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Special Libraries

Museum Division Issue

Including

Museums and Art Galleries in the
Twin Cities

HELEN M. NEBELTHAU

The Smithsonian Library

LEILA F. CLARK

The Flexible Museum Library

MARY C. COBB

Museum Cheer to Hospital Patients

JEROME IRVING SMITH

★ ★

Who's Who

Among the Convention Speakers

Vol. 42, No. 5, May-June, 1951

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The Museum Division

Special Libraries Association

IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE that the Museum Division presents these papers by members of the Special Libraries Association in various kinds of museum libraries across the country.

The Museum Division (then Group) was organized in 1929 with Isabel L. Towner, then librarian of the U. S. National Museum, as its first chairman. Miss Towner resigned during the year when she left her library, and the Board appointed E. Louise Lucas, librarian of the Fogg Art Museum, as chairman. At the end of the first year there were 41 members. In January 1951 there were 208 members within the United States, Canada and Hawaii. A glance at the membership directory issued as part of our fall *Bulletin* reveals the many interests represented in our Division. The late George C. Vaillant expressed the common denominator of museum librarians thus: "The museum people live in a world of things and the spirit behind things, though their institution be for the Fine Arts, Science, History or Industry. The museum library makes the bridge between the phenomenon of thought and the phenomena of things, natural and artificial."

Bearing in mind the convention in St. Paul, June 18-21, we call your special attention to the paper, "Museums and Art Galleries in the Twin Cities," by Helen M. Nabelthau, librarian of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. We invite members of other Divisions to consult our program and to join us in visiting some of the interesting places she describes.

The Museum Division, honored by having this issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES designated as the *Museum Division Issue*, wishes to express its gratitude to the editor, to the contributors, and to all who have made possible this publication.

ANNA MOORE LINK, *Chairman*.

Museums and Art Galleries in the Twin Cities

Miss Nebelthau is Librarian, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MEMBERS OF THE MUSEUM DIVISION of SLA who attend the national convention in June will find it a rewarding experience, as there are many outstanding museums and art galleries in St Paul and in Minneapolis, its twin city across the Mississippi river.

One of the best-known art galleries in the Twin Cities is the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, situated just outside of the business district and facing a beautiful park. The Institute is maintained by the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, incorporated in 1883 for the purpose of promoting a knowledge and love of art in the community. The first expression of this purpose was the establishment of a School of Art in 1886, but the members of the society also cherished the hope of some day having an art museum in addition to the school. This hope became a reality in January 1911 when Clinton Morrison offered the ten acre tract on which the museum now stands, provided \$500,000 could be raised for a building. William Hood Dunwoody, then president of the society, immediately promised \$100,000 for the building fund. Then, at an exciting dinner party a few days later, \$250,000 was pledged by public-spirited citizens. By the end of the month, the entire sum had been pledged.

From these beginnings, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts has become one of the outstanding museums in this country. Its collections include paint-

ings, sculpture and decorative arts representing European, Asiatic and American civilization of all periods. Such famous Old Masters as Titian, Rembrandt, Rubens, Tintoretto and El Greco are represented in its collections, as well as the modern French masters, Matisse, Cézanne, Gauguin, Renoir and Degas. Works by the famous Americans, Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Sully, Benjamin West and John Singer Sargent are also included in the collection.

The world-famous Alfred F. Pillsbury collection of ancient Chinese bronzes is here. In the decorative arts department there are an important group of tapestries, period rooms from England, France and America, English and early American silver, and a fine collection of pre-Columbian ceramics, metal-work and textiles.

The museum has a reference library of some 10,000 volumes, large files of clippings, photographs, colored reproductions and bound art periodicals. These are used principally by students and faculty of the Minneapolis School of Art and the staff of the museum, but they are also available to the public.

The Walker Art Center

Another well known art gallery in Minneapolis is the Walker Art Center. Its collection was begun by T. B. Walker, a pioneer in the history of collecting in the mid-west. In 1879, when his logging business was still in its infancy, he built the first art gallery in this region to which the public was admitted. It was a large room in his home and visitors were admitted by card. By the 1890's he had added to his collection until it was necessary to build a

three-room addition to his gallery.

At this time he became interested in Far Eastern jades, porcelain and pottery, and this interest led to the development of one of the largest units of his collection. As it now stands it is one of the finest collections of 17th, 18th and 19th century jades in America. Some years later a gallery was built to house the collection which, by then, included 4,000 objects: European and American paintings from the 16th century to the present, porcelains, jades and other works of art. Recently the building was given a streamlined facade. In keeping with its modern appearance, the gallery presents exhibits of outstanding examples of design in furniture and other household objects.

Every two years the Walker Art Center holds a purchase exhibition of American paintings—a cross section of today's trends in painting. From these exhibitions purchases are made to add to the gallery's collection of modern American paintings.

The Natural History Museum

On the campus of the University of Minnesota, midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, is the Natural History Museum. It was begun in 1875 and its collection at that time consisted of some stuffed mammals collected in the Black Hills by the Custer expedition, some plaster casts of prehistoric animals, two cases of mounted birds, and some geological material—all of these crowded into one small room. In 1889 the collection was moved to the Science building. Fifty years later, in 1939, the imposing new Natural History Museum building was opened.

The groups of animals and birds are arranged in large cases against their natural backgrounds. To give an idea of the care with which these backgrounds are made, here is an excerpt from the museum report in 1921: "Work on the Large Heron Lake Bird Group has continued throughout the year. It was found impossible to complete it in the time expected, as the

magnitude of the task proved much greater than anticipated . . . Mr. H. W. Rubin, of the city, has finished painting the background which is a beautiful picture some 32 feet in length by 12 feet in height, with a vaulted sky effect. Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, of Ithaca, N. Y., an artist renowned for his bird portraiture, kindly came to Minneapolis at the solicitation of the director and painted 60 birds in the background." The picture represents a section of a quill reed swamp at Heron Lake, Minnesota. This particular subject was selected in order to represent the common bird life of a typical marsh. The mounting of the 80 birds in the foreground was the work of the museum taxidermist. To make the setting realistic, vegetation was carefully reproduced in wax. There are many more groups of birds and animals, all done with equal care and authenticity, as well as numerous geological displays.

University of Minnesota Gallery

The University of Minnesota Gallery is on the third and fourth floors of Northrup Memorial Auditorium, the building in which the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra gives its concerts. The Art Gallery was established in 1933 and its collections consist of oil paintings, water colors, prints, textiles, ceramics and thousands of color reproductions; photographs and slides for study, and visual aid material. Paintings and prints from its collection are lent to dormitories and offices on campus, and framed color reproductions are rented to students at a fee of twenty-five cents a quarter.

The gallery has continuous loan exhibitions of contemporary art, integrating them with actual class study and assignments. About thirty of these exhibitions are shown during the year. There is also a library in conjunction with the gallery, containing 17,000 portfolios and books.

Minnesota Historical Society

In St. Paul, adjacent to the State Capitol, is the Minnesota Historical So-

ciety, the oldest institution in the state. It was incorporated on October 20, 1849, less than eight months after the establishment of Minnesota Territory, at the very beginnings of Minnesota's social and political development. For a hundred years it has been collecting and preserving the records of the people of Minnesota—books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, pictures, museum objects—making these records available to the public and spreading information about the history of Minnesota and its people through publications, public meetings and the use of its collections.

The society has one of the largest and best historical libraries in the West. It contains over 200,000 books, pamphlets and newspaper volumes. It includes the most comprehensive collection in existence of materials relating to Minnesota history; it is strong in the general field of Americana, particularly in such subjects as the West, the Northwest and Canada; it has an extensive collection of materials relating to the Scandinavian elements in the United States; and one of the largest collections of genealogical and biographical publications in the country. The newspaper division contains 20,000 bound volumes, the greatest number of which are Minnesota papers. They go back to the first paper printed in the territory, the *Minnesota Pioneer* which first appeared on April 28, 1849.

The Historical Museum of the Society, with its varied displays, shows how Minnesotans of the past lived in terms of the tools and implements with which they worked, the clothes they wore, the utensils and furnishings they used in their homes, conveyances in which they traveled, and countless other articles relating to nearly every phase of their lives. Of special interest are miniature groups depicting scenes characteristic of other days, such as a frontier in the 1850's.

The Historical Society holds an annual meeting in January, occasional

special meetings, and a historic tour each summer; co-operates with the county and municipal historical societies in Minnesota; and conducts an information bureau. It is supported mainly by legislative appropriations and is governed by an executive council of thirty elected officers and six state officers ex-officio. Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in Minnesota history. Schools and libraries may subscribe to its current publications.

Science Museum

Near the Historical Society and directly across the street from the State Capitol is the Science Museum, maintained by the St. Paul Institute which was founded in 1907. The museum is narrative in character, telling of the earth, its life, and man, in a series of displays which use dioramas and graphic exhibits to carry the story along.

The museum library is unique in that it is a Science Reference Branch of the St. Paul Public Library, maintained jointly by the public library and the museum. It covers the fields of geology, zoology and anthropology, and is strongest in those sections which bear directly on the museum story. As a part of the museum's function, the St. Paul Institute maintains a film library and picture collection as well as portable exhibition units which are available for loan without charge to St. Paul schools. The film library is also available on a rental basis throughout the state of Minnesota and nearby areas in Wisconsin.

Admission to the museum is free at all times. Museum attendance is about 60,000 annually, of which 15,000 represents attendance of children in organized school groups.

St. Paul Gallery and School of Art

Out in the residential district of St. Paul is the St. Paul Gallery and School of Art which was incorporated in 1926. In 1939 the gallery moved to its present location, where it occupies one of

(Continued on page 199)

The Smithsonian Library

Miss Clark is Librarian, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

WHY IS A MUSEUM LIBRARY necessary? What books does it need? Are they on how to stuff animals?"

I do not know whether my answer did much to enlighten the bewilderment of the young college graduate who asked me these questions not so many years ago, for our short conversation was purely a social one and she was not greatly interested. But I often recall the incident because the same questions are still being asked, if not so directly at least by implication, with shocking frequency, by people who should know better.

We, whose privilege it is to live and work among all the exciting objects and written records of the past and present, are constantly alive to the interdependence existent between museum and library. We know, and must endeavor to make known, the practical living importance of museum libraries in extending the frontier of knowledge. There is nothing esoteric about what they are and what they do, but somehow, without continuous explanation, they are too likely to be considered, when considered at all, as intellectual luxuries.

The exhibits and study collections in museums are the object records of man's intellectual curiosity or creative urges, of his keenness of observation, of his skills in making the results of his curiosity or aestheticism, of his sharp-sightedness and orderly thinking, visible and tangible. Back of the smallest insect labeled and pinned in a cork-lined drawer is somebody's, usually many more than one person's, passionate interest in observing, collecting, "setting," identifying and describing that insect.

Its prosaic and technical description, published in what perhaps looks like a singularly dull and unimportant journal in the museum library, may be the key that opens various new avenues of approach, not only to further studies of the insect and its kind, but to the plants, animals and peoples in the region of its habitat.

Perhaps not one specimen or series of specimens among many thousands has behind it a history of dramatic incidents such as led to the conquest of yellow fever by Walter Reed's discovery that the bite of a certain little dark-colored mosquito transmitted the fever-producing organism to human beings, or of the identification of the tsetse fly as the culprit responsible for sleeping sickness, but the potentiality of some new discovery is always there. The study of foraminifera, their economic significance undreamed of before the twentieth-century, led ultimately to the discovery of vast reservoirs of oil. But whether any immediate or even remotely distant practical application is ever found for the slowly and often painfully acquired bits of new information that are continuously accumulating, there will always be individuals with an unconquerable compulsion to keep on searching for "something lost behind the Ranges." War can not stifle such enthusiasm, as the many additions made to museums during World War II will testify. Even now soldiers in Korea are sending specimens to us which impart new knowledge of that area.

The books, papers and manuscripts in our museum libraries are not, then, dead records of the entombed past, but living vital links of continuity between the past and the present, an endless chain leading on into the future. The

curators and other scientists who could not carry on their work without constant access to this literature, far from being the grey-bearded and contemplative dwellers in dim ivory towers so often depicted in the comic strips, are young-minded men of all ages, most of whom go themselves to the far places of the earth and who come back to study the material that they and others have collected. The published results of their studies and observations are the points of departure for the next step toward increasing knowledge.

In my long association with the Smithsonian Institution, especially in the library of the U. S. National Museum, the truism that there is no such thing as an isolated fact has been more and more borne in upon me. The ultimate correlation of all the different kinds of research for which the Institution is responsible reminds me of a huge mosaic in which a bit of stone at the corner may seem to have no individual relation to one at the center, but is inevitably connected with it by a thousand intermediary stones of different colors, sizes and shapes, all part of the same picture.

