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Bibliography of new guides and aids to public documents use 1953-1956 (SLA bibliography no. 2), 1957 ........ 1.50
A brief for corporation libraries, 1949 .... 1.75
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Correlation index document series & PB reports, 1953 ...................................................... 10.00
Creation & development of an insurance library, rev. ed., 1949 .................................................. 2.00
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E. M. Lifshits and E. L. Andronikashvili

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Invitation to Atlantic City
Philadelphia Chapter Libraries
President's Spring Chapter Visits

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New technological developments in weaponry have created an increased demand for the development and dissemination of military literature. Un fortunately, library tools giving access to this field have been very limited in scope, when available at all. The whole area of information in military journals was uncovered by any comprehensive subject index until the appearance of the Air University Periodical Index in October of 1949 (4). Recently other tools have been developed by various military institutions in answer to specific needs. As many of these as are known to the writer are listed (1-10). Bibliographies exchanged by these institutions provide valuable guidance for anyone interested in specific fields (11-23a). The comprehensive, annotated Special Bibliographies of the Army Library are especially useful (22).

A survey of recent literature of military interest reveals many titles of value. A list such as this must necessarily be limited, and for this reason, it has been compiled with the interest of the military student in mind. It does not include fiction, military medical literature or military history prior to World War II, unless it is a comprehensive survey.

Technological progress inevitably leads to new terminology, creating a demand for glossaries and dictionaries. The space technology field alone has seen many such publications (36, 38). Directories and handbooks especially prepared to meet military needs make valuable reference sources (40-48). Many annual publications of recognized worth have become an essential part of a military reference collection (24-31).

There are many problems peculiar to military life, and books giving guidance on problems of military family affairs, protocol and military etiquette are very useful (67-76). Overseas assignments make information on living conditions, school facilities and shipment of household effects of prime importance. *Winston in Wonderland* (67), a humorous book, is nevertheless a fairly accurate picture of a tour of duty at the Pentagon.

Excellent sources of official statements and high level policy are available from a perusal of hearings before Congress on military matters. Especially useful are the appropriations hearings of the Department of Defense as well as those of the individual services (50-59).

Press releases of speeches made by prominent military leaders and service secretaries are available from the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense (77).

Probably the most prominent area of current interest to the military is the subject of space exploration or astronautics. The achievements of the Russians led to an investigation of the United States' program and gave impetus to its research and development program. Accounts of the hearings and the legislation resulting in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 reveal the concern (56, 57, 59, 63, 218). Later accomplishments during the year served to restore confidence.

Closely following this is the interest shown by both civilian and soldier in the national defense organization and how it can be most effective. The terrific demand for the Rockefeller Report on International Security (143), when it was mentioned on a television program, was rewarding evidence of the concern of the average citizen. Subject to great controversy, plans for reorganization were widely discussed. Final legislation resulted in the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (60). Many points of view were presented in books and articles (82, 94, 116, 143, 152, 186).
Relationships of national and military policy are examined in such works as Huntingdon's, *The Soldier and the State* (106), probably the greatest contribution to the study of civilian-military relations since T. V. Smith's classic, *The Democratic Way of Life* (rev. ed. New York, New American Library). Facets of the tremendous responsibilities of today's decision-makers are considered in other titles (91, 110, 111, 114, 115, 127, 133, 199, 216, 217, 236).

How to cope with the awesome weapons already available, whose use may result in widespread destruction, is of great concern to strategist and scientist alike. *Choice for Survival* (101) discusses thermonuclear weapons and the diverse methods of dealing with this global dilemma. Others relate to foreign policy and arms control (113, 118, 128, 134, 137, 156, 176, 177, 187, 189, 197, 206, 212, 224).

Analyses of past military actions are subjected to close scrutiny by the military student, strategist and historian. Such comprehensive histories as those of the Army, Navy and Air Force on World War II are extremely useful as they are based on official sources (132, 162, 163). Memoirs of prominent leaders give a personal and more vivid account of the period. Montgomery's latest book is military biography in the best tradition (129).

*Operation Sea Lion* is an excellent study of Hitler's intention to invade England (166). Accounts from enemy source materials fill in the background for their actions and give insight into the thinking behind their strategy. *The Hunters and the Hunted* (81) is an account of U-boat warfare by the Germans, and *Lost Victories* is a report on the war by Field Marshal Von Manstein (126). An account of the Japanese war lords of 1931-1945 is available in the book by Shigemitsu (147). Two authors give information on the Kamikaze fighters (109, 121). *Knights of Bushido* reveals the stark horror of Japanese war atrocities (144).

Military strategy is given as many approaches as there are military writers. George Kennan's theories, originally broadcast over BBC and later published (113), caused worldwide discussion on the feasibility of disengagement. Other prominent writers in the field of strategy are Slessor (149), Garthoff (particularly of Russia) (93), Borklund (176), Blackett (177), G. F. Eliot (87, 190), and Kissinger and Osgood on limited war (118, 136).

Naval operations are the basis of a great deal of recent military literature. Outstanding among naval accomplishments is the recent voyage of the Nautilus under the North Pole (210). Nuclear-powered submarines form the Navy's outstanding contribution to U. S. defense (192, 193, 202).

Since the military have such tremendous management problems, they have been intensely interested in automation and the use of highly complicated computer systems (220, 231).

Military leaders are always keenly interested in developments in Great Britain. Of special concern are the annual White Papers On Defense. Their drastic change in thinking, brought out in the White Paper of April 1957 (96), was of great concern to England's allies. The British point of view was also presented in other titles (180, 154, 97).

A new development in world affairs is the use of an international police force. For a long time this was discussed chiefly in terms of theory. However, as world tensions emphasized the need for such a force, plans for its implementation had to be made. An excellent account of the evolution of the United Nations Emergency Force was given in *International Review Service* (233). Other titles give the United States attitudes toward such a force (50, 90, 237).

This survey of literature serves to emphasize the tremendous range of interest and knowledge required of today's military leader. He faces so many problems with so few solutions.

