents) Research (or search) services Clipping	8 7 6 6 5 5 5 5	1 1 2 1	2 2 1 1	1	
Filing systems Report writing Archives Mail service Picture (or art) file	4 3 3	2 4	2	2 1 2 1	1
Abstracting Confidential file Data compilation Organization file Trade catalogs	2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1	3 1 1	3 3 1 3 2	1
Transfer file Bulletin, News Competitor file Corporation (or Company) file House organs	2 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	3	2 3 2 3 3 3 3	
Interests records Job file Routing Signal system			2	3 3 3 2	1 2 3

though the subject matter be different." The "greatest common denominator" in preparation for various types of libraries is considered to be cataloging, reference, indexing, biblographic tools and method, understanding the clientele and professional attitude.

Opinion differed on the value of required experience, i. e. field work or a period of internship as part of the special librarian's education, with the majority in favor of such experience. As to its place in the course,—before, during or after, preference was expressed for "during".

Thus library schools have a suggested framework around which to construct a program of education for the special librarian. If the points of view and the agreement of the consultants quoted are not universally held by other special librarians, then echoes of divergent opinions remain to be heard. In the meantime it behooves the library schools to produce qualified personnel as the consultants are unanimous in the belief that the demand for such specialists will increase after the war. They expect a continued demand for they report that they are concerned with long-time constructive modifications in curricula to serve special librarians rather than in short cuts to supply personnel.

The Committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the special librarians who replied to the questionnaire and who gave such thoughtful, clearcut points of view. A copy of this summary is being sent to each person who replied, the President of each of the special librarians associations solicited and to the directors of all of the accredited library schools. An official copy is also being sent to the Secretary of the Special Libraries Association and to the Secretary of the Board of Education for Librarianship.

Committee on the Library School Curriculum with Special Attention to Subjects Now Neglected ISABELLE T. ANDERSON ALICE J. BRYAN HELEN E. HAINES MARIE H. LAW ETHEL M. FAIR, Chairman

ASLIB COMES OF AGE

By IVOR B. N. EVANS

British Author and Journalist, at present connected with the Research Department of Britain's Ministry of Aircraft Production.

SLIB, the British Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, whose purpose is "to facilitate the co-ordination and systematic use of knowledge and information in all public affairs and in industry and commerce and in all the arts and sciences", held its twentieth Annual Conference in London recently. Aslib also came of age, being founded in 1924.

The Conference, which was the largest and best attended in Aslib's whole history, opened with a paper by Professor J. D. Bernal, Fellow of the Royal Society, on "The Information Service as an Essential in the Progress of Science". "The experience of war," he said, "has taught a very large number of scientists the vital place of an efficient information service." Professor Bernal went on to say that the librarian had always striven with good will to give the research worker every assistance; but, in return, had not received much help from the research worker. He placed much of the blame on the present publishing systems, which allowed many papers on almost identical work to clutter up the vast torrent of knowledge. He showed how relevant material is hidden away in odd journals and that it must eventually be realized that "the whole of scientific communications between scientists and between them and the technical and lay public, is one unified subject." He indicated how the British Government Departments had become rapidly and increasingly aware of the importance of organized information and their setting up of Technical Information Bureaux. He mentioned the great success, too, of the Information Service of the American Office of Scientific Research and Development and of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office in Washington.

Much of Professor Bernal's paper was concerned with suggestions, (partly based on a paper by N. W. Pirie in the June issue of Aslib's new quarterly, *Journal of Documentation*,) on the reform of scientific periodicals, which was discussed, informally, at the evening session of the first day.

Mr. E. Reid opened the subject of reform and, after discussion, it was decided to seize the opportunity created by the war for the reorganization of scientific periodicals by setting up a committee drawn equally from Aslib and the Association of Scientific Workers, which represents 17,000 scientists. This Committee will consider the best means whereby the future research worker will be able to receive separately only those papers which interest him; not, as at present, bound issues containing perhaps 10 per cent of personal interest.

Aslib's Annual Conferences are balanced between the theoretical and the practical, and have helped considerably in fostering the rapidly expanding interest in Information Services taking place in Britain. In fact, Aslib's membership has more than doubled during the past two Government, vears and the British through its Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, now assists with a substantial annual grant.