Organization

Not itself either a museum or a library, a museum and a library were, nevertheless, included in the plan of organization of the Smithsonian Institution. The story of its origin has been too often told to need re-telling here. That a wealthy, cultivated and sensitive gentleman, born under the bar sinister, and himself childless, should have wished to perpetuate his name by founding an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge," is understandable. Why James Smithson chose to bequeath his wealth to the United States for that purpose nobody knows. He had never visited this country nor, from what relatively little we know of his life, had he shown any special interest in it. Perhaps he was far-sighted enough to see that an institution such as he proposed, established in a young,

vigorous country, would have a unique opportunity for growth and development and consequently make his name immortal.

The establishment of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846 was unique. Learned societies and academies were beginning to flourish in America, but the Institution was the pioneer among the great foundations for scientific research. Joseph Henry, the first secretary, said by Simon Newcomb to be the most eminent original investigator in physical science since Franklin, was quick to recognize and to take advantage of the fact that the fields open to the new Institution were fertile ones, and the times ripe for their cultivation. After many hundreds of years of sporadic and uncoordinated exploration, the world aspect of the survey of natural resources had begun. The continental shores had been charted, the art of navigation had been markedly advanced, steam engines were rapidly being perfected and the telegraph had just been invented. The governments of the principal countries of the world were sending out expeditions to discover and develop resources far from established centers. In America, the United States Exploring Expedition, under Lt. Charles Wilkes, the first sent out by the government to be accompanied by a staff of scientists with instructions to bring back collections in natural history, had just returned from four years spent in the Antarctic, among the islands of the Pacific, and along the west coast of America. Many of the ethnological and natural history specimens collected may still be found on exhibition or in the study collections in the National Museum. The official and other publications resulting from this expedition are in almost daily use in the museum library. At the beginning of World War II, I was told that some of the information about the remote Pacific areas recorded by the expedition had not been superseded in later works.

In this country, the West was just

being opened and the many expeditions and surveys sponsored by the government or under private auspices were always accompanied by keen-minded young men who, whether officially designated to do so or not, were eager observers of all that was new to them in nature and among the Indian tribes they encountered. Enormous collections of plants, animals, minerals, and of ethnological specimens resulted. Museums were no longer merely cabinets of curios, but were developing their functions of scientific investigation.

First Publications of the Institution

The first scientific publication of the newly established Smithsonian Institution was the *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, by E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis, published in 1848 as volume I of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*. Its success was immediate and far-reaching. Its distribution to learned societies and academic institutions all over Europe, as well as in America, gave the initial impetus to the international exchange of publications upon which the growth of the Smithsonian library has so largely depended, and from which the International Exchange Service, an independent branch of the Smithsonian Institution, was later organized as an agency for transmitting exchange publications between the institutions of this country and those in foreign countries.

Book Collection

From the first, books came pouring into the Institution by exchange, by purchase, by gift and by copyright deposit. Largely through the energy and initiative of Charles C. Jewett, the first librarian and a pioneer in biographical enterprise, the Smithsonian library was soon preeminent for its completeness in the fields of science. But Dr. Jewett was a man ahead of his time in his plans for the library's growth and for the development of its bibliographical services. Not many years had passed before it became obvious that the endowment of the Institution could not possibly

support both his program and Secretary Henry's plans for the promotion of original research. The choice was a serious one, and each program had many prominent supporters. The decision to uphold the secretary was ultimately made by Congress, and Dr. Jewett left the Institution.

In 1866, upon Secretary Henry's own recommendation, Congress passed an act authorizing the transfer of the Smithsonian library to the custody of the Library of Congress, with special provisions for the continued freedom of its use by the Institution and, through the secretary, for the same freedom of use of the Library of Congress as that enjoyed by members of Congress. This was the beginning of the great Smithsonian Deposit to which additions have continuously been made ever since. Publications deposited by the Institution in the past eighty-five years now number over one million. Received at the Institution in exchange for its own publications, the largest and most important number of those recorded in the Smithsonian library and sent on to the Deposit are the proceedings and transactions of learned societies and institutions all over the world, as well as series of other scientific and technical journals. Together with the collections made directly by the Library of Congress, they form one of the most notable and useful collections of such material in the world.

As the act indicated, there was no thought of depriving the Institution of its library by the creation of the Deposit, but even at the time of the transfer it was recognized that a library a mile away, however large and complete, could never wholly take the place of one, however small, on the spot, and a small collection of basic reference books was therefore retained. Inevitably more and more books were needed for daily use in the offices and laboratories as the Institution initiated new researches or was made responsible by the govern-

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The Flexible Museum Library

Miss Cobb is Librarian of the Museum of Science, Boston Society of Natural History, Boston, Mass. Her article "Education in a Natural History Museum and its Library" appeared in SPECIAL LIBRARIES, January 1941.

MUSEUMS HAVE BEEN changing and changing rapidly in the last generation, and the library, as an arm of the museum, has also had to change. Our institution is one of a number that has broadened its original field of natural history to include all sciences.

On looking back, it is not only in scope that one sees a great difference. For many years our visitors, curators, publications and budget were largely concerned with the technical aspects of natural history. The library's fame rested on long files of learned serials, foreign and American. (Our entries in the *Union List* were about 2800). These formed the bulk of our circulation; swamped our little library budget; filled our stacks to overflowing. Lack of money for binding made them a nightmare in reference work or shelving.

The Museum's curators published papers; the Society's *Proceedings* and *Memoirs* went all over the world in exchange with others. Teachers, research workers and serious students came to us for material not available elsewhere. In the library they prepared dissertations and checked their bibliographies. The librarians were obliged to have at least an elementary knowledge of several languages. Library reports of those days bewail "the burden of the relentless daily mails.... We could close our doors to the public for months, and keep busy preparing the library to function effectively." We had little or no money for binding or book purchases

unless some wealthy patron made a donation for the purpose. In spite of all this we rejoiced in having even a small part in the important work that was going on.

Today the learned books, curators, collections and students are to be found elsewhere. The museum resounds with the voices of children, eagerly examining the fascinating exhibits and gadgets arranged for them to "work." Young men are on hand to answer questions, start machinery and show off live animals. The library is a pleasant meeting place for young enthusiasts who want to know more about stars, atoms and snakes.

Naturally we have had to build up a collection of junior books, and, as a matter of fact, find that these modern science primers appeal to us as much as to the young readers. The reading room is cheerful with bright book jackets and magazines, good lighting and well-bound journal files. All we need now is a room for adults, who are almost crowded out, or even drowned out at times!

Today our members, instead of being a little homogeneous group of learned men, are of all ages, both sexes, and with every kind of background. Within the last six months forty of the juniors (under 18 and most of them under 15) have joined the museum and borrowed from the library, as against fifty-six adult borrowers. Sometimes it is a school assignment that first brings in these young people, but more often a hobby or a real curiosity about astronomy or physics attracts them.

The flexibility of the museum library, I believe, has been demonstrated. Inevitably it must conform somewhat to the changing program of its museum,

but when all is said and done, the fact remains that libraries have a way of shaping their own growth, of refusing to be cast in a formal mold. While currents of museum activity and excitement eddy around it, the library moves quietly along, accumulating books and information, putting down its roots, now starting a special index, now storing away references collected for a reader, saving records and archives because it is the logical place in which to read the trend of the museum's history.

The librarian is sometimes a trifle dismayed to see where this adolescent child is leading her. It splits its seams, outgrows its jacket sleeves; its voice changes and deepens at times almost beyond recognition. But if she is wise she will not try to check that growth nor to cram it back into last year's garment, but will watch the direction it is taking, guide it gently, and feed it the vitamins of new ideas and fresh methods. It will be the part of wisdom for her not to expect her friends on the museum staff to see in the library quite the budding genius that she sees. As well as she can she trains it to be useful and obliging; else she will have a hard time to secure for it its room and board and meed of praise.

This particular museum library seems to be unusual in one respect: its books circulate; and according to Laurence Vail Coleman in his *Museum Buildings*, this is usually not done. But as we have been lending books to members for over a century, I suppose we shall keep on doing so. Of course one reason is that we started life as a society (the Boston Society of Natural History—still the corporate name of the museum), in whose rooms the members met to read, donate specimens, dissect and study them, and give their results in papers read at monthly meetings. Thoreau used later to slip in at odd times, sign his name to the ledger, and go off with Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes* or Evelyn's *Sylva* under his arm. Ever since those early days, borrowing from

the library has been one of the privileges of membership, and the reason many have given for joining.

The people we *haven't* reached are a cause for regret. There are so many misconceptions about a museum and its activities, and the reception John Doe would get if he ventured inside its doors. Sometimes I think it is this uncertainty that John hides behind his loudly-voiced scorn for the place. But the friendly, informal atmosphere of the modern museum is an immense improvement over the old, when most of us, perhaps, *felt* as friendly, but were not able to get it across. We might put out a sign on our museum doors today: **NOBODY HIGH-HATTED HERE.**

I am still surprised, however, by the slowness with which a good reputation travels. Years ago, after three or four people in succession had discovered our library with its wealth of resources, and our readiness to serve them, and had expressed astonishment thereat, I used to feel quite cheered. *Now*, I thought, the library is going to come into its own. These people are so pleased and grateful that they will proclaim us from the housetops, or write to the papers. Their friends will flock to the museum, and this will impress the "Powers" so much that they will give us everything we need! We all know what happened. Some who were grateful forgot us when the need had passed. Some who were real champions were not able to make themselves heard. Things went on about as usual.

What a world this would be if the old proverb held true today: *Good wine needs no bush!* Unfortunately, in order to reach their public and gain essential support, museums must vie for attention with radio, press, movies and all the good causes that appeal to the generous. The library does not participate directly in publicity work, being one of the less spectacular branches of the museum. Within the institution, however, it must compete for recog-

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This Unique Assemblage of Books

Miss Robinson is Librarian, Southwest Museum Library, Los Angeles, California.

THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM LIBRARY is primarily a library of the Southwest, offering material for research on the aborigines, the discovery and exploration, the settlement and development of southwestern United States, the recorded history of which extends back more than four hundred years; archaeological history at least ten thousand years. Emphasis is upon all that pertains to the archaeology, ethnology and early history of the area, though the field of interest and study in those subjects is the entire western hemisphere. Briefly, it is an outstanding anthropological and historical research library.

Library Collections

The "Munk Library of Arizoniana," which is really southwestern Americana, very appropriately formed the nucleus of the Southwest Museum Library. This munificent gift by Dr. Joseph Amasa Munk, collected throughout forty years of his life, continues to expand by means of the income from the fund which was his bequest.

In the *Southwest Museum Handbook* the library of the institution is referred to as "this unique assemblage of books." The adjective is particularly appropriate for many items in the private library donated by the founder of the museum, Charles Fletcher Lummis, which served as the foundation for the present fine collection of Spanish Americana and contributed importantly to both southwestern Americana and Californiana. Through his writings Dr. Lummis undoubtedly accomplished much of his claim that he put the Southwest on

the map, and much more toward the restoration of the Franciscan missions of California and toward Indian welfare. He was a scholar in Latin and Spanish, collected early Spanish and Mexican history, religious works (both Jesuit and Franciscan), some sixteenth century imprints and many more of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, together with extensive manuscript material. His linguistic interests prompted the collection of dictionaries for the study of ancient and modern Spanish and Spanish-Americanisms, which linguistic material is in the library, as well as his own incomplete *Dictionary and Encyclopedia of Spanish America from the Discovery to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century*.

Incidentally, a good knowledge of Spanish on the part of the librarian is essential, in addition to the acquaintance with several languages usually required for librarianship, since important work in anthropological research in the Americas has been done by institutions and societies of many Spanish American countries, as well as of European nations. The results have been published in various languages, mostly in Spanish. The objective is to acquire anthropological serials wherever published and in whatever language, as an article on American archaeology or ethnology often unexpectedly appears. Also it is desirable to have, for comparative purposes, such material as can be obtained, at small expense, which deals with the aborigines of other parts of the world and with their cultural remains.

Exchanges of Southwest Museum publications for those of other anthropological and historical institutions and societies, as well as for periodicals which

contain articles on pertinent subjects, have been maintained for twenty years or more and have filled extensive shelving with files of serials which are the envy of university libraries, at least of their anthropology departments. This library lends such material on inter-library loan much more frequently than it borrows. For the main research in American archaeology and ethnology one must turn to the serial publications of scientific and educational agencies of the United States and many foreign countries. Mexico and many other Spanish-American nations especially, valuing their cultural heritage, evince a lively interest. Their institutions have accomplished a great deal in the various branches of anthropology and are active in publishing the results of their work. This library does not seek their publications with only good neighbor policy and cooperation in view, but because it needs them. On the other hand, the *Museum Papers* and *The Masterkey* are desired exchange material and are the means of obtaining many publications vitally important for research. These exchanges, together with gifts and such purchases as can be made, steadily increase the volume of the collection. The more important acquisitions may be noted in *The Masterkey*, a bi-monthly magazine published by the Museum.

As to further expansion by gift, we appreciate no less the one than a large number of items from donors. Friends of the museum who have donated lifetime collections include: Hector Alliot, Grant Jackson, Eva Scott Fényes, George Wharton James, Theodore Arthur Willard, Walter McClintock, Fred K. Hinchman and Frank Rolfe. The Munk and Lummis collections have been described above.