REFERENCES

TOOLS

4. — Air University Periodical Index, v. 1-; 1949- . A subject index covering approximately 75 periodicals of interest to the military. Distribution free to U.S. libraries having a need for it. A three-year cumulation is scheduled for early 1959.
5. —Audio-Visual Center. Flat Pictures, April 1957.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES
16. Special Libraries Association. Military Librarians Division. Bibliography no. 1- . Consists of basic lists, 10, 25 or 100 titles on such topics as military art and science, naval art and science, Canadian service history, intelligence and guided missiles.
20. U.S. Air Force. Air University. Library. Special Bibliography no. 1- . Maxwell AFB, Ala. Some titles of interest are: The Non-Commissioned Officer; SEATO; Interplanetary Flight; Air Weapons Systems; Earth Satellites; Radiological Warfare; Astronautics; Air Warfare Systems; Missiles; Asia, Southeastern (area study); United Nations Armed Forces; The North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Space Law—The Legal Aspects.
22. U. S. Army. Library. Special Bibliography no. 1- ; 1956-. Some titles of interest are: Space Travel; Guided Missiles; Glossaries, A Preliminary Survey of Selected Titles of Technical and Scientific Domestic and Foreign Terms and Definitions Employed by the Department of Defense; Research and Development and Related Aspects in Foreign Countries; Data Processing Operations and Computers for Management; Americanism: its philosophy, documents, and manifestations; Mobility in Modern Warfare; Theses and Dissertations in the Holdings of the Army Library; Military Power and National Objectives; Military Aspects of Space Exploration.

ANNUALS

DICTIONARIES & ENCYCLOPEDIAS
35a. Some Common Abbreviations (Used in Aeronautics, listed in English, German, French and Spanish languages) Interavia 13:610-11, June 1958.

DIRECTORIES
42. U. S. Dept. of Defense. Telephone Directory (latest). Washington. (For official use only)

GUIDE BOOKS

HEARINGS


LEGISLATION

MILITARY FAMILY
70. LAND, ELIZABETH and GLINES, JR., Lt. Col. Carroll V. The Complete Guide for the Service-
74. U.S. Air Force. Air Force Pamphlet 34 (Series on Dependents Information on overseas bases by country). Washington, Dept. of the Air Force. Kept up-to-date by revisions as needed; covers general information on the country, living accommodations, furniture, clothing, food, school facilities; for personnel planning an overseas tour.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS
82. BROWNLEE, JAMES F. The Defense We Can Afford: Based on a Statement on National Policy Issued by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development. 1958.
83. COOKE, DAVID C. Fighter Planes that Made History. New York, Putnam, 1958. $2.50.
98. GREEN, WILLIAM and FINK, JOHN. The Air Forces of the World; Their History, Development and Present Strength. London, Mclonald, 1958. £3.00.
100. GURNEY, Capt. GENE. Five Down and Glory; A History of the American Air Ace. New York, Putnam, 1958. $3.95.
102. HECHLER, KEN. The Bridge at Remagen. New York, Ballantine, 1958. $4.50.
109. INOOGUCHI, RIKIHEI. The Divine Wind; Japan's Kamikaze Force in World War II. Annapolis, U. S. Naval Institute, 1958. $4.50.
111. KECKSMEITI, PAUL. Strategic Surrender; The Politics of Victory and Defeat. Stanford, Stanford Univ. Press, 1958. $5.

SPECIAL ISSUES

M an is the only animal, at least on this planet, that systematically studies himself as a link in the chain of evolution, as a member of a group and as an individual in relation to his immediate surroundings and the universe. And man only began developing this activity into a science about a century ago. Even this relatively short time has produced a vastly complex discipline with an ever-increasing network of interrelated branches.

The importance of anthropology as means of illuminating the basic oneness of humanity can hardly be overstressed, and the finding of the necessary common denominators cannot be accomplished without the many different types of studies that are referred to under the name of anthropology. The material resulting from world-wide research involving excavation, anthropometric measuring, dating, recording, photographing and analysis of data is very large and extraordinarily varied.

The library of an organization engaged in the intensive stimulation and support of all types of anthropological research in the field is, of necessity, doubly specialized. By this I mean that it is not only "special" in the sense that it contains only material relating to anthropology but also in the sense that it has a specific role as a tool of an organization whose sole raison d'être is to provide money to individuals and institutions for research it deems worthwhile.

The fundamental purpose of the library of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research is accordingly twofold. Primarily it serves the director and his staff, acquainting them with the background and multiple scientific problems connected with each application for a grant. This involves checking an applicant's scientific standing and investigating the merits of the proposed scientific work, which, in turn, means checking previous work on the subject, if any, for comparison and to avoid possible duplication. The library's other purpose is to serve accredited scholars and students.

Special Collections

The library covers every branch of anthropology plus the more closely related fields in medicine, sociology, archaeology and linguistics. In addition, in accordance with its specific role, it contains a special collection of publications resulting from researches carried out by grantees. This doubles the problem of expansion space, since the list of grantees grows from year to year.

Another small but distinct and ever-growing part of the library consists of books published by the foundation itself, a large number of which have to be kept on the premises for exchange purposes and to satisfy legitimate requests for copies. Exchange is maintained with all institutions publishing important material in the field of anthropology and related disciplines.

Detailed information on the scientific background and achievements, publications and experience in the field of applicants for grants is essential for accurate evaluation of their proposed investigations. To facilitate the gathering of such information, the library must have the most up-to-date who's who in anthropology and related sciences, covering all nations where anthropologists are trained, as well as reference works con-
taining information on all institutions carrying on field work in anthropology.

The organization of a collection with such varied functions must be elastic enough to conform with the locational requirements resulting from the arrangement of the offices. For instance, groups of publications of the who's who type and lists of institutions and their staffs must at all times be readily available to the director of research, his assistant and the staff of the foundation, which means that all essential reference works of this type have to be purchased in triplicate or more copies, despite the most careful arrangements.

Reprints constitute a large and important section of the anthropological collection. Admittedly, their importance might be questioned because of the very large number of periodicals received and especially since indexing produces considerable duplication of work. Nevertheless, there is one indisputable advantage of having a cataloged collection of reprints; namely, that they are much more readily available and much less cumbersome than trying to find and handle articles in bound or as yet unbound volumes of periodicals. Besides a reprint collection eliminates the frustrating situation of two or more readers waiting for the same volume of a periodical.