One session dealt with "Links with the U. S. A.", where much praise was given to Dr. R. H. Heindel, Director of the American Library, London, for his work and vision in making his Library such an excellent and live center of information on every aspect of American life and activity. The papers in this symposium dealt with the wide popularity of the British Information Services in America, City of London Links with America, "Books Across the Sea", the educational work of the English Speaking Union, and various other associated topics concerning most aspects of library and information work. The session passed unanimously a resolution "That this Conference, realizing the supreme importance of the mutual exchange of information between the English Speaking Nations, recommends that Aslib should cooperate with the library organizations in the compilation of a directory showing the organizations in the U.S.A. and Britain whose information services cover similar fields of interest."

An interesting and stimulating paper on "Problems of Information Service in Industry", by E. N. Simons of the Sheffield steel firm, Messrs. Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd., dealt with difficulties and prejudices still existing against books and published information in some old established firms. He and older engineers and executives showed the importance of the information officer being a human being who would understand human beings and the many little problems which would so often arise. The discussion proved that today the information officer and special librarian is becoming an integral and vital part of British industry. Aslib intends to hold a Conference devoted solely to the relationship between the inquirer and the information officer.

Once, the special library or information department of an organization was housed in an odd room, with little or no thought about its way of working. That attitude in Britain is now a thing of the past. The Sunday morning session was devoted to "Some Notes on the Planning of Research Libraries" by S. Rowland Pierce, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (who had replanned the City of Norwich and is designing the new buildngs for Britain's National Central Library), and a paper by the Librarian of the Royal Institute of British Architects, E. J. Carter, A. R. I. B. A., on "The Planning and Equipment of Research Libraries and Information Bureaux". "Planned flexibility and freedom to expand" was the keynote. Lighting, shelving, the reader, ventilation and position were fully discussed and, though there are still oldestablished badly housed libraries, Britain is now among the foremost countries in considering proper accommodation.

"Hospital Library Accommodation" and the new microfilm projector for disabled persons were also discussed.

In order that members might become aware of interesting, but often little known reference books, Miss M. Bateman, Cambridge University Library, gave a paper on "Desk Reference Books", which brought from the audience many useful suggestions of British and American books.

An informal discussion on the "Great Book Shortage" in Britain dealt with facts and figures and the effect on education, research, industry and world relations. It was decided that the vital factor was shortage of skilled labor but Britain's Ministry of Labor has quickly realized the position and recently decided on a special recruiting campaign for labor for the printing trades.

An informal meeting addressed by Doctors Donker Duvvis and Alingh Prins of the Federation International de Documentation, of the Hague, Holland, enabled members to learn of plans for re-establishing the international center on good, sound lines, and how much progress had been made by the great cooperation between the U.S.A. and Britain-a cooperation, they hoped, which would extend throughout the world. Dr. Prins said how strongly the work of the F. I. D. had been influenced by Aslib, and how the F. I. D. intended to become a proper clearing house for information on the Universal Decimal Classification. M. de Grolier, who had spent much of the war period in prison, spoke, as Secretary of the French Section of the F. I. D., of the work and plans for organized documentation in France, and how 3,000,000 cards of the *Institut de Chémie* had been hidden from the Germans.

Aslib's twenty-first birthday Conference was, therefore, fully representative of Britain's exceedingly great interest in information services. Aslib's income has increased fourfold during the past five years and the end of the war has caused an increasing flood of new members, rather than a lessening. Aslib has had to take new premises and increase its staff fivefold, for its telephone exchange for sources of information—the information department—deals with thousands instead of hundreds of inquiries per year.

Britain has become information minded.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

I N accordance with the amended S. L. A. By-Law IX, Section 2, the names of the candidates for the next election with their written acceptances were presented to the Executive Board at its fall meeting, November 30, 1945. The names of these candidates are as follows:

President

BETTY JOY COLE Calco Chemical Division American Cyanamid Company Bound Brook, New Jersey

First Vice-President (President-Elect) IRENE M. STRIEBY The Lilly Research Laboratories Eli Lilly and Company Indianapolis 6, Indiana

> Second Vice-President RUTH S. LEONARD Simmons College Boston, Massachusetts

MRS. DOROTHY ANDREWS WILLIAMS The Anglo California National Bank San Francisco, California

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Marvyn Scudder Financial Library Columbia University New York 27, New York

ELMA T. EVANS Curtiss-Wright Corporation Airplane Division, Research Laboratory Buffalo 5, New York

The Directors whose terms have not expired are Dr. Mary Duncan Carter, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, who retires in 1947, and Melvin J. Voigt, Research Department, General Mills, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who retires in 1948.