Hodge Collection

In both quantity and quality, what could have been called the Frederick Webb Hodge collection surpasses most of those mentioned. Dr. Hodge, well known in the fields of American anthro-

pology and the history of the Southwest, has directed the museum and its library since 1932. With long previous experience, he knew the museum could not function as a research and educational institution without a library adequate for servicing its work, a fact that seems not to have been seriously considered by some former administrators. Knowing the literature of the Southwest and of American anthropology, a great deal of which he had written or edited, and having a well-trained librarian who was struggling at the time to organize the library, he initiated the development of a good working collection. Thinking always of the usefulness of the library, Dr. Hodge has stipulated that his generous and appropriate gifts throughout his tenure of office be placed in the general library collection, without restrictions as to sale of duplicates for needed funds. A great many of the items which he collected long ago with rare discernment can not be duplicated. Because of his wide acquaintance, his aid in acquiring pertinent public documents and normally unavailable material from various sources is invaluable.

With limited funds, the policy of the library is to buy only the materials which serve its needs in research. It is necessary to exert discrimination, considering usefulness before completeness of holdings in all fields of interest, and before bibliographic rarities. Nevertheless, collecting is active in the vast realm of American anthropology, in western (particularly southwestern) Americana and in California history.

For the history of the Southwest, California and Mexico, the library offers researchers many original sources such as unpublished letters and manuscripts, many in Spanish. In addition it has made available certified copies of other unpublished sources. Some unique published items have been noted. The library also boasts many early California and New Mexico imprints and an extensive collection of early Arizona imprints (1864-1890), several times as

many as were reported for Douglas C. McMurtrie's *Check List* (1938), and probably surpassed in number only by the Arizona Pioneer Society's collection. As many know, there is a certain fascination about this work, or shall we say game, of seeking out early imprints. Several of the large gift collections have contributed to the library quantities of pioneer-narrative material, which is steadily augmented, specially of late with the deluge of gold-rush and overland-journey items.

Though not part of the actual library service, it is not amiss to mention the museum files, in steel cabinets, of more than 14,000 photographic negatives and several thousand more prints relative to the subjects of interest in research, all available for use through the curatorial department. Also, an extensive record collection of Indian and Spanish American music is housed in the Museum.

Classification of Material

The Dewey Decimal Classification is used for the entire library, while a satisfactory expansion of the sections for American archaeology and ethnology has been worked out by the librarians. As before mentioned, much under these classifications is in serials, often small and usually paper covered (bound by the library when it can afford the luxury). These are processed in the same manner as any book. The Library of Congress usually has cards for them and often analyzes the various parts that sometimes comprise a serial. If not, cards are typed in the library. For most of the important serials, standing series orders bring the LC cards promptly and save time in ordering. Efforts have been made toward complete cataloging of the library, but current acquisitions are voluminous and work on the less important older items moves slowly but earnestly, with the knowledge that a well-cataloged library constitutes a cornerstone of museum work. Simple cards

for periodical articles pertaining to our interests form a separate catalog, and still another card catalog records the pamphlets, mounted excerpts, and reprints in the vertical file. But, however the library might be classified and cataloged, and however well it may be done, its librarian would be in some confusion without a close acquaintance with the material in her charge. Staff members and many other researchers who make use of the facilities of the library are highly specialized in one or more of the fields of activity conducted by the museum. Many do not consult the card catalog, taking it for granted that the librarian would know, and she *should* know where to find the required information, whether in source material for historical research, or in the elusive articles in technical journals for anthropological research, or elsewhere. Furthermore, the library is where these specialists and authorities keep abreast of the continuous flow of newly-published literature in their fields of endeavor.

The librarian should have, in addition to training for library work, the museum idea. The writer has been fortunate in having instruction and assistance generously given by the director and the curators. Certainly, coöperation between librarian and other staff members is essential for a smoothly conducted educational museum. The majority of visitors who view the museum exhibits do not realize their close connection with the library, where members of the staff engage in research for identification and description of much of the material displayed.

Apropos of visitors, this museum had the pleasure of entertaining some members of the Museum Division when SLA convened in Los Angeles in 1949. To all of these, greetings! and an invitation to them, as well as to those who were unable to attend at that time, for a future visit to the Southwest Museum Library!

The Honolulu Academy of Arts

Miss Morse is Librarian, Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu, Hawaii.

THE HONOLULU ACADEMY OF ARTS first opened its doors to the public in April 1927, twenty-four years ago. It was founded and endowed by Mrs. Charles Montague Cooke, Senior, a discriminating collector and lover of art. She realized the need for examples of the best of Oriental and Occidental art in an island territory such as Hawaii, and generously provided her own treasures for the enjoyment of all.

The Academy is housed in a long, low, whitewashed stone building with tiled roof and overhanging eaves designed by Bertram Goodhue Associates of New York. The galleries open into courts, the large central Hawaiian court connecting the smaller Occidental and Oriental courts. Back of the Oriental Court is the Education Wing where the work with school children is conducted. The Hawaiian and Education Courts are used as outdoor auditoriums for concerts and lectures.

The library reading room is located at the far southeast—we call it Mauka-Waikiki—corner of the building. Its color scheme is based on the two folding Japanese screens that hang over the dark teak book-cases on opposite sides of the room. Designs of the flowers and grasses of the four seasons are painted on the little squares of gold leaf that form their background. The walls are an "Adam" green; the two Chinese-style library tables have burnished copper-colored tops to match the poppies in the screen; the chairs of natural gum wood are upholstered in sage green. At one end of the room are floor stacks reaching to the ceiling; over the mezzanine railing hangs a Persian textile in

silver gray and blue. Below, at the end of two of the stacks, are framed sheets of 14th century music with illuminated miniatures by Benedetto Mugetto.

Originally the library had about six hundred books from the collection of Mrs. Cooke; then as now, the most important were in the field of Oriental art. Over eight thousand books have been added since, many by gift, the others purchased from the library appropriation. The books are carefully selected for the use of the members of the staff, the art school and the public.

Rare Book Collection

The collection comprises such books as the handsomely illustrated folio volumes of the Eumorfopoulos collection of Oriental ceramics, Chinese bronzes and paintings; the *Survey of Persian Art*, edited by Arthur Upham Pope; the *Propylaen Kunstgeschichte*; Sir Aurel Stein's volumes on achaeanological research in Khotan and Innermost Asia. Other interesting volumes are facsimile editions of Aztec manuscripts, Gauguin's *Noa-Noa* and the *Vienna Genesis*. Thieme-Becker's *Künstler Lexikon* is one of the most used reference books.

Magazines, current and bound, form an indispensable part of the library's resources. We are fortunate in having complete files of the *Burlington Magazine*, the *Connoisseur*, the *Kokka*, and the *Ostasiatische Zeitschrift*. We subscribe to some sixty art magazines including English, French, Indian, Italian and Swiss publications. We also receive in exchange for our bulletins those of other art museums throughout the United States, England, Australia and India.

An index of the articles on Oriental

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Library of the American Bible Society

Miss Hills is Librarian, American Bible Society, New York.

A LIBRARY OF ONLY ONE BOOK? But in eighteen thousand copies? What book? The Bible! In the library of the American Bible Society at 450 Park Avenue, New York City, there were, at the end of 1950, 18,152 copies of the Bible and its parts in 947 languages and dialects. No one has had time to count the publishers and printers or the places of printing.

Included, however, are Franciscus Renner de Hailbrun and Nicolaus de Frankfordia who printed a Latin Bible in Venice in 1475, Froben, the Stephanus family, the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses, and Baskerville. There are also volumes issued by mission printing shops from the jungles of Africa to the islands of the south seas. Represented among these are: The Mission Press on Eimeo in Tahiti where, in 1818, the King of Tahiti helped print the first Gospel in Tahitian; the little press that was sent from Hawaii down to Apaiang in the Gilbert Islands on which was printed, in 1863, the first book of the Bible in Gilbertese; and the press sent from Hawaii to Clearwater, Oregon, on which was printed the Nez Percés Matthew in 1845.

There are first editions of collectors' interest, and accompanying commercial value; "firsts" in such languages as Pitjantjatjara, whose greatest value is to the people in Australia who speak that tongue, and another in the language of the Eskimos of Point Barrow in northern Alaska.

Why such a collection? It was started

when the American Bible Society was organized in 1816, and has been growing ever since. Its purpose is to make available for reference copies of as many Bible texts and translations as possible, to serve as a memorial to the thousands of men and women who have struggled to learn strange and usually hither-to unwritten languages in order that they may give to others the words of the Bible in a language they can understand. Further, the collection shows visitors something of what is meant by the statement that some part of the Bible has been printed in 1,125 languages and dialects, even though there may be only 947 actually represented on the shelves.

First Editions

The extent of this collection of Bibles is rivaled probably only by that of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. In this country there are a number of libraries, however, that have more "collectors' firsts." We have only two leaves of a Gutenberg Bible, but we are very proud of our "American firsts": the Eliot Indian Bible (1663-1671), the first Bible printed in all of the Americas and the earliest example of a translation and publication of a whole Bible into a new language as a means of evangelization; a copy of the second edition, 1635-1680; the German Saur Bible, Germantown, 1743, the first Bible printed in the United States in a European language; the Aitken Bible of 1782, the first English Bible printed in the new world; and, of course, our own first English edition (1816) and our first in a "new" foreign language, Delaware, 1818. There is also a very

good collection of English "firsts," from an incomplete copy of Tyndale's Pentateuch of 1531 and a fine copy of the first printed English Bible, 1535, through the other great 16th century editions, the 1611 "Authorized Version" and the large number of independent translations which appeared in the 18th century and later.

Manuscripts

As the work of the society is primarily concerned with the printed Bible, the library has only a few early manuscript editions, but it is very proud of those it has.

There is a synagogue scroll with Genesis, Exodus, and half of Leviticus in Hebrew, perhaps 600 years old; a Syriac Gospel lectionary of the 5th century; a finely lettered copy of the Latin Vulgate of the 13th century; a beautifully illuminated Book of Hours of the 15th century; and a complete Wycliffe New Testament in baffling English written about 1440.

With a small cuneiform tablet from about 2300 B.C. and a scrap of 1st century papyrus, the story of how the Bible came down to us can be told. In addition to the regular exhibits, the library tells the story to visiting groups of youngsters and others who are thrilled to be able to touch something 4300 years old and to read a well-known passage in the first printed English Bible. A visit to the library in the Bible House stretches the imagination far back in time and geography.

Bible Arrangement and Cataloging

The books in the collection are arranged alphabetically by language and chronologically within the language. At present books printed before 1700 are in closed glass cases on one side of the main floor. There are also several other segregated groups of quartos, folios, etc. Our shelves are crowded far beyond decent library standards, and yet we are constantly acquiring new volumes of earlier years as well as keeping up with current publications. We do not, in general, attempt to group languages by

dialects and linguistic families.

The catalog for the Bibles is one of the library's most valuable projects. A very full description, including the full text of the title-page (transliterated and translated, when possible, in the case of languages in non-roman or gothic characters) goes on a 5 x 8 inch Kardex card, with space for the recording of data on publication costs and, in the case of our own publications, lists of reprintings. The bottom line, visible, gives the part (Bible, Testament, book, etc.), language, version, edition and date, with space to indicate by punch if it is published or distributed by this or another Bible Society. There is also a salmon card with details about the version, and a blue card with data about the language (variant names, location, number of speakers, literates, Christians, etc.). This means that from the catalog we can tell at a glance what copies we have of any particular version in any language. The Kardex covers languages and in some cases editions that we do not have represented but for which data is available. Not all these languages and version cards are complete, but information can be easily added as it is acquired. There is also a cross-reference index on 3 x 5 inch cards for translators (on which is recorded, as available, brief biographical information), and an index of publishers. For our own publications, particularly in English, we are working on a cross index for copies of our standard formats, such as "Brevier 18mo.," "Pica Ref. Quarto," etc. We plan to relieve our shelf-crowding somewhat by removing later printings of such formats, leaving on the shelves only the earliest printing and showing others in reserve. This can also be applied to some editions of other Bible Societies and perhaps some of the "big" commercial publishers. But at present there is available no transfer space!

This collection is of constant use to our own organization, particularly the

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Museum Cheer to Hospital Patients

Jerome Irving Smith is Curator and Librarian, Museum of the City of New York.

ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO Marietta Higgins, director of recreation at the Memorial Hospital in New York, approached the Museum of the City of New York with an idea she had of taking hospital patients' minds off their illnesses and of helping them to relive past good times. She felt that exhibits brought from the museum to the hospital with someone to explain them and to tell their story would intrigue the bed-ridden and have therapeutic value. The idea appealed to the museum but at the time it did not seem feasible, owing to lack of personnel, time and money to handle such a project. The scheme was discussed with other museums, and one large New York institution believed it would take at least \$50,000 per year to foster it successfully.