I found that the most practical method of storing reprints was to arrange them in numerical order, assigning numbers as they came in, just like accession numbering. By typing this number on an upper corner of the catalog card and having the same number on a tab attached to an edge of a regular manila pocket, each individual reprint can be found instantly, by just looking at the tabs. Three to four reprints of average size can be put into one pocket, but more are not practicable because the numbers then have to be written too small on the tab, unless two or more are used. The best tabs, incidentally, are the gummed and durable linen type, which can be both glued and stapled to the pocket. The above method is also economical since no filing cabinets are necessary; the pockets are simply placed on shelves like books, with their tabs visible.

Another specific feature of an anthropological research foundation library is its collection of wire and tape recordings, sent in by grantees. They include linguistic and folkloristic material, both narrative and musical, made during field trips. After being labeled, they are cataloged, with cards kept in a separate file for official use; duplicate cards are interfiled in the subject catalog.

Photographs and films also constitute an important part of the library and these, as all other material, are available to accredited scholars and students on request.

Last but not least, there is a collection of maps and charts, which have a very specific and important role in this type of organization. When an archaeologist, an anthropologist or an ethnologist applies for a grant, it is important that the foundation be able to estimate whether preparations of all types are adequate to insure a successful program. Whether the undertaking be a large one or just a one man operation, exact knowledge of the terrain, especially if little known or unexplored, is of vital importance and a single error may mean the loss of lives, not to mention the possible loss of scientific data collected. Methods of transportation and the time involved must be figured out; the kinds and amount of equipment needed for the terrain must be calculated. Anthropologists, archaeologists and ethnologists depend a great deal on the tribes they encounter in the field; therefore the distribution of the various tribes has to be known, and gifts have to be selected according to local needs. Possibilities for emergency airstrips or for the landing of seaplanes must be looked for near the projected camps, and prosaic items of such vital importance as water supply may have to be checked in advance. These are just a few examples of information necessary before going into the field, which have to be checked by the foundation with the help of the best maps and books it can find.

The Catalogs

The most specialized part of the library, as indeed of any special library, is its catalog. The cliché "a library is only as good as its catalog" is especially valid in this case. The director of research of the foundation really decides the true character of the catalog be-
cause he is the coordinator of all work and projects that constitute the activity of the organization. Therefore the catalog's character, in offering a key to the library's holdings, is not and should not be determined by rigidly applied library school methods but is worked out through cooperation between the librarian and the officers of the institution.

It goes without saying that in this case, as in the case of any highly specialized library, the approach to the material is far more detailed, both in breadth and depth, than in any public library or even in some university libraries. Details which are passed over in most libraries, have to be pinpointed. The catalog approaches, to a great degree, the character of an index with ample cross references. In this type of research library it is important to separate the author catalog from the subject-title catalog, since this simplifies checking on the publications of any given author or prospective grantee, a problem which is part of daily routine.

In establishing a list of subject headings for an anthropological research library, the best source is the 39 page index of Anthropology by A. L. Kroeber (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1948 revised edition and later editions). This very comprehensive index, in what might be called the chef d'oeuvre of the Grand Old Man of American anthropology, gives a complete coverage of the entire discipline, bringing out all the major aspects of the various branches by presenting their key words. It also is an excellent guide for the librarian not versed in the terminology of anthropology.

Another publication with a less comprehensive index of 16 pages also covers every aspect of anthropology, but the emphasis is on the latest and more controversial problems and solutions. This should be used as a complementary volume to the above. Its title is self-explanatory: Anthropology Today: An Encyclopedic Inventory, prepared under the chairmanship of A. L. Kroeber (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1953).

The up-to-dateness of subject headings is as important in anthropology as in other sciences. The terminology employed changes rapidly, and new terms are absorbed constantly as anthropologists call upon the latest developments in other sciences to aid them in their work. In view of this it is imperative for the catalog to have index-like qualities.

In 1954 the author made a detailed, comparative study* of the anthropological subject headings used in three of the five largest general research libraries in the United States. Though these libraries do not specialize in anthropological material and certain difficulties in maintaining the up-to-dateness of a very large catalog is duly recognized, it seems that, considering anthropology's wide implications and interest to everyone, there exists a definite deficiency in which many of the subject headings are not only antiquated but are sometimes misleading or not in accordance with the established terms. Also, a great many of the latest aspects of anthropology are not brought out at all in these catalogs, though books dealing with them were contained in the libraries. (In all fairness, it must be said that the degree of deficiency varied depending on the library and/or the branch of anthropology in question.) While such partial deficiencies might be tolerated in large, general research libraries, under no circumstances can they be accepted in a specialized anthropological research library.

Since it is the duty of the foundation to see to it that its money is spent in a way to achieve the best scientific results possible, its responsible officers have to be as well acquainted with what an applying scientist wants to and can do in the field as the applicant himself. The library of the foundation is there to help the officers and staff do this.

* The author hopes to publish this at a later date.

New Microfilming Projects
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, a famous nineteenth century American newspaper, will be available on microfilm in October from Micro Photo, Inc., 1700 Shaw Avenue, Cleveland 12, Ohio. The microfilm edition covers the period from 1855 to 1899 and costs $300. The same firm has also made arrangements to complete the microfilming of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office for the period 1872 through 1929.
Transportation Literature, 1958

KANARDY L. TAYLOR, Chief Librarian
Transportation Center at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

With the full knowledge that no list can satisfy or meet the needs of everyone, this compiler still has had the temerity to select and list here some of the books, pamphlets and articles in the field of transportation which he considered significant and which, it is hoped, will be useful and of interest to others working in or interested in the subject. It is impossible to list all the worthwhile publications; many purposely have been omitted because they are so universally known, and inclusion or exclusion is no criterion of usefulness or value. The chief emphasis is on domestic publications, but a few foreign titles are included. Numbers in the text refer to specific items listed under References at the end of this article.

General Transport and Management

This has been an important and active year in legislation. Included in a large array of enactments was the Smathers-Harris Transportation Act of 1958 (S.3778), approved in August as Public Law No. 625. As might be expected, much comment preceded and followed this action. Analyses and discussion of the act are found in 37, 63, 89, 134 and 146. Of great significance were two other bills passed by the 85th Congress: the Federal Aviation Agency Act (S.3880) and the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (H.R.12575). 147 and 104 are, respectively, the hearings on S.3880 and a discussion of the new Federal Aviation Agency created to consolidate into one agency the authority that has been divided among several. 46 is an excellent discussion and survey of the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act, which became Public Law No. 568 in July.