Herman H. Henkle, Processing Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., will continue on the Executive Board as Immediate Past-President.

Section 3 of By-Law IX states that further nominations may be made upon written petition of 10 voting members in good standing. Such petitions, accompanied by written acceptances of the nominees, must be filed with the Secretary of Special Libraries Association at S.L.A. Headquarters not later than March 1st.

> Emma Boyer Marion G. Eaton Louise Field Isabella Frost Marjorie C. Keenleyside Lura Shorb, *Chairman*.

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NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

May 15, 1945 to November 26, 1945

Bethlehem Steel Company Shipbuilding Division Mr. Laurence G. Hill, Librarian Development & Research Division Ouincy Yard, Quincy 69, Mass.

A. B. Chance Company Mrs. Anna Grinstead, Librarian Industrial Relations Department 210 North Allen, Centralia, Mo.

Credito Industrial De Monterrey, S. A. Mr. Antonio L. Rodriguez P. Mier & Paras Streets, P. O. Box 713 Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

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General Aniline Works Dr. G. E. Goheen, Manager New York Process Dev. Department 435 Hudson Street New York 14, N. Y.

Kennametal Inc. Miss Margaret Banks Research Department, P. O. Box 231 Latrobe, Pa.

The Linde Air Products Company Miss Jasmine L. Hardleben East Park Drive & Woodward Avenue Tonawanda, N. Y.

Midwest Research Institute Miss Gladys Garland, Librarian 4049 Pennsylvania Avenue Kansas City 2, Mo.

The Miller Publishing Company Miss Joyce J. Johnson, Librarian Editorial Department 118 South Sixth Street Minneapolis 2, Minn.

National Tube Company Miss Mary E. Gibb, Librarian Accounting Dept., General Office 1805 Frick Building Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Philadelphia Museum of Art Miss Marjorie Lyons Library, Parkway & 26th Street Philadelphia 30, Pa. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company Miss Dorothy M. Hopkins, Librarian 2117 Grant Building Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Red Owl Stores, Inc. Miss Mary O'Reilly, Librarian 900 North Fourth Street Minneapolis 1, Minn.

I. P. Riddle Company Miss Ann Shook, Librarian Library, Instructors School P. O. Box 4632, Coral Gables Miami 34, Fla. Royal Swedish Institute for Scientific Engineering Research Professor Edy Velander c/o The Swedish Legation, 630 Fifth Avenue New York 20, N. Y. Steuben Glass, Inc. Miss Mary C. Fisher, Librarian Design Department, 718 Fifth Avenue New York 19, N. Y. Super Market Institute, Inc. Mr. Martin Wiberg, Director Research Department 2332 Bellaire Blv'd Houston 5, Texas Tide Water Associated Oil Company Research Library Miss Thelma A. Rooker, Librarian East 22nd Street, Bayonne, N. J. United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers, CIO Engineering Department Mrs. Ruth Katzman 628 Maccabees Building Detroit, Mich. United Shoe Machinery Corporation Miss Margaret A. Firth, Librarian Research Division, Order No. E 57079 Balch Street, Beverly, Mass.

University of Illinois Library Mr. Robert B. Downs, Director Urbana, Ill.

University of Washington Mr. Charles W. Smith, Librarian Seattle 5, Wash.

EVENTS and PUBLICATIONS

The Saturday Review of Literature for June 9, 1945, carried a very interesting and instructive article by Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, Washington, D. C., on "Next Steps in Microfilm."

* *

FINANCING AMERICAN PROSPERITY (New York, The Twentieth Century Fund, 1945. \$3), a symposium of economists, presents the prescriptions of six leading economists for a healthy functioning of the economic system of the United States. Their proposals will be of interest to leaders in private business, in labor movements, in government and for all who are responsible for, and affected by, our fundamental economic policies.