By coincidence, the Museum of the City of New York was then working with the United Hospital Fund on a special exhibition, and Miss Higgins' idea was turned over to it. A program was set up and administered by one of the committees of the United Hospital Fund. This committee arranged with Barnard College to have volunteer students come to the museum for a general tour and a special study of a few preliminary exhibits arranged by Susan E. Lyman of the museum's educational department. After this coaching, the Barnard girls were prepared to show the exhibits and talk about them. The next step was for other volunteers under the jurisdiction of the United Hospital Fund Committee to transport the exhibits from the museum to the

Memorial and Presbyterian Hospitals, the first institutions upon which the idea was to be tried. At the Presbyterian Hospital Mrs. Yolande McKnight, librarian of the Milbank Library, routed the exhibits into the various wards (a job she still performs). The scheme was an immediate success.

Exhibits

The first exhibits which Miss Lyman set up were a collection of women's clothing accessories of the past, a baby's layette of a hundred years ago, and a series of portable history sets (miniature dioramas) showing the history of fires and fire-fighting, and firemen's helmets and trumpets. The exhibits had to be made up of expendable material, for the prime object was to have the patients handle them, and in that way get the full benefit of them. For instance women patients were so enthusiastic over the costume accessories that many of them were impelled to try on an old bonnet or hold up and twirl a lace parasol. The men, on the other hand, witnessing the fire-fighting exhibits were reminded of their own adventures as volunteer firemen, and would interrupt the Barnard girl's story to tell of their own experiences. One patient, a man who was a corset salesman, was completely captivated by a doll's Saratoga trunk in which there were dresses of the 1870's with "falsies" sewn in them.

The idea caught on and soon other hospitals were asking to participate in it. More exhibits were set up including a toy collection for adults, a tin kitchen of 1860, a needlework exhibit, the story of transportation in New York, and greeting cards such as valentines and Christmas cards which are shown at seasonable times. The project was very

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What is Institutional Membership Worth?

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THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION is a professional organization of special libraries and special librarians. In its various forms of memberships it provides participation in Association activities for individual librarians as well as for institutions maintaining a special library.

The type of membership designed for library participation is called Institutional Membership, and carries the right of delegating a representative to take part in Association activities and offers it the privilege of receiving non self-sustaining publications free of charge. The dues are set at about three times the rate of an active membership.

Generally speaking, it is true that the institutional representation plus the value of publications in one year approximately equals the fee charged for Institutional Membership. However, when publications in one specific calendar year happen to be few, or if their subject matter is of no particular interest to the Institutional Member, the question is asked by many whether or not these members are receiving a fair return for their money.

I should like to say that this is ignoring the fact that an Institutional Member is utilizing his SLA contacts not only for himself but for the benefit of his entire clientele. Anyone familiar with the nature of professional work realizes that the numerous tangible and

intangible values deriving from SLA activities are not easily translated into dollars and cents.

The value of a single bit of timely information received by a corporation library through the channels of the Association may be worth thousands of dollars. How much benefit is derived by an institutional library in utilizing the time-saving tools, such as union lists, subject headings lists, etc., prepared by SLA Chapters and Divisions? How much is the employment service, through which the employer may find the right person for a specific job by making his selection from a list of nationwide candidates, worth to an institution maintaining a special library? The question of "What is Institutional Membership Worth?" can thus be re-worded as "What is potential contact with thousands of libraries and librarians worth?"

The worthiness of Institutional Membership cannot be judged merely by considering the cash value of institutional representation and the cost of publications received in exchange. The stimulation that one receives by attending meetings of SLA, the experience one gains in taking part in constructive projects of Committees and Divisions, the nationwide contacts and the chance of cooperating with others in similar fields mean multiple benefits for an institution and affect every user of its library.

In view of these advantages, no matter whether the cost of Institutional Membership is three times or five times that of Active Membership, the fact remains that it still is an extraordinary bargain.

Why is a Magazine?

Mr. Lane is Reference Librarian, General Electric Company, Hanford Works, Richland, Washington.

THERE SEEM TO BE a number of fallacies in the recently published proposals for a table of contents reprint service. The first and most important of these fallacies is the idea that readers are primarily interested in the feature articles appearing in each issue of a magazine. A foreman said to me one day, of his copies of *Modern Machine Shop*, "I hardly ever read the articles; it's the ads I look at first and last." Some men may read only the articles, but others want to see also current price lists, personals, news of competitors, announcements and illustrations of new equipment and supplies, editorials, digests of government regulations, notices of available positions and many other regular sections which appear in the various periodicals found on library shelves.

A second fallacy is that the title of the article as listed in the table of contents is usually a reliable guide to the complete content of the article. Many an article has valuable information not even remotely implied by the phrasing of the title.

There is a third fallacy in the attitude of some librarians in considering most current journals as reference material for library use only—material to be carefully preserved for "B" day (bindery day) when single issues can be bound into real reference volumes for the shelves. At this point I would like to compare the adjective thus: REFERENCE, REFERENCER, REFERENCEST. We may circulate a REFERENCE book occasionally, a REFERENCER book—well, hardly ever, and a REFERENCEST book

—no, no, never! I have seen librarians aghast when I have told them of a library which has an annual circulation of about 12,000 single issues and 1,000 bound volumes, many of them going by plant mail to points miles from the library. The question is raised whether many issues are not lost from such extensive circulation. I answer by raising the question of the great potential loss of useful ideas through lack of adequate circulation.

Most of our problems arising from circulation of current magazines can be met successfully by two attacks. The first is the discard of inefficient card files and the installation of properly designed visible file records of circulation. Such records are easy to maintain and will show within ten seconds the name, building and telephone number of the reader of any issue which is in circulation and which needs to be recalled for another reader.

The second attack is to take an aggressive attitude toward the budget and make it provide two instead of one—five or ten instead of two—copies of a title when that many are needed. Company managements often subscribe to business services costing fifty to two hundred dollars each because the services are regarded as essential. I believe that librarians should always be ready to take a strong stand for the library services which they regard as essential.

Referring again to the reprint service, I ask this: How would we librarians like to receive each month only reprints of the title pages of our favorite professional journals? How would we like to select our reading from the titles shown in the reprints?

In Helen Clapesattle's book, *The*

(Continued on page 198)

Who's Who Among the Speakers¹

MARY AGEE, librarian of the American Gas Association in New York City, received her education at the University of Denver. During World War II, she served in the Army Library at Fort Story, Virginia. Previous to her Army service, she worked in the Post Graduate Medical School Library and in the Reference Division of the New York Public Library.

ALFRED F. ANGSTER has held the position of Chief of Field Services Unit of the Minnesota Division of Social Welfare since November 24, 1948. He was educated in the St. Paul public schools and at the University of Minnesota, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1937 and that of M.A. in Social Work in 1939. Prior to his present position he held the positions of Personnel Officer and Field Representative for the Division of Social Welfare. He also had experience with the Minnesota County Welfare Boards as Executive Secretary of the Hubbard County Welfare Board and as a Social Worker in Beltrami and Wadena Counties.

MRS. LOIS BACON, librarian of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, was graduated from Russell Sage College in 1947, having acted as assistant librarian for Winthrop Chemical Company, Rensselaer, New York, during two summers. Upon completion of her undergraduate work she was appointed librarian in 1947 and with the formation of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute she became librarian for the expanded organization. Mrs. Bacon has been active in the Pharmaceutical Section as a cooperating member in the *Unlisted Drugs* project and is publicity representative of the Section on the Science-Technology Publicity committee, is vice-chairman of the Section, and will serve as chairman in 1951-1952.

DR. KARL A. BAER, bibliographer at the Army Medical Library in Washington, D. C., attended the Universities of Berlin, Munich, and Heidelberg, and received the degree of Dr. Jur. in 1931. In 1941 he received his B.L.S. at Pratt Institute. For a time Dr. Baer was visiting professor at Columbia University, and in 1950-51 was at the Peabody College Library School in Nashville, Tennessee. He has contributed to journals in the

fields of library science and medical history, and is a member of SLA, Medical Libraries Association and the American Association for the History of Medicine.

R. H. BALENSIEFER is chief engineer of the St. Paul-Mercury Indemnity Company. A graduate of the University of Illinois, Mr. Balensiefer served in the same capacity with several other companies before assuming his present position, and has been in the profession for a number of years.

ALBERTA M. BARKLEY has been a member of the research staff of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, as assistant technical librarian since her graduation from Purdue University with a B.S. degree in Chemistry in 1948. She will receive a B.S. with a major in librarianship from Washington University in 1951. In addition to the Special Libraries Association, she is a member of the American Chemical Society.

DR. JOSEPH BERKSON was born at Brooklyn, New York, and received the degree of bachelor of science in 1920 from the College of the City of New York, that of master of arts from Columbia University in 1922, that of doctor of medicine from the Johns Hopkins University in 1927, and that of doctor of science in statistics from the latter university in 1928. In 1927 and 1928 he was an assistant in the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and an associate in the Institute for Biological Research in 1928 and 1929. In 1931 he was a passed assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Berkson entered the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minnesota, in September 1931 as Macy Foundation fellow in physiology. In June 1933, he became acting head of the Division of Medical Statistics and Biometry of the Mayo Clinic; in January 1934, he became head of this division, a post he still holds. He is professor of biometry and medical statistics in the Mayo Foundation, Graduate School, University of Minnesota. Dr. Berkson entered the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States in 1942, serving as a major and chief of the division of statistics in the Office of the Air Surgeon General until March 1946, when he returned to the Mayo Clinic. At that time he held the grade of colonel. He was awarded the Legion of Merit on February 1, 1946. In 1948 he was

¹ Any biographical information not included in this section was either not received by the editor or received too late for publication.

a member of the United States delegation to the Conference for Revision of the International List of Diseases and Causes of Death, held in Paris and Geneva. He is a member of many medical and scientific societies.



ESTELLE BRODMAN is chief of the Reference Division of the Army Medical Library. She holds the degrees of A.B. (Cornell, 1935), B.S. and M.S. in Library Service (Columbia, 1936 and 1943), and has completed all course requirements for the degree of Ph.D. For a number of years she was associated with the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, during the last few years of which she was assistant librarian. Since 1946 she has taught the course in medical librarianship at the School of Library Service at Columbia. Through these and other activities, Miss Brodman is well known in medical library circles. She is presently editor of the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*. Some twenty-five articles by her have been published in various journals.



CHARLES A. BROWN, III, was born in Newark, New Jersey, but considers Newton, Massachusetts, his home town. He received his A.B. degree in economics at Brown University, and completed one term of graduate work in political science. Before coming to the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* as librarian in February 1951, Mr. Brown's newspaper library experience was with the *Providence Journal* where he was progressively library assistant, assistant librarian and librarian, between February 1948 and February 1951. During World II, Mr. Brown served for three and one-half years in the Marine Corps, part of which was spent at Pearl Harbor and Guam. He received his discharge as Corporal in 1946.



HARVEY E. BUMGARDNER was graduated from the University of Michigan Engineering College with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1922. He has been with The Detroit Edison Company as supervisor of the library since 1940 and in charge of the company's patent activities since 1943. Author of patents, papers and articles on smoke measurements as applied to central station power plants, Mr. Bumgardner is secretary and member of the Executive Committee of the Detroit Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, member of the Engineering Society of Detroit, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Library Association, Special Libraries Association, American Management Association and National Industrial Conference Board.

TOM C. CAMPBELL is the editor of *Iron Age*. Ever since the date in 1936 when Tom Campbell joined *The Iron Age*, it was apparent he had the fitness, the foresight and the temperament to one day become its editor. Tom's a Pittsburgh boy, for one thing. For another, he was working in the mills way back in 1922. He has been inspector of hot beds and rolling mills . . . observer in the open hearth department . . . and has been employed in research and various management functions. In fact he has been in the industry and around the industry for more than twenty-eight years. After attending Colgate and the University of Pittsburgh, he was on the metallurgical staff of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation for five and one-half years. He then spent some seven years with the Bell Telephone Company in several specialized management jobs, including the supervision of studies of business conditions in the Pittsburgh area. In 1936 he pitched his tent with *The Iron Age* as Pittsburgh regional editor. He moved to New York as news-market editor in 1943, a post he held for five years during which time *The Iron Age* was noted again and again for its news scoops. Such outstanding success made the editor's shoes inevitable. Tom Campbell's years of association with the industry's leaders, his first hand knowledge of the field, his willingness to burn up shoe leather, and his forthright editorial pen have already won *The Iron Age* a renewed journalistic reputation.



RALPH D. CASEY is a native of Colorado who found himself in Seattle when his father left Cripple Creek for the Alaskan mining camps. Beginning newspaper work as a high school correspondent for the *Post-Intelligencer*, he continued part time on that paper during collegiate years in the University of Washington. Following graduation he covered general assignments, became assistant city editor, then political writer. After teaching in the Montana and Washington State Universities he went to New York as a general assignment reporter on the *New York Herald*, returning later to Seattle as a rewrite man. Before becoming director of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, Mr. Casey served six years on the University of Oregon faculty. He held a Guggenheim fellowship abroad in 1937-1938; edited the *Journalism Quarterly* from 1935 to 1945; he was a consultant for OWI and the Bureau of the Budget in 1942-1943; and held membership on UNESCO's Commission on Technical Needs of Press, Radio and Film in Paris in the summer of 1948. Along with H. D. Lasswell and B. L. Smith, he received the Sigma Delta Chi and Kappa Tau Alpha journalism research awards in 1946. He is a member of the American Council on Education for Journalism.