Some general reviews of transport legislation, economics, conflicts and trends in national policies, together with the declared position of some important agencies and individuals on the over-all problems, can be read in 29, 38, 39, 40, 135, 139 and A-3. The 10th annual Salzberg lecture (29) should be especially noted as part of the Syracuse University conference; the other conference papers are also most interesting.

Pertinent to research are 117 and 136. Some statistics on accidents are found in 101, and two useful directories issued in periodicals, which might be overlooked, are 51 and 52.

The very important area of management, looking at both the present and the future, is represented by 49, 55, 60 and 129.

Aircraft

Post-war growth of commercial air transportation is reviewed in 45 with a longer look backward in 72, which also makes an attempt at assessing the future. The past, present and future of aviation education is presented in the symposium of the second national conference on the subject (95). An interesting address on the future of air transport by the chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board (53) and a useful publication of the Civil Aeronautics Administration on the federal airway plan 1959-63 (142) give an idea of the thinking and planning of government agencies.

A study on the economic implications of the introduction of long-range jet aircraft (76) and a report of progress and developments in jet age planning (143) leave no doubt in anyone's mind that the jet plane will have a tremendous impact on society. The jet as an investment for national security (132) and as a great economic gamble by the airlines (75) raise other questions—economic and military. In 30 is a discussion of control over international rates, fares and conditions of carriage, while 77 gives actual rates on landing, parking, storage, hanger and other services at the international air-
ports of the world. A book (41), which is a study of domestic airline passenger fares (and may be provocative reading for those interested in railroad pricing as well since it discusses factors affecting management decisions), and a two-part journal article (130), which is a detailed analysis of the traffic characteristics and the relation of air traffic growth and airline competition, are both "must" reading for executives. The challenge to United States airlines is described emphatically in A-1.

The growing importance of air space is becoming more and more noticeable in the literature. In 34, 47, 79, 92, A-2 and A-4 will be found reviews and discussions of the legal and political aspects of this vital subject. 124 is a study of the functions, authority and methods of operation of the Air Navigation Commission of the International Civil Aviation Organization, while Russia’s civil air operation and its role in the international picture are covered by 4 and 65.

The United States national airport plans and programs are presented in 144 and 145; the former giving over 3,000 locations by state, city and airport, where new airports and improvements are required to meet current and future needs.

Air freight is growing steadily. Among the increasing number of articles on this, two (78, 82) are quite interesting. The journal Air Cargo adopted a new format early in the year; in alternate months it issues a separate part that expands the guide features to include such information as domestic and international freight rates. Another journal (5) publishes an annual freight forwarding issue in June, and 1 is a useful handbook offering suggestions for the improvement of air freight handling, including facilities, paperwork, measurement and control.

Equipment handbooks, descriptions of various aircraft, specifications and technical data are in 12, 80 and 96. 50 is a new directory of aircraft manufacturers with illustrations and data on specific planes, to be published annually. 141 is a revised edition of the CAA’s commercial pilot examination guide.

Those most useful and often used reference tools, the directories, who’s whos and statistical handbooks are well represented (6, 8, 28, 140, 155, 157). The first one (6) is a new publication to be issued twice yearly and gives nearest airport and local transportation for over 3,000 off-line cities, military posts, universities, national parks and so on.

**Automobiles and Motor Carriers**

A subject summary of 1958 state legislation (27) covers finance, trade practices, identification numbers, equipment and registration, among other things. Facts and figures on auto production, registrations, dealers, employment and numerous other aspects are in 25. Sales by regions, states, trading areas, with useful marketing data maps can be found in 91. A global automotive market survey and world motor census is in 9. A directory of AAA affiliated motor clubs and associations (11) gives names and addresses, with domestic and foreign information. One of numerous parking studies (100) is a survey of industry operating cost.

An excellent bibliography on motor freight transportation is 131. A new directory (109), to be issued twice yearly, includes a list of motor carriers, federal and state offices and agencies, associations and port authorities. A convenient directory of tank truck carriers covering the United States and Canada (102) contains other relevant information, i.e., tariff publication agencies, rate conversion table, ICC members, a list of dangerous articles and associations. An expensive but valuable annual (138) contains information selected from the Class A and B carriers' annual reports filed with the ICC, including operating characteristics, cost analysis, basic accounts and statistics. Sales, production, registrations, employment and other figures are in 26. A useful study on private trucking costs is 64.

A summary of facts and figures (93) covers the bus industry for the 27th year, 94 is a first edition compilation of state taxes, fees, regulations and restrictions on intercity buses.

**Highways**

The huge federal highway program underway has stimulated great activity and interest
in all aspects of highway legislation, finance, planning, engineering, construction, safety factors and social implications. A summary of federal and state activity in uniform laws is contained in 98. Allocation of highway cost responsibility (66), a cost-benefit analysis (69), turnpike fare schedules (17) and highway personnel salaries (68), are representative of the many economic studies being made. A book on toll road facts (13) is an impressive item slanted toward the interests of petroleum marketers.

In 10 is a directory of toll bridges, ferries, steamship lines and toll roads. A directory of highway officials and engineers is in 15. The legal and economic aspects of land acquisition and condemnation of property for highway purposes, subjects which pose thorny problems, are covered by 67 and 70. The Highway Research Board has issued a selected bibliography (71) concerned with vehicle noise and fumes, and 99 is a useful glossary of highway terms. A good example of what Canada is doing can be seen in 35.

Maritime, Ports, St. Lawrence Seaway

One of the exciting new possibilities lies in the prospect of nuclear powered merchant ships. Since President Eisenhower authorized, in October 1956, construction of the first such ship, which is now being built, there has been an increase in articles such as the two mentioned in 150. Economic trends, labor management relations and industrial relations are covered by 61, 110 and 122. Those interested in recent research in maritime transportation will wish to see 87. An important publication, with text in English and German (57), discusses the development, significance and market elements of tramp shipping. A most inclusive yearbook (128) will be found very useful for worldwide coverage, as will 84, which is one of the oldest and most complete registers of ships and shipowners, and 90, which gives the new ships built last year in the various countries. Always useful are directories, represented by 85, 86, 111, 113, 126 and 127.