* *

Ernest V. Hollis has prepared for the Commission on Teacher Education a report entitled, TOWARD IMPROVING PH.D. PROGRAMS, in which he points out that in order to improve Ph.D. programs one must have an understanding of the forces and conditions that have shaped the system now in practice in American Universities. It describes and analyzes these practices and offers suggestions as to how they may be improved. (Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, 1945. 204p. \$2.50.) * *

BUSINESS-BUILDING LETTERS FOR HOTELS (Hartford, Conn., The Dahls, 1945. 131p. \$2), by William H. Butterfield, analyzes the opportunities for better hotel public relations by mail, illustrating them by giving examples of 200 effective letters.

A fascinating account of the development of the atomic bomb is told in the "Smyth Report" entitled, A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE DEVEL-OPMENT OF METHODS OF USING ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, 1940-1945 (Washington, D. C., GOVERNMENT, 1940-1945) (Washington, D. C., GOVERNME

* * *

GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE AND SICKNESS BENEFIT PLANS IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, 1945. 89p. \$1.50), by Helen Baker and Dorothy Dahl, of the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, discusses benefits which have been established or proposed under joint trade union benefit plans. The U. S. Office of Education has issued a new bulletin (Vocational Division Bulletin #232, Occupational Information and Guidance Series #13) on SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING, which will be of interest not only to directors of vocational programs, but also to those who counsel students in the schools from which vocational trainees come. Problems are presented involving the selection of vocational trainees and practices are described which appear to meet this need. (This bulletin may be secured from the U. S. Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for a nominal sum.)

* * *

Herman K. Spector, Chief Librarian of the Department of Corrections of the City of New York, has recently made an unusual contribution to our profession. His THESAURUS OF PENOLOGY is an index to the contents of one hundred years of reports of the Prison Association of New York, a series comprising the richest mine of primary and secondary source material in American penology. This thesaurus has indexes to subjects, authors and illustrations as well as a list of the most important special articles.

* * *

A discussion of the Murray Full Employment Bill appears in FULL EMPLOYMENT AND THE NATIONAL BUDGET (1633 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Citizens National Committee, 1945. 22p. gratis). The pamphlet contains a summary of the bill, a favoring statement by Senator James E. Murray and an opposing statement by Senator Robert A. Taft, followed by the conclusions of the Committee.

* * *

Jules Backman in his EXPERIENCE WITH WARTIME SUBSIDIES (Washington, D. C., Citizens National Committee, 1945. 50p. no charge for single copies), surveys the wartime experience in this country of the use of federal subsidies as a part of the price control, stabilization and critical materials programs.

INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS (N. Y., H. W. Wilson, 1945. 275p. \$1.75) is a Reference Shelf compilation of the background proposals and pro and con arguments about many of the phases of the question who shall fly where.

In MUSIC OF LATIN AMERICA (N. Y., Crowell, 1945. 374p. \$3.50), Nicolas Slonimsky first considers each country separately and then provides a dictionary of composers, instruments, compositions, songs and dances. 500 POSTWAR JOBS FOR MEN (N. Y., Doubleday, 1945. 285p. \$2.50), by Vocational Guidance Research and edited by Lura Robinson, is a dictionary of jobs with an analysis for each job as to present outlook, earnings, job description, requirements, advantages, disadvantages, advancement, opportunities and where to apply. The text is arranged alphabetically by job title and the reader is aided in selecting a job by an index of jobs appropriate for given personality traits and special skills.

* *

Moore and Company, industrial analysts and consultants (Philadelphia, Pa., 1945), has prepared six postwar market sales and industrial progress surveys for the Postwar Planning Committee of the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association in Philadelphia. The surveys cover textiles, leather, chemicals, paper, department stores and hardware. They may be secured at \$2.50 each, postpaid, or for \$10 for six surveys.

* *

TRACK AND TURNOUT ENGINEERING (N. Y., Simmons-Boardman, 1945. 461p. \$5), by C. M. Kurtz, is a handbook on design details of railroad turnouts and crossings, with mathematical treatments of track layouts and connections.