MITCHELL VAUGHN CHARNLEY received his B.A. degree from Williams College in 1919 and his M.A. in Journalism from the University of Washington in 1921. He began his career in journalism as a reporter for the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. He was news editor for the *Walla Walla Bulletin* in 1922; with the *Detroit News* in 1922 and 1923; and was editorial assistant on *The American Boy* in 1923 and 1924, becoming managing editor in 1928. Mr. Carnley was professor of journalism at Iowa State College from 1930 to 1934, and has been professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota ever since. In 1937-1938 he served as acting chairman of the School of Journalism. Mr. Charnley is a member of the National Council of Radio Journalism and was chairman in 1948. He is also a member of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and Phi Gamma Delta. He has served as historian, alumni secretary, and vice-president and chairman of the research committee for Sigma Delta Chi. He is the author of the *History of Sigma Delta Chi*; *Boy's Life of the Wright Brothers*; *Jean Lafitte, Gentleman Smuggler*; *Magazine Writing and Editing* (with Blair Converse); and *News by Radio*. In addition, he edited and compiled *Secrets of Baseball*, and *Play the Game—The Book of Sport*. He was managing editor of the *Journalism Quarterly* from 1935 to 1945, has been a contributing editor to *The Quill* since 1938, and writes articles, fiction, verse and book reviews for magazines.

VERNER WARREN CLAPP, chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, and has been with the Library of Congress since shortly after the receipt of his B.A. degree from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1922. He was reference assistant until 1937, and assistant superintendent of reading rooms from 1937 to 1940. He was administrative assistant to the librarian from 1940 to 1943; director of acquisitions from 1943 to 1947, and was appointed to his present position in 1947. His society memberships include the American Library Association, Bibliographical Society of America and Special Libraries Association. In 1945 Mr. Clapp was associated with the library of the International Secretariat, United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco; in 1946 advisor to the U. S. delegate to the Preparatory Commission for UNESCO in London; library consultant to the UN Secretariat in 1947; and chairman, Mission to Japan in 1947-1948.

G. MILES CONRAD was born in Seattle, Washington, and received his B.A. degree from

Oberlin College in 1933. After graduation he went to New York where he was assistant curator of Comparative and Human Anatomy at the American Museum of Natural History for ten years. In 1938 he received his M.A. from Columbia University and in 1943 went to the Hazard Advertising Company in New York, where he was technical editor and research director. In 1947 he became technical editor and writer for Graphic Science Associates, Inc., in New York, and in 1950 went to Washington to his present position of Documentation Specialist of the Navy Research Section of the Library of Congress. Mr. Conrad is a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Delta Kappa, New York Academy of Sciences, Explorers' Club and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.

NELLIE IMOGENE COPPS received her diploma at Stratford College in 1922 and attended Columbia University in 1922-1923. She was secretary of the Extension Division of the University of Virginia Library from 1925 to 1930, when she became librarian. She has been engineering librarian since 1938.

WILLIAM DARLING is assistant to the Vice-President in Charge of Sales at Standard and Poor's Corporation in New York City. Previous to his present position, Mr. Darling was with C. D. Barney and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange; the old Standard Statistics Company; a partner in Bish and Darling, Investment Counselors; and General Sales Manager of Royal Engineering Co.

BLANCHE L. DAVENPORT, librarian of the *Christian Science Monitor*, was born in the pleasant southern town of LaGrange, Georgia. She was educated in the public schools and by a series of resident tutors. In 1922 Miss Davenport began working with the Christian Science Publishing Society and in 1927 she became librarian. Miss Davenport has been chairman of the Newspaper Division of SLA and president of the Boston Chapter.

LOUIS C. DORWEILER, JR., was appointed director of Research and secretary of the Minnesota Legislative Research Committee, July 1, 1947. He was educated in the Chokio, Minnesota public schools, Hamline University and the University of Minnesota, receiving the degree of B.B.A. from the latter in 1929. His experience includes employment by the First National Bank, Minneapolis; the University of Minnesota, Division of Administrative Man-

agement and Research of the Department of Administration; Interim Committee on State Administration and Employment; Instructor of State Government, Hamline University; United States Congress; and the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research.

BETTY DUMBAULD, librarian of the Meredith Publishing Company of Des Moines, Iowa, was born in Brooklyn, Iowa. She received her B.S. degree from Simmons College and began her library career as circulation librarian in the Denison University Library, Granville, Ohio. Before going to the Meredith Publishing Company, she served as reference librarian in the Waterloo, Iowa, Public Library. Miss Dumbauld is a member of the Iowa Library Association, the American Library Association and Alpha Omicron Pi.

J. EDWARD GERALD, a native of Texas, received his A.B. degree from West Texas Teachers College in 1927, his B.J. and A.M. from the University of Missouri in 1928 and 1932, and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1946. Mr. Gerald started his journalistic career in 1925 as editor of the Canyon, Texas *Prairie*, was a staff correspondent for United Press in Denver in 1928 and edited the Canyon, Texas *News* in 1929. From 1929-1946 he was on the journalism staff of the University of Missouri, taking sabbatical leave to work as a copy reader on the St. Louis *Star-Times*. From 1937-1941 he was manager of the Missouri Press Association and has been professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota since 1946. Mr. Gerald is a member of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, the American Political Science Association and Sigma Delta Chi. He is the author of *The Press and the Constitution*, compiled and edited the *Statutes of Missouri Relating to Notice by Publication* in 1935, and was the editor of the *Missouri Press News* from 1937-1941.

MIGNON GILL, librarian of the Universal Oil Products Co., was graduated from the University of Chicago with a B.S. in Chemistry. Immediately upon graduation, she went to the American Can Company's Research Department in Maywood, Illinois, where she first did analytical work, then organized the company's library. In 1943, she came to the Universal Oil Products Company's Research and Development Laboratories in Riverside, Illinois. In addition to being library supervisor, she is also editor of the *Library Bulletin of Abstracts* which is prepared in its entirety by the staff

of the Riverside Library. She is a member of SLA, A.C.S., A.I.C., I.F.T., and Iota Sigma Pi.

MARJORIE HENDERSON, librarian of the Hoagland Library at the Long Island College of Medicine, received her A.B. Degree from Vassar College in 1920, her M.A. from Radcliffe in 1925, and her B.S. in Library Science from Simmons in 1939. She did some post-graduate work at Harvard and was for a time research technician at Boston City Hospital; assistant pathologist at Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital at Cooperstown, N. Y.; and research assistant at the Austen Fox Riggs Foundation at Stockbridge, Mass. An extensive European traveler, Miss Henderson translates medical articles in six different languages. From 1931 to 1933 she was director of the Division of Nutritional Research of General Baking Company and during 1938-1939 was instructor at Simmons College School of Library Science. Miss Henderson has published a number of articles on chemical and physiologic subjects and is vice-chairman of the Biological Sciences Division of SLA.

SAUL HERNER, a 1945 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is librarian of the Applied Physics Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University. He has had additional courses in the University of Wisconsin Library School, The Writers' Institute of the University of Wisconsin, and The School of General Studies of Columbia University. In 1945 and 1946 he was a chemist for the U. S. Army Air Force; from 1946 to 1948 chemistry librarian in the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library; and from 1948 to 1950, he served as assistant curator of the University Heights Library and Engineering librarian at New York University. Mr. Herner has contributed articles and book reviews on scientific and library subjects to scientific, trade and popular periodical publications.

DR. IVER IGELSRUD, librarian of the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, was born in Norway. He attended Augustana College, Washington State College, and the University of Washington. A member of Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Lambda Upsilon, Dr. Igelsrud received his Ph.D. in 1935. During the First World War, Dr. Igelsrud served with the 81st Field Artillery in France, and from 1922 until 1937 was an officer and pilot in the U. S. Army Air Corps. From 1929 to 1935, he was a Teaching Fellow at the University of Washington, from whence he went to the Battelle Memorial Institute as

research engineer until 1944. In 1945 he was made assistant supervisor at the Institute, and librarian in March 1950. Author of numerous publications on chemistry, Dr. Igelsrud has done extensive research on oceanographic chemistry, saturated salt solutions, oceanic salt deposits, metallurgical chemistry, industrial chemistry and chemical raw materials. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Electroplaters' Society, Columbus Technical Council, Air Force Association, ASLIB and the British Interplanetary Society.

MRS. LOUISE JACKSON was born in Houston, Texas, and attended Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, and the University of Houston. She has been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its offices at Dallas and Houston. In 1944, she was employed by the Humble Oil & Refining Company where she re-organized the Geophysics Research Library in which she is now working. In 1949 Mrs. Jackson helped organize the Texas Chapter of which she had the honor of being the first president. In 1949, she was chairman of the Resolutions Committee of SLA and in 1950, chairman of the Petroleum Section of the Science-Technology Division. She is also a member of Beta Sigma Phi.

EDWARD N. JENKS is manager of *The New York Times* Library Services Department. He is the author of "Micro-Editions of Newspapers: A Survey of Developments," which appeared in the Fall, 1950 issue of *Journalism Quarterly*. His column, "News of Micro-photography," appears monthly in the *Library Journal*. With *The New York Times* since 1936, he has worked as book reviewer, librarian, reporter, radio news writer and as editor of *The New York Times Index*. Mr. Jenks organized *The Story of the Recorded Word Museum*, a permanent collection at *The Times* tracing the history of writing and printing from cave drawings to today's newspaper. Since 1946 he has been in charge of circulation for the *Index* and the rag paper and microfilm editions of *The New York Times*.

MOIRA C. JONES graduated from the University of Alberta in 1942 with the degree of B.A. (Honors in Modern Languages). From 1942 to 1945 she served in a supervisory capacity with the Postal Censorship Branch of the Department of National War Services in Ottawa. In 1947 she joined the staff of Aluminium Laboratories, Limited, as technical translator and abstractor and was appointed

librarian in 1948. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Montreal Chapter of SLA. She was joint author of an article on indexing technical literature published in the *Journal of Chemical Education*.

CHESTER M. LEWIS, chief librarian of *The New York Times*, was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island. He attended Nassau Collegiate Center and Columbia University and was first employed by *The New York Times* in 1933. In 1945 he became assistant manager of *The Times'* "Morgue" and in 1946 library supervisor. He assumed his present position in 1947. Mr. Lewis is a director of Telefact Foundation, a member of the Committee on Information Services of the Welfare Council of New York City and vice-president and treasurer of the Rolling Wood Association. As a member of the New York Chapter of SLA, Mr. Lewis is publicity director, and a member of the Auditing committee.

DR. ERRATT WEIR McDIARMID is university librarian and director of the Division of Library Instruction at the University of Minnesota. He was born in Beckley, West Virginia, and attended Texas Christian University, receiving his B.A. in 1929 and his M.A. in 1930. In 1931 he received his A.B. in Library Science at Emory University and in 1934 his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. From 1926 to 1930 he was an assistant in the Texas Christian University Library, and in the Detroit Public Library during the summer of 1931. The years 1934-1937 found him at Baylor University as librarian. In 1937 he went to the University of Illinois Library School as associate, became assistant professor in 1941 and associate professor and assistant director in 1942. He has been in his present position at the University of Minnesota since 1943. As a member of the American Library Association, Dr. McDiarmid was on the Executive Board in 1945, a member of the Council since 1939 (Chairman in 1943), a member of the Third Activities Committee, a member of the Library Revenues Committee and in 1948-1949 president of the Association. His other memberships include those in the Association of College and Reference Libraries, Minnesota Library Association, Association of American University Professors (member of the Council from 1943-1946), and Delta Tau Delta. He is the author of *The Library Survey*, 1940, and the co-author with John McDiarmid, of *The Administration of the American Public Library*, 1943. From 1941 to 1943 Dr. McDiarmid was managing editor of *College and Research Libraries*.

ALMA CLARVOE MITCHILL, librarian of Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark, N. J., is well-known in SLA circles, having served as the Association's president from 1938-1940 as well as holding many other offices in the Association. She was instrumental in founding the New Jersey Chapter in 1935 and was its first president and was again elected president in 1947. In 1941 Miss Mitchill became editor of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* and has served in that office for ten years. She has edited many SLA publications including, *A Brief for a Corporation Library* and is the author of several magazine articles the latest of which is "The Company Library—A Tool for Management" published in the *Public Utilities Fortnightly* for September 14, 1950.