Of interest is a new international committee established to recommend studies on port problems, i.e., regulation, management, modernization (106). An example of the results to be expected from such studies is 107, on trends in channel improvement and vessel construction. An established directory of world ports (73) appears in its 12th edition. A useful type of handbook for an individual port is represented by 105. The excellent bibliography of items by and about the Port of New York Authority (115) is a supplement to the original, which covered 1921-56.

This has been an important year in the St. Lawrence Seaway development, with the Eisenhower and Snell locks put into operation. Completion and official opening of the entire Seaway, of course, is scheduled for next year. An entire 22-page section of the New York Times (119) was devoted to the Seaway in June. The annual reports of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (120) cover the organization, finance, engineering and construction progress, cost estimates and so on of this tremendous program. This agency also issues a continuing bibliography (121). Effects of the Seaway on the shipping industry are covered in 151. The first edition of a directory (123) to be published annually includes the Great Lakes and the Seaway.

Mass Transportation and Urban Problems

For an annual summary of basic data and trends in the transit industry of the United States, there is nothing better than 16, now in its 16th edition and covering all aspects, i.e., passengers, revenue, employment, equipment. Equally good as a directory is 88, encompassing city, suburban and intercity public transport. 112 is an excellent bibliography on a passing mode of transport in America, the street railway.

Urban and suburban areas are faced with many complex problems resulting from population increase and migration and the extraordinary growth in automobile registrations. Some of the universal problems are well presented in 58, 59 and 153. Suggestions for a way out are numerous; an apparently objective one is 97. An example of action at the state level will be seen in 43. Presenting the basic issues and policies, with some recommendations for solutions for the individual cities, are the aims of 33, 48, 62,
133, 137 and 156. An example of a related aspect of over-all city planning is in 32.

**Railroads**

The railroads' traditionally preeminent position as the carriers of both people and freight is being challenged by other modes. They are worried; they are asking help from Congress; they are complaining to the ICC against too much regulation and restriction; they are looking toward better and faster services to meet competitors; they are critically examining their financial, management and operational methods in search of greater economies. Some of these problems are noted in 21, 22 and 148. For background in labor relations, 152 is an attempt to provide a better understanding of the purposes and administration of the Railway Labor Act and the functions of the board created by the Act. Consolidation has been, and is being, considered by some of the important roads. A useful bibliography on this (18) covers the years 1930-58. Automation (125) is an attempt to increase efficiency and economy. The plight of the railroads, as the editors see it, is discussed in 19, while 149 is a report by the ICC on passenger train deficits. For an appreciation and understanding of some of these problems, it is necessary to look at actual figures. Information and statistics on traffic, service, plant and equipment, operation, rates, earnings, employment and so forth can be found in 23, 24 and 54, all well established annuals; 14 gives statistics on car building and repairing; 20 is a useful report of mileage by states.

The vast lore of railroad history is constantly being augmented. Among the general items of this type is 42, describing the century from steam to diesel in the southwest United States. Some that give more emphasis to individual roads are 31, 56 and 103.

**Travel**

International travel is growing in amount and in importance. Cognizance of this is proven by the increasing activity in serious research and study of the many factors involved, together with their significance, implications and potentials. A quite significant report to the President of the United States (118) reviews and makes recommendations on the economic, cultural and political aspects of travel, including such matters as facilities, customs, passports, currency, taxation and statistics.

Travel as a part of consumer expenditures (83), a one-year study of overseas travelers from New York (114) and a university research report on the travel market (81) are representative and indicative of the interest in this field.

A five-year study of intra-European pool traffic (2) and a report on admission of aircraft to Canada (36) are significant items. Even more so are the attempts to estimate and forecast the market as far into the future as 1970-75, as is done in 44 and 116.

Socio-economic forces (108) and an analysis of year-round travel habits (154) show the concern of sociologists and hard-headed business men in this area.

**REFERENCES**

(All items listed were published in 1958.)


4. ———. Red star into the west; a background memorandum on Aeroflot, Russia's civil operation. 30 p.

5. AIR TRANSPORTATION. Annual freight forwarding issue, June, 12th ed.


11. AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOC., Wash., D. C. Toll road facts: a compilation of toll road information of particular interest to petroleum marketers. 9th ed. 177 p.


15. AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION ASSOC., New York, N. Y. Railroad situation as the editors see it. 48 p.


17. AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION ASSOC., New York, N. Y. Senate subcommittee hearings on the "deteriorating railroad situation". 34 p.


packaging supplies, (b) warehouse directory of U. S. and Canada.

52. —. Transportation reference section, Oct. p. 67-120. Includes: guide to piggy-back services of 45 railroads; summary of state highway laws; transport statistics; highway vehicle safety requirements, size and weight limits; directory of for-hire motor carriers. Annual.


57. FISSET, F. M. Tramp shipping, development, significance, market elements. Bremen, Germany, Institut fur Schifffahrtsforschung, Contributions to International Shipping Research. Heft 1, no. 1. In German and English. $5.75.


64. HANING, C. R. Private tracking costs and records. College Station, Tex., Texas Transportation Institute. 43 p. Bulletin no. 10.


66. HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD, Wash., D. C. Allocating highway cost responsibility; reports on studies in five states. 52 p. Bulletin 175.


68. —. Highway right-of-way personnel salaries, an economic analysis. 97 p. Special Report 34.


70. —. Land acquisition and economic impact studies. 125 p. Bulletin 189.

71. —. Selected bibliographies on vehicle noise and fumes. 10 p. Bibliography 22.

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76. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, International Aviation Bldg., Montreal. The economic implications of the introduction into service of long-range jet aircraft. 66 p. $1.25.

77. —. Manual of airport and air navigation facility tariffs. 6th ed.


82. LEWIS, H. T. Industrial freight in a new era. Air Transportation 32: 10-11, 22-5, Feb.


84. Lloyd's register of shipping. London, Lloyd's, 71 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3. 4 vols.: 1. Register of ships; 2. Appendix (structural details, capacities, etc. of ships); 3. List of shipowners; 4. Directory (shipbuilders, docks, etc.).