*

GUIDEPOSTS TO A FREE ECONOMY (N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1945. 206p. \$2), by H. L. Lutz, is a series of essays on enterprise and government finance, which have appeared in Tax*Review*, a publication of the Tax Foundation. Current economic problems are discussed from the conservative viewpoint.

* *

ON GROWTH AND FORM (N. Y., Macmillan, 1945. 1116p. \$12.50), by Sir D'Arcy W. Thompson, now appears in a revised and enlarged edition. The author points out the remarkable relationship that mathematical and physical laws bring to a vast number of phenomena, from the sub-microscopic virus to the spiral nebula. The subjects considered include such diverse items as snow-flakes, bean roots, spiders' webs, the shape of a splash, horns of goats, anatomy of bridges, and many more. Although the scientific facts give the book a special appeal for medical men, they are so well knit into a philosophical whole that the layman too can be fascinated.

* *

YOUR FORESTS (New York, Lippincott, 1945. 159p. \$2.50), by Martha Bensley Bruère, describes the American 'forests; what they are, where they are, how they are cared for and developed, how their riches are conserved, increased, harvested and used for our profit and enjoyment. "Petroleum Periodicals," by Margaret Rocq, Elizabeth Nutting and Katherine Karpenstein, was published in the October 1945 issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Since this analysis of ninetyodd titles will be of great value to librarians and researchers in finding specific information, reprints of the article have been made available at ten cents each from Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 St., New York 3, N. Y.

* *

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has published SURVEY OF UNIVERSITY BUSINESS RESEARCH PROJECTS, 1943-1944. It is a compilation of the studies in business and economic research recently completed or in process in universities, colleges and research institutions. It is published as Economic series no. 42, and is the fourth in the series, reporting 651 projects by 88 institutions. The projects are classified and briefly described in order to indicate their contribution to the solution of business and economic problems. There are author and subject indexes.

The ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION (N. Y., Philosophical Library, 1945. \$10), edited by Vergilius Ferm, is a Who's Who of past religious leaders, a synopsis of great movements of thought and a dictionary of terms and concepts. Each article is initialed and many have bibliographies.

*

The third edition (revised) of a GUIDE FOR RETAIL ADVERTISING AND SELLING (308 Frederick Bldg., Cleveland 15, O., The Association, 1945. 138p. \$1), prepared by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., is like the earlier ones, an excellent reference to fair practice standards, giving definitions for retail advertising and selling. There is also a dictionary index of trade terms, standards, descriptions, etc.

PUBLIC RELATIONS (6 Park St., Boston 8, Mass., Bellman Publishing Co., Inc., 1945. 23p. 75ϕ), by Edward L. Bernays, is no. 53 of a series of Vocational and Professional Monographs and gives in concise form an outline of what is meant by public relations, what is demanded by the individual who wishes to become a public relations counsel and the monetary awards.

Engineers and technicians will find up-to-date information in the ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR (N. Y., Murray Hill Books, 1945. 191p. \$3), by A. M. Georgiev. There is a description of the design, construction, manufacture, function and testing of electrolytic capacitors and an explanation of the operating characteristics of various types.

Bibliographies:

- GOING INTO BUSINESS; a bibliography of practical aids to the small business man. In *Branch Library Book News*, May-June 1945. (New York, Public Relations Dept., New York Public Library.) 10¢.
- GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE AND OTHER PRO-POSALS FOR STEADYING THE WORKER'S IN-COME. Compiled by L. A. Thompson. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Labor Library, 1945.) 19p. Price?
- GUARANTEED EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME STA-BILIZATION. Compiled by Industrial Relations Section. In *Selected References* No. 1. (New Jersey, Princeton University, 1945.) 4p. 10¢.
- HISTORY OF SCIENCE, SECOND SUPPLEMENT; PT. V, CHEMISTRY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY AND MIN-ERALOGY. Prepared by Reginald B. Gordon. (Chicago, Ill., John Crerar Library, 1945.) 21p. Price?
- INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE 1900-1943. Public Health Bulletin No. 289. Compiled by Ellen F. Bellingham and others. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Public Health Service, 1945.) 95p. 20¢.
- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. In Business Literature, April 1945, pp. 19-20. (Newark, N. J., Public Library of Newark Business Branch.) Price?
- KOREA. Selected references for teachers. Compiled by C. O. Arndt and P. W. Han. In *Education for Victory*, April 3, 1945, pp. 24-25. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Office of Education.)
- LANGUAGE ARTS COURSES OF STUDY. Compiled by Carl A. Jessen and Helen K. Mackintosh. In *Education for Victory*, March 20, 1945, pp. 15-17. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Office of Education.)
- LATIN AMERICAN MARKETS, PART 1 AND PART 2. Compiled by Business Information Bureau. In Business Information Sources, pp. 5-12, April 1945. (Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Public Library.) 10¢.
- LEATHER. Publications by members of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards. Letter Circular LC-788. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Commerce, April 5, 1945.) 14p.
- MENTAL HYGIENE IN INDUSTRY. Compiled by Division on Rehabilitation. (New York, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.) 9p. 20e.
- NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. Bibliography of books published after 1930 and periodical articles after 1932. Compiled by the Netherlands Studies Unit of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. (Washington, D. C., Library of Congress, 1945.) 208p. Price?