JOSEPH E. MOLLOY is chief librarian of *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, succeeding Paul P. Foster as librarian in 1946. Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Molloy came to *The Inquirer* in 1925. He operated an out-of-print book shop until the recent war. In 1947 he was elected chairman of the Newspaper Group to serve for one year. Also in 1947, he was awarded the M. L. Annenberg Memorial Award, which is given annually to members of the editorial department of *The Inquirer* for outstanding work. The following text accompanied the award: "Joseph E. Molloy for his tireless efforts during the year in building up *The Inquirer* Library to a point where it is recognized as one of the leading newspaper libraries in the country."

DR. CHARLES VAIL NETZ is professor of pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Minnesota and has devoted his career to teaching and experimental studies in the field of pharmacy. After serving in the United States Army in 1917-1919, he began his academic studies at the University, earning the degrees of Ph.C., B.S., M.S., and finally his doctorate in pharmaceutical chemistry. He started his career as a teaching assistant in 1923, with attainment of the professorship of the department of Pharmacy in 1946. Long a member of the American Chemical Society and American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Netz is currently president of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association. His main fields of interest, with which his published articles deal, are phytochemistry, the chemistry of cosmetics, and prescription compounding difficulties.

CORNELIA NOTZ, librarian of the U. S. Tariff Commission, received B.A. degrees from Northwestern College and the University of Wisconsin, and did post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. Her library school

is Drexel Institute. Before reaching her present position in Washington, Miss Notz was assistant librarian at State Teachers College, Whitewater, Wisconsin; librarian and teacher of Library Science, State Teachers College, River Falls, Wisconsin; cataloger in the Yale University Library; and librarian of the San Antonio, Texas, Carnegie Public Library.

GRACE LEE NUTE, research associate at the Minnesota Historical Society since 1946, was born in North Conway, New Hampshire. She received her A.B. degree from Smith College in 1917, her A.M. from Radcliffe College in 1918 and her Ph.D. from Radcliffe in 1921. Hamline University awarded her the Litt.D. in 1943. Miss Nute was curator of manuscripts at the Minnesota Historical Society from 1921 to 1946, and has been research associate since 1946. In addition, she is professor of Minnesota History at Hamline University, having been on the faculty since 1927, and has been a lecturer at the University of Minnesota on several occasions. In 1934-1935 she was awarded a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship, and has been chairman of the Clarence W. Alvord Memorial Commission since 1940. She is a member of the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Society of American Archivists, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Gamma. By popular poll in 1949 she was included in the One Hundred Living Great of Minnesota. Miss Nute is author of *The Voyageur, Guide to Personal Papers in Manuscript Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society*, *Introduction to Father Louis Hennepin's Description of Louisiana*, *The Voyageur's Highway and Rainy River Country*. She is also editor of several books and has contributed numerous articles to *Minnesota History*.

DR. JERROLD ORNE, director of libraries of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, began his library work in 1928 in the Reference Department of the St. Paul Public Library. From 1936 to 1939, while at the University of Chicago, he served as bibliographer of Italian language and literature and in 1940 became Fellow in Library Science at the Library of Congress. He was librarian of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, from 1941 to 1943 and in the U. S. Navy from 1943 to 1946. During his last year in the Navy, he was on special assignment to UNCPO in San Francisco and then in the Naval Office of Research and Inventions organizing operation which now continues as Library of Congress Navy Project. In 1946, he was made chief of the Library Division, Office of Technical Services, Commerce Department and since October 1946

he has been director of Libraries at Washington University. In 1942 and 1950 he served as consultant to the Librarian of Congress and in 1947 as consultant to the Commerce Department. Dr. Orne received his B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1932, and his M.A. in 1933. In addition he received the Diploma from the University of Paris, 1935; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1939; and B.S. in L.S., University of Minnesota, 1940.

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DR. LOUIS H. POWELL, director of the Science Museum of the St. Paul Institute in St. Paul, Minnesota, received his B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1924, and his Ph.D. in 1933. In 1927 he served as field assistant with the Geological Survey of Canada, and in 1928-1929 was geologist with the Anglo-American Corporation in Northern Rhodesia. From 1929 to 1931 Dr. Powell was librarian of the Winchell Library of Geology at the University of Minnesota, and in the latter year went to the Science Museum as acting director. He assumed his present position as director in 1935.

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MILTON A. PRENSKY claims Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as his birthplace. He was graduated from Temple University where he majored in Education and in 1943 from the School of Library Science of Drexel Institute. For a time Mr. Prenskey worked as reference assistant in the Free Library of Philadelphia and then as library assistant in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* library. In 1945 he went to *Pathfinder News Magazine* as librarian, and was appointed to his present position of director of editorial research in 1948. Mr. Prenskey is active in SLA, having founded the Newspaper Division *Bulletin*, which he also edits, and being elected to the chairmanship of the Newspaper Division for the 1950-1951 term. He is a member of the National Press Club in Washington, D. C.

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MRS. MARGARET MILLER ROCQ, librarian of the Standard Oil Company of California, received her A.B. at the University of California, Berkely, in 1924, and completed her library work at the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library in 1925. From 1925 until 1929, she was in the Los Angeles Public Library and then went to San Francisco to the Department of Economics of the Standard Oil Company of California. In 1934 she became its librarian. Mrs. Rocq is very active in SLA work, having been secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter in 1930-1931, president in 1934-1935, a member of the Executive Board in 1935-1936 and chairman of the Union List Committee from 1939-1942. From 1946-1950 she

was on the SLA Student Loan committee and was its chairman from 1947-1950.

▼
DR. HOWARD P. ROME was born in Philadelphia. He received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931 and that of doctor of medicine from the Temple University School of Medicine in 1935. He was an intern in the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania from 1935 to 1937, and a resident in medicine in the same institution in 1937 and 1938. From 1938 to 1941 he was a resident in psychiatry in the Pennsylvania Hospital and from 1939 to 1941 he was a resident in psychiatry in the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1942 Dr. Rome entered the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. He served in the South Pacific area and was in the Guadalcanal campaign. In 1943 he was recalled to Washington, where he became assistant chief of neuropsychiatry in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. He returned to civilian life in 1946 with the grade of commander. Dr. Rome practiced psychiatry in Philadelphia, where he was an associate in psychiatry in the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and executive director of psychiatric training on the Deans' Committee for Philadelphia Medical Schools. In 1947 Dr. Rome was appointed a consultant in psychiatry in the sections on Neurology and Psychiatry of the Mayo Clinic. He is associate professor of psychiatry in the Mayo Foundation, Graduate School, University of Minnesota, and a member of many psychiatric organizations.

▼
JOHN ROOD was born in Athens, Ohio, and was a student at Ohio University in 1922. From 1928 to 1944 he was typographer and co-manager of the Lawhead Press in Athens and during a part of this time, was editor and publisher of *Manuscript*. Mr. Rood has been a sculptor since 1933. Since 1944 he has been a professor in the Art Department at the University of Minnesota and artist in residence since 1946. He is a member of the Artists' Equity Association, National Education Association, American Association of University Professors, the Minnesota Sculpture Group, and is the author of *Wood Sculpture* and numerous articles.

▼
WINIFRED SEWELL, librarian of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, Brooklyn, N. Y., was graduated from the State College of Washington in 1938, and obtained her B.S. in Library Service at the Columbia University School of Library Service in 1940. She served as assistant to the supervisor of South Hall Departmental Libraries during 1940-1941 and

as junior assistant in the Reference Department, Columbia University Library, in 1941-1942. In this year she became assistant librarian at Wellcome Research Laboratories, Tuckahoe, New York, and librarian in 1943. Since 1946 Miss Sewell has been librarian of the Library of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research. Miss Sewell is the author of "Classification of Small Collections of Informational Material in Laboratories and Offices" which appeared in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* July-August, 1944, p.328—. With Gertrude Horndler, she presented another paper, "Survey of Practices of Pharmaceutical Libraries" at the Convention Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Section in Washington, June 1948. Long a member of the New York Chapter, she served as chairman of the S-T Group in 1943-1944, and as treasurer of the Chapter in 1944-1947. On the Association level, Miss Sewell assumed the chairmanship of the Unlisted Drugs Committee upon its formation in June 1948 by the Pharmaceutical Section of S-T. Publication of *Unlisted Drugs*, a successful and useful service to medicine and allied sciences, has continued monthly since February 1949.

RALPH J. SHOEMAKER was born in East Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. He started in newspaper library work on the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in 1920 and from 1936-1942 he was associate librarian. He left the *Ledger* for military service, rose to rank of captain and was assigned to OIC, Still Picture Library, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Pentagon, Washington, D. C. At present he is chief librarian of the Louisville *Courier-Journal & Times* and was president of the Louisville Library Club for the year 1950-1951. Mr. Shoemaker was chairman of the Newspaper Division of SLA in 1935-1936 and is SLA representative to the Microcard Foundation. He is the author of numerous articles on newspaper library problems published in *Editor and Publisher*, and published a booklet, *Memorial Tribute to Joseph F. Kwapil*, in 1934. (Mr. Kwapil was the founder of the Newspaper Group, SLA, and chief librarian of the now defunct *Public Ledger*.)

ERNEST F. SPITZER is head of the Technical Information Service of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. After obtaining his B.S. in Chemistry from Columbia University in 1934, Mr. Spitzer was technical librarian at Sinclair Refining Company until 1943, meanwhile earning his degree from the School of Library Service, Columbia University. The next two years were occupied with service in the United States Army, including interesting duty with G-2 Technical Intelligence at Supreme Headquarters in Europe (S.H.A.E.F.) and with

the Field Information Agency, Technical (F.I.A.T.). During 1946-1947 he was supervisor of Classified Documents at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He joined Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., in 1947. A member of Special Libraries Association, American Chemical Society, New York Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Science, Mr. Spitzer wrote "A Printed Catalog for an Industrial Research Library" (*SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, September 1941, p.261—) and "Searching the German Chemical Literature" (in *Searching Literature*, Advances in Chemistry, No. 4, American Chemical Society, Easton, Pennsylvania, p. 30-36, 1951). Active in SLA since 1935, Mr. Spitzer has held several offices, including that of chairman, S-T Group, N. Y. Chapter, vice-chairman, S-T Division, and is presently publicity chairman, S-T Division, N. Y. Chapter. He is also SLA representative on the Joint Committee on Foreign Importations.

EDWARD B. STANFORD is a graduate of Dartmouth College, where he majored in biography and comparative literature. He obtained his first professional experience in the library of his alma mater and later served on the staffs of the Detroit Public Library and the library at Williams College. In 1934-1935 Dr. Stanford served at A.L.A. Headquarters as editorial assistant on the *A.L.A. Bulletin*. Later, as senior assistant at Williams, he developed the freshman orientation program for the college and made a study of college library handbooks while preparing one for the use of local undergraduates. Also while at Williams, Dr. Stanford obtained his M.A. degree in English literature. In 1939 Dr. Stanford was awarded an A.L.A. fellowship grant from the Carnegie Corporation to study the effect of honors work and independent study programs on library service in liberal arts colleges, at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. The findings of this study were reported in the *Library Quarterly* in 1942. His *Library Extension Under the W.P.A.; An Appraisal of an Experiment in Federal Aid* (University of Chicago Press, 1944) presents an evaluation of the techniques employed in conducting area-wide demonstrations of library service with the assistance of federal work relief funds during the years of the depression. Early in 1943 Dr. Stanford shipped as an Army classification specialist to England, where he was in charge of the reclassification of combat casualties to "limited assignment" occupations. Later he was called to Paris to help organize the library instruction program for the E.T.O. VE Day found Dr. Stanford teaching in the information-education officer's staff school at Shrivenham, near Oxford; and

shortly thereafter he became responsible for establishing unit libraries in the redeployment camps throughout southern England. Prior to his Army experience, Dr. Stanford was a special representative of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, handling recruiting and placement for federal agencies in the State of Wisconsin. Since early 1946 he has been associate professor and assistant University librarian at the University of Minnesota. During 1948-1949 he was chairman of the Board on Personnel Administration of the American Librarian Association.

▼
WILLIAM P. STEVEN was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and received his education in Eau Claire and at the University of Wisconsin. From 1930 to 1944 he was with the *Tulsa Tribune*, serving as reporter until 1936, city editor until 1937, and managing editor until 1942. In 1942 he took a leave of absence to work with Byron Price in the Office of Censorship. He was managing editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune* from 1944 to 1950, and became assistant executive editor on January 1, 1950. Mr. Steven has been a director of the Associated Press Managing Editors' Association since 1938, was chairman of the First Continuing Study in 1946-1947, and was vice-chairman of the association in 1947-1948. In 1948-1949 he was president of APME, Inc. In addition, he is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., The Minneapolis Club, and is a director of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

▼
ROY W. SWANSON is a native of Duluth, Minnesota, and has been librarian of the *St. Paul Dispatch* and *Pioneer Press* since 1939. Prior to becoming librarian, he was an editorial writer on these papers for nine years. Prior to his newspaper work, Mr. Swanson was curator of the newspaper division of the Minnesota Historical Society Library in St. Paul. He attended the University of Minnesota, from which he holds the B.A. and M.A. degrees, having done graduate work in American history with special attention to the West and immigration. He is author of *The Minnesota Book of Days*, 1949; has published several articles on the Swedes in America and is a contributor to H. L. Mencken's *American Language*. In 1943 he helped to organize the Minnesota Chapter of SLA. He is a director of the Folk Arts Foundation (Minnesota).