93. NATIONAL ASSOC. OF MOTOR BUS OPERATORS, Bus facts. 27th ed. Wash. 6, D. C. 52 p.
135. Transportation Assoc. of America, 6 N. Michigan, Chicago. National policies for a strong transportation system. 15 p.
136. ——. Transportation research; a survey of current and potential transportation research subjects. 30 p. Actually issued in 1957 but new ed. scheduled for late in 1958 or early 1959.
137. Transportation Center at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Basic issues in Chicago metropolitan transportations; a research report. 38 p. $5.50.
141. ——. Commercial pilot examination guide. rev. ed. 28 p. $.75.
142. ——. Federal airway plan, fiscal years 1959-1963. 67 p. $.60.
143. ——. Jet age planning; report of progress and developments. 41 p. $.30.
152. ——. Engineering study of the effects of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway on the shipping industry, by H. C. Downer and associates. Wash. 25, D. C. 97 p. $2.75. PB 131756.

LIBRARY SCHOOL NEWS

An Institute on Regional and Multi-County Library Service, sponsored by the Library School of the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Minnesota Library Association and the Minnesota Library Division, will be held at the University April 10-11, 1959. The Institute will consider legal, organizational and administrative problems. For further information write Regional and Multi-County Library Service Institute, Library School, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

The School of Library Science of the University of Southern California is sponsoring a series of one-day workshops this spring, in which many librarians will participate. Sessions will cover such topics as Reference and Interlibrary Loans, Circulation Problems and Procedures, Order Records and Methods and Cataloging Processes and Short Cuts. There will be no charge.

July 27 to August 14, 1959, Columbia University's School of Library Service is offering an intensive WORKSHOP IN THEATRE LIBRARIANSHIP, sponsored by the Theatre Library Association, which may be taken with or without academic credit. The course fee is $111. Given by George Freedly, one of the founders of the Theatre Library Association, the course is designed for librarians in charge of theatre collections and for library students and graduate drama students who wish to learn about the handling and use of such collections. For further information, write the Dean of the School of Library Service, 515 Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27.
To acquaint readers with the appropriate background, it should be stated that the library of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, was first conceived in the beginning of 1954. By August 1954, the library was built and housed in the penthouse of the research laboratories. The library was originally organized with its main service directed toward the research efforts of the company and was administered by a technical committee through the director of research.

Assigning the library to the "loft" of a rapidly expanding department, in a more rapidly expanding business enterprise, did not provide sufficient expansion for all concerned. In the late fall of 1956, the growth of company interests and personnel additions, particularly to the Research Department, made it imperative to vacate the "loft" and relocate the library. By this time the company had officially stated that the library was not to be mainly responsible to research activities but was to be an entity concerned with the functions of the entire organization. It was placed under the direct jurisdiction of the vice-president in charge of technology and development.

At this point we will not mention the seven months it took to plan and move into the new library; however, one comment must be made. We agree with others who have found that it is possible to continue service during alterations, with one modification—nowhere has the extreme patience, indulgence, temper and plain dog-work required by staff and the amount of cooperation required by the entire corporation personnel been emphasized. Without this wholehearted cooperation, a venture such as moving a library would be impossible.

Since the problems contingent upon the needs and reasons for establishing a library service for specific business firms and industrial organizations have been ably put forth in the classic work of Marjorie O. Baker and articles by Lt. General Kuter and Alberta Brown, we will omit a repetition of reasons "why" and directly proceed with our "hows."

The initial step in presenting a proposal for relocating the library was taken at a meeting with the works manager, the chief engineer and the librarian. It was found that one building, 75 x 32 feet in size and housing bulk supplies used by the mill, might be made available. This building was centrally located and within easy walking distance of most departments within the mill. Although the building was roughly 34 years old, it proved to be of sound brick construction with a sound roof.

The next step was to obtain rough estimates for renovating and furnishing the building. At the end of December 1956,
these rough estimates, along with the proposed location, were submitted to management. An initial request for approval of expenditure of $35,000 was granted, and the choice of the building approved.

Before the initial request was granted, management decided that the building should be converted into two sections—one housing the library and the other housing conference rooms. As the original library had been used as a conference room, it was considered desirable to include a new conference area in the renovated building, and this has proved to be appropriate. The library has been of service to personnel in conference by supplying specifications and data on the spot, thus eliminating valuable time spent phoning or sending for such information. This revision of plans necessitated a revision of the cost estimate, and in March 1957, the estimated costs for converting the building into a library and conference room area, including remodeling, heating and air conditioning, clearing of site, water supply and cooler and furnishings, came to $45,650. Contractors and library suppliers were then invited to present bids and proposals for the job on a competitive basis. In April, firm orders were placed with Remington Rand Library Bureau for furnishing the building and with John Deklewa & Sons, Contractors, for labor, material and equipment to remodel the library building according to plans and specifications set up by the company's Engineering Department.

"In designing the library, we endeavored to incorporate all of the essential requirements of a good technical library to adequately serve the needs (of the company). The arrangement is most functional and yet the appearance is pleasing and inviting. . . . The conference rooms have been designed to reflect character and good taste without suggestion of pretentiousness. The furnishings and arrangements afford wide flexibility to assure maximum usefulness of the rooms for widely varied functions."^4

The floor plan, proposed by Remington Rand Library Bureau, approved by the company and subsequently developed by the company's Engineering Department and revamped by the contractor, clearly shows the divisions of the building.

The conference room area, 32 feet x 22 feet, 7 inches, was planned to serve as either one large room or two smaller areas. The larger area is furnished with one 12 foot x 4 foot x 29 inch high walnut conference table and 12 walnut leather-upholstered arm chairs. The smaller area has two 90 inch x
36 inch x 29 inch high apronless tables, in walnut to match the large conference table and placed end to end, and again 12 walnut leather-upholstered arm chairs. These furnishings lend themselves to a variety of arrangements, i.e., by shifting the smaller tables, a large U-shape conference table with seating capacity of 24 is possible. By closing the double dividing, accoustical, accordion doors, two conferences may be scheduled at the same time.

The primary color scheme of the conference room area is based on the use of medium walnut for the furniture, burgundy leather for the upholstery and V-joint Korina (blond) paneling, prefinished weldwood plywood for the walls. The floor covering is a mauve taupe vinyl-asbestos tile. Lined draw draperies with separate black draw-liners are used. The material is a hard-faced printed Persian design on tan background to harmonize with the Korina walls and it incorporates the colors of the furniture and floor. The black draw-liners supplement the lined draperies to exclude light during daytime showing of films or slides. Two doors provide entrances into the "divided room," which is equipped with a movable blackboard, a stationary movie screen and an intercom system.