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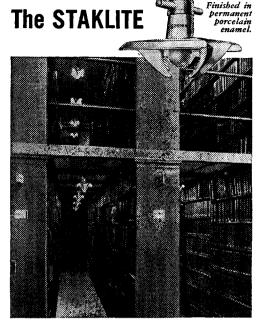
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- PLASTICS. Letter Circular LC-782. Compiled by National Bureau of Standards. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Commerce, March 6, 1945.) 5p.
- PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES 1940-1944. Compiled by E. S. Evans. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library, 1945.) Price?
- PROBLEMS OF REEMPLOYMENT AND RETRAINING OF MANPOWER DURING THE TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE. Compiled by Helen Baker. (New Jersey, Industrial Relations section, Princeton University, 1945.) 45p. 50¢.
- PSYCHIATRIC AND MENTAL HYGIENE. Aspects of Civilian Rehabilitation. Compiled by Division of Rehabilitation. (New York, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.) 10p. 20¢.
- RADIO. Publications by the staff of the National Bureau of Standards. Letter Circular LC-781. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Commerce, February 27, 1945.) 27p.
- RADIO AND DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES— MERCHANDISING AND REPAIR SERVICING. Compiled by H. Houck. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1945.) 20p. Price?
- RADIO PROGRESS DURING 1944. In Institute of Radio Engineers Proceedings, March 1945, pp. 143-55. \$1.

Activities of Chapters and Groups

CHAPTERS

Philadelphia Council

Philadelphia is making plans to organize its collections of World War II documents on a cooperative basis and a joint committee of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Metropolitan Library Council has been appointed to study the situation.

In order that the Committee may fulfill its function of disseminating information concerning the location and availability of war documents, it proposes to issue a circular dealing with the situation in the whole of the Philadelphia area. This will be issued following the completion of a survey now being made by Dr. Charles W. David, Chairman, who is writing to many Philadelphia libraries for specific

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information on their war documents collections.

The November meeting of the Council was devoted to a discussion of different phases of the problems of the rehabilitation of veterans. The subjects covered were employment, education and rehabilitation. An exhibit of government documents relating to veterans was on display.

Miss Dorothy Bemis, Librarian of Lippincott Library, has been named Assistant to Dr. Charles W. David, Director of Libraries of the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Bemis will act in an advisory capacity to the Lippincott Library during the period of her service in the general library.

Rudolph Hirsh, formerly Director of the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue, will return to Philadelphia, after two years of service in Europe with the O. W. I., as Chief of Technical Processes at the University of Pennsylvania Library.

Southern California

The Southern California Chapter's Chapter Roster and Handbook for 1945-1946 may be secured for 25 cents each by writing Mr. Herman L. Smith, 1785 Las Lunas Street, Pasadena 4, California.

GROUPS

Science-Technology

A new edition of Union List of Technical Periodicals in the Chemical Libraries, 1939, is in preparation, under the Chairmanship of Elizabeth Bowerman. The scope of this is being broadened to include technical journals in the many fields, with holdings from representative libraries in S-T, not just in the Chemical Section. Those participating in this compilation are urged to send in their list of holdings to Miss Elizabeth Bowerman not later than January 15, 1946.