▼
SARAH L. WALLACE attended the College of Saint Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, where she received her B.A., and her B.S. in Library Science. Her experience in the Minneapolis Public Library includes terms in the Reference Department and the Bryant Junior High

and Hosmer Branches. In 1942 she was appointed publicity assistant, and in 1945, administrative assistant. In addition, Miss Wallace is instructor in Library Public Relations in the Library School of The College of Saint Catherine. She is co-author and illustrator of *Patrons are People*, and has written for magazines and professional publications.

▼
DR. ASHER ABBOTT WHITE is a consultant in internal medicine at the Nicollet Clinic, Minneapolis. He received his M.D. from the University of Minnesota and served an internship and a residency at New York Hospital, Cornell University. In 1932 he held the Alexander Cochrane Bowen Medical Scholarship at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. Since 1933 he has been practicing medicine in Minneapolis. He is on the staff of Eitel Hospital and Veterans' Hospital and is clinical assistant professor of Medicine at the University of Minnesota. As a member of the Medical Corps, A.U.S., from 1943 to 1946, Dr. White was first appointed executive officer of the hospital at the atomic bomb project in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Later he became medical officer in charge of health and welfare at the Hanford, Washington, plutonium plant. Released in March 1946 with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Dr. White was recalled to active duty within a few months to participate in the Bikini tests as a member of the radiological safety unit. In the summer of 1948 he accompanied the expedition sponsored by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to resurvey the effects of radioactivity on Bikini lagoon. Dr. White is a diplomat of the American Board of Internal Medicine and a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Minnesota Pathological Society, and the Sydenham Society and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and the American Medical Association.

▼
LUTHER W. YOUNGDAHL, Governor of the State of Minnesota, was born in Minneapolis and attended the University of Minnesota in 1915-1916. He received the A.B. degree from Gustavus Adolphus College in 1919 and in 1922 his LL.B. from the Minnesota College of Law, and later served on its faculty. During World War I, he served in the U. S. Army and was discharged as first lieutenant in Field Artillery. From 1921 to 1923 Governor Youngdahl was Minneapolis assistant city attorney. He then practiced law with Judge Tift until 1930. He was Judge of Minneapolis Municipal Court from 1930 to 1936, judge of the Hennepin County District Court from 1936 to 1942, and associate justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court from 1942 to 1947. In 1946 Mr. Youngdahl was elected

Governor of the State of Minnesota, and was reelected in 1948 and 1950. During Governor Youngdahl's three terms of office, he has done much for Youth Conservation and has enacted progressive legislation for the state mental health program. He is the Minnesota chairman of the American Crusade for Freedom, and last fall, he flew to Berlin with General Lucius Clay as the midwest's representative at the dedication of the World Freedom Bell.

▼
DR. RAYMOND L. ZWEMER, head of the Science Department of the Library of Congress, received his A.B. Degree from Hope College, Holland, Michigan in 1923. In 1926 he received his Ph.D. from Yale University. He became a Research Fellow at Cold Spring Harbor and Harvard Medical School in 1926, and two years later went to Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons where he was first instructor of Anatomy and from 1931 to 1944, assistant professor. During this time Dr. Zwemer was associate chief of the Division of Cultural Relations and executive director of the Interdepartment Committee. From 1944 to 1947, he was with the U. S. Department of State. Dr. Zwemer was with the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council as executive secretary from 1947 to 1949, when he became head of the Science Department of the Library of Congress.

ATTENTION, PLEASE

Copies of the January 1951 issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* are needed at headquarters. It would be much appreciated if those members who no longer desire to keep this number would forward their copy to Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins, Executive Secretary, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

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Chapter Highlights

Chapter 26—"The COLORADO Chapter of the Special Libraries Association," is not a new star, for there has been talk about it for several years. The petition of 39 charter members was finally approved by the Executive Board at the Spring Meeting in New York in March. Mrs. Owens, SLA's first lady, assisted in the intiation of the new COLORADO Chapter on April 26 in Denver. Melbourne Davidson, librarian, Colorado State Department of Public Health, Denver, is the first president. Welcome to SLA!

The April meeting of the MILWAUKEE Chapter was a real treat. The group was privileged to visit the new laboratories of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. For those who happened to miss the pictures in *Life* and other magazines, the research tower was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and is the tallest building ever built without a foundation directly under the side wall. It rises up more than 150 feet and is 40 feet square, supported by a concrete core 54 feet deep. Wright calls it a "helio-lab" or sun-lighted laboratory. The Research and Development laboratory is on the second floor of the tower and all the furniture in it was designed especially for it by Frank Lloyd Wright. Some of you could go through Milwaukee when you come to the 1951 convention.

Everybody interested in Chapter affairs is invited to dinner on Monday evening, June 18. You are likely to find it listed "for Chapter Presidents and Bulletin Editors," but that is only to save space on the program. We hope that all the incoming and outgoing Chapter officers will be there as well as committee people. There won't be any problems formally discussed, nor any methods clinic, but you have to eat to live—and what's better than eating in good company?

MARGARET P. HILLIGAN,
 Chapter Liaison Officer and
 Chairman, Division Liaison Committee.

Division Highlights

Convention plans appear to be nearing completion so far as the Divisions are concerned. The ADVERTISING and SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY Divisions have listed their programs. The PUBLISHING Division will show its annual exhibit of publications representing its membership.

The April issue of the Bulletin of the
 (Continued on page 201)

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements

Off the Press¹

THE ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION is now available for purchase. Orders should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The CLASSIFICATION is 276 pages in length and is priced at \$1.25 per copy.

* * *

DICTIONARY OF LITERARY TERMS by Charles Duffy and Henry Pettit, recently published by the University of Denver Press, is a small volume giving definitions and examples of the more common terms in the study of literature. (Denver, Colorado, University of Denver Press, University Park, 1951. \$2)

* * *

The third edition of PRINTERS' INK DIRECTORY OF HOUSE ORGANS contains 5,532 listings of house organ titles. An added feature of this recent edition is a series of checklists on the functions and preparation of house organs. (New York 17, N. Y., Printers' Ink Publishing Company, 205 East 42nd Street, 1951. \$5)

* * *

A DIRECTORY OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS AND 5000 WORDS MOST OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED by Joseph Devlin, is published by the World Publishing Company, 2231 West 110th Street, Cleveland 2, Ohio, 1951. \$1.

* * *

METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC COATINGS FOR GRAY IRON describes practical, workable methods of applying all known types of coatings to gray iron castings. The book is filled with constructive ideas and instructions which will enable designers to realize substantial product economies and conserve vital alloys without sacrifice in wear, heat or corrosion resistance. Written in plain language, this technical manual also contains forty-five graphic illustrations of coated castings, a complete bibliography on each coating process and a representative list of manufacturers experienced in coating application. (Cleveland, Ohio, Gray Iron Founders' Society, 1951. 75pp. 45 illus. \$1.25 Society members; \$1.75 to non-members. Substantial reduction in price if ordered in quantity.)

* * *

Two new traffic safety leaflets, "WILL YOU BE VICTIM X?" and "A DAILY REMINDER," have been published by the accident prevention department of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York

7, N. Y., as part of its intensive campaign this year to reduce automobile deaths and injuries, which in the last 15 months have shown the sharpest increases since World War II ended.

Single copies of the leaflets may be obtained without charge from the accident prevention department of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York 38, N. Y. Although both leaflets are being distributed as a public service through the Association's member companies, the traffic safety messages are designed to carry name imprint and an additional message on the back cover and quantities are available at cost of production to organizations desiring to participate in their distribution.

* * *

The March number of the *Bulletin of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity* contains a brief but informative article entitled "Research in RCA." The activities of the RCA Laboratories Library at Princeton, N. J. are outlined in considerable detail.

Have you heard....

Re The Weekly Selected Reading List

From John P. Binnington, acting head, Research Library, Brookhaven National Laboratory, come the following comments on the advantages of the weekly selected reading list:

"Mr. Lerner's clear and welcome article in praise of the weekly selected reading list (*SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, Nov. 1950, p.324—) leaves no doubt that this device should be employed as a part of routine special library service.

"The three advantages of a reading list as offered by the author are most convincing, but the primary reason for the existence of a list of this kind in Brookhaven's library is one that could well be amplified.

"The complaint heard most often from our scientific staff is not the wail of a research worker buried under a mass of literature but rather the lament for the lack of an indexing tool to take up the slack from the time an article is published until it is noted in an abstract journal. The weekly selected reading list, even in an abbreviated form, is an invaluable aid in solving this dilemma.

"The procedure for the preparation of the list can be varied, especially when this task is of such proportion that it cannot be handled

¹ Where it is possible the editor has given prices for publications noted in this section. The omission of a price does not necessarily indicate that the publication is free.

by the librarian single handedly. The alternative is to enlist the assistance of one scientist in each field to select titles for the subject units. Without such co-operation the Brookhaven list, which contains entries from over 600 journals, would not be possible. Such an arrangement permits the expert to be the selector and the librarian to be the editor."

Carnegie Librarian to Teach at Michigan

Melvin J. Voigt, librarian, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been appointed a visiting professor of library science at the University of Michigan summer session, Ann Arbor, June 25 to August 18, 1951. He will offer two courses: The Bibliography of the Social Sciences and Science and Technology, and Scientific Documentation.

Medical Library Association Announces Scholarships for Summer Study

The Medical Library Association offers a limited number of scholarships for summer school courses in medical library work. These courses are available in 1951 at Columbia University and at Emory University.

The Columbia course is in medical literature, with emphasis upon bibliographical and information sources. For further information, write to the Dean, Columbia University, School of Library Service, New York 27, N. Y.

The Emory course proposes to give an introduction to medical library resources and their use in medical education, research and the care of the patient. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Division of Librarianship, Emory University, Georgia.

The successful completion of either course will enable a student with a bachelor's degree and one year's library school training to qualify for Grade I certification by the Medical Library Association.

University of Florida Offers Two Graduate Assistantships

The University of Florida Libraries is offering two graduate assistantships for study leading to a master or doctoral degree in the subject field. Graduate assistants work approximately 12 hours per week in the library, assisting in bibliographical research in their fields of study.

Stipend is \$1,100 for an eleven month period and holders of assistantships are exempt from out-of-state tuition fees.

Inquiries are invited, especially from librarians or students in library schools who are interested in advanced work in subject fields. Applications should be addressed to Stanley

L. West, Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Russell Sage Collection at CCNY Opened to Public

The Russell Sage Collection at the College of the City of New York Library has been opened for reference use to the general public, as well as to students, according to an announcement by Professor Jerome K. Wilcox, head librarian.

This outstanding collection includes a wide range of materials in the field of social welfare, encompassing such subjects as public welfare, social work, child welfare, labor and industry, public health, community planning, criminology, juvenile delinquency, housing, recreation and social insurance.

The Russell Sage Collection, comprising about 80 per cent of the library of the Russell Sage Foundation, was presented to City College in July 1949 when the Foundation was forced to dispose of its collection. The remaining 20 per cent went to the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University.

Correction

The title of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Johnson's article in the March 1951 issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, page 97, should have read "Student Help in a Small College Library" instead of "Student Help in a Small College of Pharmacy Library."

Why is a Magazine?

(Continued from page 186)

Doctors Mayo, the incident is related where the old doctor advised his two sons to spend an hour a day reading the literature. Furthermore, he admonished them that if they missed that hour on one day they should make it up on the next. The famous pair ascribed part of their success in medicine and surgery to this daily practice. It is my guess that some considerable part of this reading was done, not in the library, but in the office, with one foot settled comfortably on the edge of a lower desk drawer.

Why is a magazine?—I think, to be read.

Museums and Art Galleries in the Twin Cities

(Continued from page 172)

St. Paul's well-known mansions on Summit Avenue, a street lined with handsome old homes.

Throughout the winter season the gallery on the ground floor offers a continuous series of exhibitions of painting, sculpture, prints, craft work, photographs and contemporary furnishings for the home. In conjunction with the gallery, a craftsman's market is open the entire year.

The St. Paul School of Art, which reopened in 1948, offers day and evening classes in painting, design, illustration, commercial art, ceramics and weaving.

All of these St. Paul and Minneapolis museums and art galleries are open free to the public, and many of them have series of lectures and films to explain their collections. Their staffs will be delighted to welcome SLA convention visitors.

The Smithsonian Library

(Continued from page 175)

ment for other scientific and cultural enterprises. So began the series of special libraries that, together with its Office library and the Smithsonian Deposit, form the Smithsonian library today.