A foyer area 12 x 32 feet divides the conference room area from the library area. The foyer contains a coat rack, water cooler, telephone booth and entrance to a janitor's supply closet. The color of the foyer is coral rose. The men's lounge is reached through the foyer; the entrance to the women's lounge is in the library. Double glass stainless steel doors and a protective canopy comprise the entrance. Stainless steel LIBRARY letters emblazon the bright blue enameled steel canopy.

One enters the library area through Hauserman double-hung, swinging glass doors opening from the foyer. The library area, 24 x 32 feet, has two windows set in the front wall to give a uniform appearance to the exterior of the building. With the exception of door areas, the remaining walls were bricked in to provide maximum wall-area for shelving. The wall adjacent to the work area is provided with one nine foot and one ten foot range of magazine shelving with birch veneer backs. The stack area is equipped with five 42 inch overwidth sections of wall shelving with birch veneer backs, which tie in with four nine foot ranges of double-face shelving. The librarian's office contains the only additional provision for shelving, one nine foot range wall shelving with prestwood back. We estimate enough space for 5,000 volumes.

It goes without saying that most librarians would consider holdings of 5,000 volumes or

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under limited. Since our library is located in a very resourceful area (there are more than 90 cooperating special libraries in Pittsburgh and the vicinity), it is obvious that our library need not become an archive. Our interest in books and journals is rather limited, and we prefer to weed shelves to simplify the storage and retrieval of current material and information, which in this age is more readily found in near-print documents, company reports and ephemeral papers.

The color scheme in the library was based upon the use of natural birch for the furniture and equipment, i.e., shelving, chairs, tables and the card catalog. There are four 60 x 35 inch apronless tables and 12 leather-upholstered arm chairs. The leather in the library and workroom areas is Seville green; the walls are apple blossom green. The floor and draperies match those of the conference area.

The final selection of leather colors, paint for the walls and drapery colors was influenced by the mauve taupe of the floor tile. The final color scheme was developed from actual samples of the tile used, a swatch of drapery material, samples of leathers and Sherwin Williams' New Color Harmonies Book.

The workroom, 20 x 12 feet, is equipped with a charging desk and secretarial desk, both equipped with typewriters; a bank of vertical files for records, documents and ephemeral material; a small table, two by three feet, which doubles as receptionist's desk in the foyer; a stainless Jamestown sink with Formica cover and a battery of cabinets with Formica cover. The combination sink and cabinets provides maximum functional work area and storage space for supplies, without detracting from the general pleasant appearance of the building. The workroom is further equipped with The Premier, a Thermo-fax copying machine, and book truck with rubber bumpers.

A Hauserman partition separates the workroom from the librarian's office, 13 x 10 feet, which doubles as a classified document control center. This office is equipped with a standard secretarial desk, incidental chairs and Remington Rand safe files. The furnishings in the workroom and the librarian's office match those of the library; the files are in office tan, by Steelcase. Oversize double doors service the workroom for bulky deliveries.

A false ceiling of Travertone acoustical tile, ten feet high in the conference room and nine feet high in the rest of the building, was installed in the 20 foot high building. The area above this false ceiling contains the ductwork for the heating and air conditioning system, conduits for electricity and telephones and a small storage and service area. This area is reached through a ceiling stairs in the ladies' lounge.

The old windows were removed from the building and Truscon casement windows were installed in the front elevation. One wall in the conference room was bricked in to provide adequate wall space for projection equipment, and the third wall was bricked in with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Prism A standard glass block. Because of an undesirable view and the need for daylight in this room, glass block was installed instead of windows.

A smooth insulating concrete floor was poured and then covered with Armstrong's Exelon vinyl-asbestos tile. The desired cork floor was not used because Armstrong advised that dampness coming through the floor (no basement) might cause cork tiles to loosen. Recessed, flush fluorescent lights installed by company's electricians provide 60-foot candles of illumination throughout the building.

The building is serviced by a dual system for summer-winter air conditioning. The fuel is steam. The library and conference areas have separate heating units, controls and exhaust systems. The conference area also has an additional exhaust fan to assure proper elimination of smoke and stale air. The two separate systems were recommended since the conference area heat and ventilation load would be much different from that of the library.

The old brick walls in the conference room were furred-out and covered with weldwood panels, Korina, by U. S. Plywood. The walls in the foyer and lounges were plastered and then painted. The brick walls in the library, workroom and librarian's of-
office were cleaned, waterproofed and then painted.

It is not facetious to say that the outline system works as well in formulating the directions of a brand-new library as it does for planning a new building for an existing library. If a complete outline of the problem is made and representatives of all departments concerned work together to fill-in the outline, the entire project can prove to be a task that is not trying but enjoyable, workable and rewarding in experience gained. Our experiences in organizing first a library for the company, second, service in makeshift quarters and then reorganizing for the relocating in a new location have not been unique to our profession. At one time or another many companies and many more librarians have handled these problems successfully. Our experiences were unique, perhaps, because we have done all this in four years. It has been like a direct entomologic metamorphosis in which each stage of development has resembled the general form of the adult and in which there has been no quiescent stage. We have reached the adult stage, having passed the growing stage with its attending pains, and can look forward to greater maturity as we learn to use our resources and delve more and more into relatively unknown aspects of our field of interest in our efforts to meet the ever-increasing demands for basic information.

CITATIONS


"The development of the special office or business library is simply another step in the scientific organization of industry. As such it is now receiving the careful attention of many practical men interested solely in making their business organization more efficient. An evidence of this increased interest is shown in the extensive comment in the technical press given to a paper by Guy E. Marion on 'The Library as an Adjunct to Industrial Laboratories.'

"Basing his remarks upon the practical arrangement and operation of a library in the chemical laboratory organization of Mr. Little (Arthur D. Little, Boston), the author showed how increasing specialization has led to the establishment of such a department; how it is possible to increase the efficiency of the entire enterprise with which it is associated; how peculiar and difficult problems beset it, and how the demands of a limited patronage recruited from specialists both intensify and broaden the work of the library within its particular field.