An unfortunate error has been discovered in *The Patent Index to Chemical Abstracts*, 1907-1936. In some way, the entries for the British patents included in *Chemical Abstracts* for 1935-1936 were omitted from the final listing. An official errata sheet will be forthcoming, but in the meantime please make a mental note of this omission.

The Group has been considering the possibility of forming a pool of bibliographies to which individual libraries might contribute any extensive bibliography, in plain covers so that the source would not be disclosed, and from which any desired bibliography could be borrowed. Anyone interested in participating in this pool may write Miss Mary Johnston, Librarian, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

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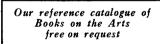
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Announcements

Editor of ASLIB Visits U.S.

Mr. T. Besterman, General Editor of Aslib, visited France in August of this year and is now on a visit to U. S. A. Although his main concern in the U. S. A. is connected with the work of the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals, he is taking the opportunity of making a number of goodwill visits to Aslib friends in the States.

Special Libraries Resources

As of December 15, 1945, no further prepublication orders for SPECIAL LIBRARIES RE-SOURCES Volumes 2-4 will be accepted at the former pre-publication price.

Volume II is in the press and will be distributed in January 1946. At that time the new price for Volumes 2-4 will be announced.

S. L. A. Membership List Delayed

Due to printing delay the S. L. A. Membership List as of September 15, 1945, will be mailed with the January 1946 issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES instead of with this issue as originally stated.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The United States Congress has voted the participation of this country in The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the first of the new permanent international organizations to be organized. The FAO had its official start at a Conference held in Quebec, Canada, beginning October 16, 1945.

Further information regarding this organization may be secured by writing Mr. Howard R. Tolley, U. S. Representative, FAO, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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S. L. A. Proceedings Wanted

So great has been the demand for the Convention-in-Print, October, issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES that the supply at S. L. A. Headquarters is fast being exhausted. If anyone has copies not being used, please send them to Mrs. Kathleen Stebbins, National Secretary.

Quebec Library Association

The first Annual Convention of the Quebec Library Association was held in Montreal on October 11, 12 and 13. The theme of the wellattended meetings was "Libraries and Reconstruction". Probably unique in library meetings on this continent is the custom of having addresses and discussions in French and English as this Association is bilingual. Mr. J. A. Brunet, Director of Libraries of the Catholic School Commission, as President of the Q. L. A., was Chairman of the Convention Programme Committee and presided at several of the meetings, the first of which was a dinner, Thursday evening, October 11. In his remarks Mr. Brunet outlined the history and activities of the Association with mention of future projects. The Mayor of Montreal, Mr. Camillien Houde, expressed his support of libraries as did the Director of Municipal Services, Mr. Honoré Parent, and Mr. J. M. Gauvreau of l'Ecole du Meuble who represented the Provincial Secretary. Mr. J. J. Lefebvre of St. Sulpice Library and Dr. W. W. Francis of the Osler Library, McGill University, spoke on behalf of the French and English librarians, respectively.

The Reference Libraries Section met in the Sun Life Building under the chairmanship of the president of the Montreal Special Libraries Association, Mr. Paul Houde, Librarian of l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes, who introduced the subject "The Present and Future Outlook of Reference Service". Miss Josephine Sheffield, Librarian of the Engineering Department of the Electronics Division, Northern Electric Company, in her paper on library reference work in the research department of an industrial organization, emphasized the need of close cooperation between the research worker and librarian who really becomes a research worker in books. Miss Mildred Turnbull, Librarian of the Royal Bank of Canada, spoke about the librarian's work in a business organization of specialized personnel whose demands range through all subjects and require quick answers. Miss Grace Hamlyn, Library Assistant in the Circulation Department, McGill University Library, discussed the teaching function of the reference librarian in a university library where the instruction of students in the use of library tools and facilities is of the utmost importance, Miss Beatrice Simon, Librarian of Purvis Hall, McGill University, examined the administra-

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Special Libraries Association 31 EAST TENTH STREET NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK tive problems of reference librarians and pointed the way to improve service through pooling of resources and in-service training of assistants.