The Institution's Special Libraries

Spencer F. Baird, the first assistant secretary, and later secretary, an eminent naturalist, was largely responsible for the growth and development of the U. S. National Museum library, the first of these special libraries. The museum library owes much to his energy and enthusiasm in promoting exchanges with museums everywhere and obtain-

(Continued on page 202)

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Flexible Museum Library

(Continued from page 177)

dition and support with the departments of exhibit, maintenance, publicity, education and the rest. To these as well as to visitors the library must "sell" its usefulness. Give the librarian time and space, a modest budget and a little help, and he will accomplish this process, which in turn will lead to his gaining time, space and funds.

Librarians are sometimes accused of making fetishes of details. In my experience a museum librarian is always too busy to become a real perfectionist, and this is probably wholesome. Less beneficial, perhaps, are the inducements to dilettantism. With a field so wide and so full of interest one finds it necessary to dip a little here and skim a bit there, learn a few scientific names and catch phrases and be able to know what the learned people are seeking. To specialize would mean disaster.

Concentration, thoroughness, following a piece of work through to the end are virtues inculcated by education. But in a museum library one must learn never to be so concentrated as to grudge interruption or to miss a reader's need. One must be satisfied with sketchy, superficial handling of many problems. One becomes hardened in time to the big tasks or reforms begun but never finished. These shortcomings and hopes deferred we learn to stuff away in the library's hinterland, and present to the public gaze a semblance of efficiency. A false front of leisure, with a genuine welcome, and a superficial tidiness will carry us a long way.

Scanning books and magazines rapidly is a useful habit which needs no apology. With sixty or more journals coming in steadily this takes an unconscionable amount of time, and it requires resolution to steal it from the piles of work around, especially as one could make a "gallery play" so much more easily. But reward always comes

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements

with the discovery of an item in some museum bulletin that will help one of the staff, or an important article that must be cataloged. Book reviews are a "must," and one learns which journals can be depended on for them.

To the museum librarian every stranger is a sporting proposition, a test for his favorite theory that, given the chance, he can find something on his shelves to interest anyone. When one loses this faith in people and books, one should quit. What fun it is to find a chink in the armor of reserve or indifference!

We have a way of referring to our visitors as "readers." The name fits some of them; but it is a truism that reading is almost a lost art. Everything conspires to make us look but not to read. Children become allergic to print at an early age. I believe that if we make no attempt to stem this tide we are not quite librarians. So let us not stress too much the picture magazines and "visual aids," but provide plenty of good reading matter. Perhaps we might coddle the public a bit less, and respect it a little more. If we succeed in making one good reader a year, we shall have done something for education.

Division Highlights

(Continued from page 196)

BUSINESS Division contains the following items of interest: 1. An evaluation of the Commerce Clearing House Service "Emergency Business Control Law Reporter"; 2. An article by Josephine Williams on "Weeding Vertical Files"; 3. A bibliography on "Preservation and Safeguarding of Business Records."

A new project by the S-T Division is entitled "Awards Project" and will be chaired by Gretchen Little. This will be in the nature of a book listing the name of the award, date of establishment, description of achievement recognized by the award, and award winners (with biographic citation and company name included). The associations in-

Honolulu Academy of Arts

(Continued from page 181)

art in magazines not included in the *Art Index* has been made. Among these are *Artibus Asiae*, *Asiatische Studien*, *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, *Indian Art and Letters*, *Monumenta Serica* and *Revue des Arts Asiatiques*. We have also indexed the reproductions in the *Nippon Kokuho Zenshu*, *Shimbi Shoin*, Siren's books on Chinese paintings and others and have made an artist index of reproductions of Occidental paintings appearing in books with illustrations of general collections.

The books and magazines are available for reference to anyone who comes to the library. Some of the less rare and expensive books may be borrowed by paid-up members of the Academy and by members of the Academy Art School. Patrons often bring in their personal treasures: pottery, prints, silver, swords and other objects to be identified with the help of the books.

The library is open to the public the same hours as the rest of the building, from 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. everyday except Monday—our closed day. We are open from 3:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Sunday, and from 7:00 to 9:30 P.M. on Thursday. The library staff consists of the librarian and one assistant. The latter is untrained, but is always an Oriental with a knowledge of the Chinese and Japanese characters.

cluded will be those listed in the National Research Council's Bulletin 115, *Scientific and Technical Societies in the United States and Canada*.

The S-T Division is also in the midst of making another salary survey which would be more representative than the one taken at the Atlantic City convention.

SARA M. PRICE,
Division Liaison Officer and
Chairman, Division Relations Committee.

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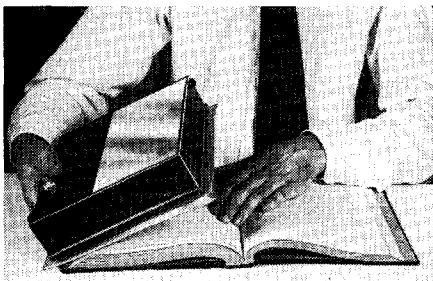
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The Smithsonian Library

(Continued from page 199, Column 1)

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The 250,000 volumes in the museum library today are divided among two principal collections housed in the Natural History and the Arts and Industries buildings, and thirty-five divisional libraries on special subjects, such as, insects, birds, physical anthropology, graphic arts, vertebrate paleontology, philately, engineering, to name but a few. In the offices and laboratories there are also uncounted thousands of separates, reprints and other pamphlets on special subjects.

Originally a division of the museum, the present National Collection of Fine Arts has had a rather confusing history. Organized as a separate administrative bureau of the Institution in 1920, it was named the National Gallery of Art until 1937 when that name was given to Mr. Mellon's magnificent gift to the Smithsonian Institution for the nation, and the older bureau became the National Collection of Fine Arts. Its library of 13,000 volumes is a working reference collection especially rich in works on American art, miniature painting and ceramics.

The library of the Bureau of American Ethnology had its origin in connection with the work of preparing for publication, under direction of the Smithsonian Institution, the archives, records and other materials relating to the Indians of North America that had been gathered by the geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region under Major John W. Powell. Its present 40,000 volumes include valuable source materials and many other important works on the history, culture and linguistics of the

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Indians of North and South America, and much other material on the customs and languages of other native peoples everywhere.

The library of the Astrophysical Observatory is a special library of a different character. Its highly specialized collection of 14,000 volumes serves the staff of the observatory in their studies of the constitution of the heavenly bodies, and especially of the sun and its effects upon the earth.

At the National Zoological Park there is a small working collection of 4,000 books and pamphlets on the classification and distribution of animals and their care in captivity.

By reason of their deeds of gift and their special endowments, the libraries of the Freer Gallery of Art and the National Gallery of Art are administered independently by their respective galleries.

Throughout its history, the Smithsonian library has been so fortunate as to receive many gifts of collections on special subjects, frequently as accompaniments to collections of specimens. The list of them is long, but the resources of the John Donnell Smith library of botanical literature, of the Watts De Peyster collection of Napoleana, the Schaus collection on insects, the Springer library on fossil echinoderms, the Cushman Foraminiferal library, and others are known to and used by specialists everywhere.

Conclusion

The sum of all the parts of the Smithsonian library is primarily a centrally integrated instrument for scholarly research. The character of its responsibilities does not permit the circulation of its books and papers outside the Institution, except through interlibrary loans, but it is open to everybody for reference, and the number and variety of the questions that come to it by telephone and by letter are legion. It tries always to be truly a library for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge."

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American Bible Society

(Continued from page 183)

publication and sales departments. Customers may examine copies of special editions not carried in stock but which may be ordered. There are many telephone calls that can be answered from the Kardex.

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Furthermore, the library is responsible for information on the whole story of the translation, publication and distribution of the Scriptures anywhere, any time; hence there is a supplementary reference library containing materials on these fields. We are particularly interested in data on the history of the English Bible, the influence of the Bible on the literary, social and political life of people, and the relation of the Bible to missions. As the American Bible Society is an inter-denominational organization devoted to the distribution of the Scriptures "without note or comment," the library contains no commentaries and all inquirers for such material are referred to their denominational authorities. We maintain files of reports and histories of all Bible Societies and other distributing organizations as well as our own. As none of the translations published by the Society are made in New York, but by missionaries in the field, we have little in the way of dictionaries or grammars in unusual languages, although we try to acquire all that is available on the problems and techniques of translation. Besides bound books, the reference collection includes a vertical file into which we hope to absorb a great deal of illustrative material from our own previous reports and periodicals, and from current sources such as periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, etc. All this material is available to our own staff and to students, writers, advertisers, genealogists, linguists, and others who are seeking information in their fields.

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Museum Cheer to Hospital Patients

(Continued from page 184)

successful so far as adults were concerned. Their interest was quick and lively and more than satisfactory. The Barnard volunteers found that each patient reacted in a completely different way and no two visits were ever alike. Sometimes they told their story and the patients listened; other times the patients would be so stimulated and memories so stirred up that they, while handling the items shown, would take the initiative and tell the volunteers all about the "good old days." The Barnard students found the work so fascinating that it inspired some of them to obtain jobs in hospitals. One volunteer pre-medical student discovered the work extremely helpful, for it taught her how to deal with patients and situations. The museum found it was not only an excellent way to secure publicity but also a most important new and alive usage to which its collections could be put—one more way in which museums can enter into the life of a community.

The project has not proven entirely successful with children, where it was first presumed it would be most pleasurable and entertaining. True, the children do love the exhibits and enjoy playing with them. However, they love them with such a passion that they hate to give them up and become very upset when the exhibits are removed. A completely satisfactory method of bringing this type of amusement to the young has yet to be devised.

Museum Assumes Responsibility

When the United Hospital Fund Committee managing this program ceased to function, the museum felt the work to be so important that it took over and continued this community service. The project is now handled by the educational department which works directly with the Barnard volunteers and the hospitals. It costs the museum practically nothing and the only prob-

lem attached to it is the transportation of objects which so far has been managed by volunteers. To date the Museum of the City of New York is the only institution participating in this type of educational and therapeutic work but it hopes to lead the way for other educational organizations to take up this work and follow in its footsteps. According to Miss Lyman, who is in charge of the project at the museum, "Looking back over the hospital program, now in its third year, I can already see several gratifying results. That the principal purpose of the hospital exhibits—to divert the patients—has been attained is shown by their great interest in the objects and by their reminiscences of 'other days.' The student volunteers have learned a lot about dealing with people and situations, as well as adding to their knowledge of history and customs. Several of the students have taken part-time jobs in hospitals as a result of this work. The museum, for its part, has received favorable publicity and made new friends. The museum is also gratified to have a share in a community project. This is the sort of program that can be adapted to most cities and towns throughout the country. There are many museums, libraries and historical societies with expendable material in their collections and many hospital patients who will take pleasure in handling 'museum pieces.' The volunteers will find it a very rewarding piece of work."

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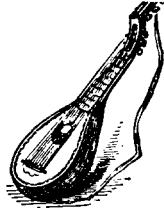
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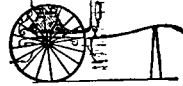


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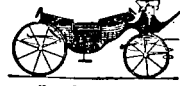


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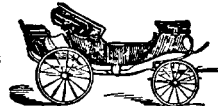
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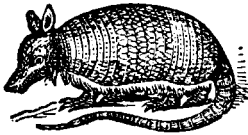
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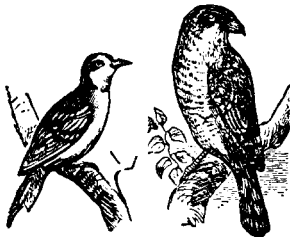


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In an article in the COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, December, 1950, p. 1144, entitled "Validity of Agreements to Fix Maximum Prices Under the Sherman Act," the writer questions the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in *Kiefer-Stewart Co. v. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons*, 182 F. (2d) 228. In support of this position, the writer refers to Toulmin as an "authoritative legal writer," and cites 1 Toulmin, *Anti-Trust Laws of the United States*, secs. 13.24, 13.29, footnote 58.

Contrary to the holding of the Court of Appeals, Toulmin stated that agreements to fix maximum prices violated the anti-trust laws. This statement was later sustained by the Supreme Court when it reversed the Court of Appeals on January 2, 1951.

Kiefer-Stewart Co. v. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons was a suit for treble damages for violation of the anti-trust laws. The District Court found damages of \$325,000 which were trebled, and allowed a \$50,000 attorney fee. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reversed the District Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in reversing the Court of Appeals and affirming the decision of the District Court, said:

"The Court of Appeals erred in holding that an agreement among competitors to fix maximum resale prices of their products does not violate the Sherman Act. For such agreements, no less than those to fix minimum prices, cripple the freedom of traders and thereby restrain their ability to sell in accordance with their own judgment. . . ."

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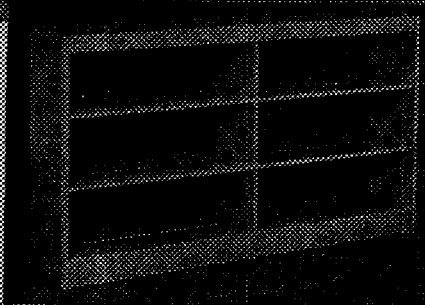
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