"A National Library for Canada" was the subject chosen by Mr. Felix Desrochers, General Librarian of Parliament, who came from Ottawa to deliver this address in his characteristic style at the open meeting which was held Friday evening in the hall of the Mechanics Institute. The second speaker, Mr. Augus Mowat, Inspector of Public Libraries in Ontario, emphasized the necessity of cooperation of all people to insure peace and pointed out the part libraries can play in supplying information, enlightenment and inspiration in this task.

Dr. G. R. Lomer, Librarian of McGill University, and Honorary President of the Q. L. A., was Chairman of the University Libraries Section meeting on Saturday morning in the Redpath Museum. Mr. Antoine Drolet, Librarian of Laval University, Quebec City, read a paper on the library arrangements at Laval from the time of the university's founding in 1663. Mr. Raymond Tanghe, Librarian of the University of Montreal, discussed the pros and cons of centralization of the university library pointing out the value of departmental collections when faculties are not all in one building but stressing the importance of central administration and a union catalogue. Dr. Lomer sketched the problems confronting universities and their libraries because of prevalent postwar conditions. The great increase in the numbers attending universities, many of whom are veterans with requirements different from students who have just finished high school, involves heavy and varied demands on library staffs and book collections. Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extension Courses, McGill University, outlined the types of extension courses given in universities across Canada; courses are provided for those working toward degrees as well as for those who wish cultural information or practical instruction. Books are so vital in adult education, Col. Bovey said, that the need at the moment exceeds four times the supply.

The convention ended Saturday afternoon. It is the intention of the Association to publish the proceedings of this first convention which, it is hoped, will become an annual event.

Census Bureau Statistical Program for Business

To meet the most urgent of the needs of business and the public generally, the Census Bureau has developed a program which will provide both comprehensive censuses and coordinated current reports on the most significant factors involved. The program centers on

ANNOUNCEMENTS

manufacturing, distribution—including wholesale and retail and service trades, and population with particular reference to individuals as consumers and members of the labor force. The program represents an effort to measure and describe markets as well as the supply of goods being produced for sale in such markets, along with the necessary complementary information needed for intelligent analysis of the size, location and conditions existing among producers, distributors and consumers in each of the major producing and consuming sectors of the business economy.

The program may be considered to involve two phases: First, current data which can begin to be made available to business in the immediate future, i.e., early in 1946 including monthly reports of production, wholesale and retail sales, service trade receipts and the quarterly detailed reports on the labor force, and second, data of a more comprehensive character for use in the longer term phases of postwar readjustment to become available in 1947 such as the complete Business and Manufacture censuses and the Survey of Consumer Income all covering the year 1946, as well as the Sample Census of Population to be taken in the fall of 1946.

In addition, the program of the Bureau in other fields will continue to serve many types of business use as they have in the past. The relaxation of wartime security regulations, for example, will permit the resumption of publication of detailed export and import statistics to satisfy the needs of those firms with interests in foreign trade. The information resulting from the 1945 Census of Agriculture will soon be available to describe conditions in this important producing and consuming area. Data on such subjects as vital statistics and government round out the picture of the additional activities of more specialized interest being carried on by the Bureau for businessmen.

Wedding Bells

Miss Alverne H. Sutherland, Librarian of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C., was married on October 27 to Major G. Seidler, Chief of Pricing Branch, Procurement Division, A. S. F. After a month's vacation in Mexico Mrs. Seidler will resume her work at the Library.

A Correction

It has been called to the Editor's attention that an error was made in Miss Bonnell's report appearing on page 395 of the October issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES. The course in hospital library work at Columbia University mentioned there was not planned by Miss Dorothy Robinson, but by Miss Ernestine Rose.

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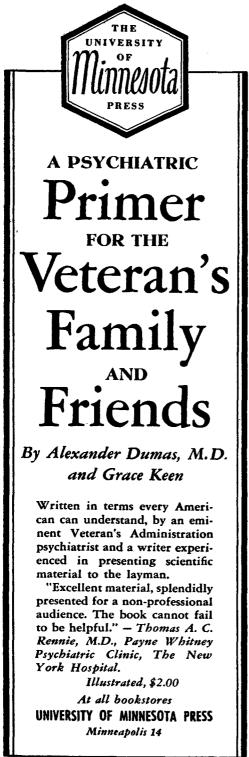
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