"The material required and acquired consists chiefly of textbooks, specialists' pamphlets, trade catalogues, reference works and maps. With this material the library acts as a clearing house of information for the entire organization.

"The range of problems which come to a well-conducted industrial library is of the most varied character. It is clear that peculiar administrative qualifications must accompany the work of a successful industrial library. In an engineering organization it is most desirable that such a department be headed by a man with technical training, if one with the requisite bent for classification and concentration can be found. Mr. Marion does not touch upon this phase of the subject, but from a somewhat close observation of library matters in relation to the needs of the engineer, one is compelled to believe that the absence of technical and specialized training is a serious drawback to efficient industrial library work."

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SLA Sustaining Members

The following organizations have expressed their interest in supporting the activities and objectives of the Special Libraries Association by becoming Sustaining Members for 1959. These are additions to the 45 Sustaining Members listed in SPECIAL LIBRARIES, January 1959, page 19.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES LIBRARY, North Chicago, Illinois
CIBA PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INC., Summit, New Jersey
COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Research Department, Barberton, Ohio
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Technical Library, Wilmington, Delaware
ECONOMICS LABORATORY, INC., St. Paul, Minnesota
ESSO RESEARCH & ENGINEERING COMPANY, Technical Information Division, Linden, New Jersey
FORD FOUNDATION, New York, New York
FORD MOTOR COMPANY, Scientific Laboratory, Dearborn, Michigan
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, Public Relations Library, Detroit, Michigan
B. F. GOODRICH RESEARCH CENTER, Brecksville, Ohio
HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, Boston, Massachusetts
WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC., New York, New York
LYBRAND, ROSS BROTHERS & MONTGOMERY, New York, New York
MELLON NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, New York, New York
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois
ROCKEFELLER OFFICE LIBRARY, New York, New York
SQUIBB INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, New Brunswick, New Jersey
STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION, New York, New York
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY, Research Department, New York, New York
J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY, Information Center, New York, New York
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, New York, New York
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Des Plaines, Illinois

EDITOR'S NOTE: This list includes all applications received through January 9, 1959. Supplements will appear in future issues.
Invitation to
Atlantic City
May 31—June 3, 1959

SLA Fiftieth Anniversary Convention
Chalfonte-Haddon Hall

Perhaps you wish to reminisce about the past—learn how to sell the value of your library services—know how to do a better job in a shorter time—or just to talk "shop." If you want to do any of these things, plan to attend the 50th Anniversary Convention.

The 50th Anniversary Convention will be a time for celebration and a time of planning for the future. It will be a time of reminiscing and of setting goals for tomorrow.

In these days of specialization, automation and space travel, it is more important than ever that we special librarians find the easiest and fastest way of storing and disseminating information to our clienteles.

Our planning for the future will concentrate on just this—planning ways to make our jobs run smoother and ways to serve our clienteles more efficiently.

For those who come early to Atlantic City, the 50th Anniversary celebration will commence Sunday, May 31. An open house for those attending their first Convention will be held in the late afternoon. In the evening you can laugh at the librarians of the past and wonder at those of the future at a special 50th Anniversary entertainment.

After the opening session on Monday morning, there will be a luncheon to honor those selected for the Hall of Fame. The Divisions are planning excellent programs of interest to their own groups during Monday afternoon. You will not want to miss your Division afternoon session nor its evening get-together.

Tuesday there will be an opportunity to learn how our Association might profit from experience of others and to ask ourselves "What do we plan for the future?" In the afternoon the Divisions will gather and meet in small groups to discuss methods and their plans for the future—how they can help each other and the profession.

The Annual Business Meeting will be Wednesday morning. In the afternoon there will be an opportunity to learn what motivates the successful special librarian and the "boss;" to learn how you can plan for the future in your own profession.

The big celebration, of course, will be Wednesday night when our Banquet will take place.

Post-convention library visits are being planned by the Divisions and Convention Chapters for Thursday and Friday.

All in all, this is one Convention you cannot afford to miss.

Will we see you in Atlantic City?

GRETCHEN D. LITTLE
Convention Chairman, 1959
Philadelphia Chapter Libraries

The area covered by libraries in the Philadelphia Chapter of SLA includes Philadelphia proper and its suburbs, Camden, New Jersey, the Wilmington, Delaware, vicinity and as far west as Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Prospective visitors with only one day at their leisure will find it to their advantage to concentrate on a specific section whether it be inside or outside the city of Philadelphia. All areas are best reached from Atlantic City by going directly to Philadelphia, except when going to Wilmington.

Philadelphia

**Train:** Main station is 30th Street, which may be reached by Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines from Atlantic City (time, 1 1/2 hours) and by Pennsylvania Railroad north and south. The Pennsylvania Railroad Suburban Station is at 16th Street and Pennsylvania Boulevard.

**Bus:** Public Service Coordinated Transport Co. of New Jersey (time, 1 1/2 hours from Atlantic City). Greyhound Line in and out of Philadelphia. The main bus terminal is in the Transportation Building in Penn Center.

**Car:** Take U.S. Route 30 through Camden, New Jersey, across the Benjamin Franklin (toll) Bridge.

Camden

Same as for Philadelphia. All transportation makes a stop here before crossing the bridge to Philadelphia.

Wilmington

The quickest route from Atlantic City is by car, since train and bus connections in Philadelphia require a wait of from 30 to 40 minutes.

**Train:** Same as for Philadelphia, making connections at 30th Street station (time 1/2 hour).

**Bus:** Same as for Philadelphia, making connections at Transportation Building in Philadelphia (time, 3/4 hour).

**Car:** Take U.S. Route 40 over the Delaware Memorial (toll) Bridge to U.S. Route 13.

Details on time schedules and parking facilities will be available at the Convention Information Desk. In Philadelphia, visitors are invited to make the Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, their headquarters. (Phone RI 6-6070.)

Following is a list of Philadelphia Chapter libraries which will be open to SLA visitors following the Fiftieth Anniversary Convention on Thursday, June 4, and Friday, June 5, 1959. The list is arranged by geographical location. Detailed information on reaching individual libraries will be available at the Convention Information Desk. For library visits outside the city of Philadelphia, it would be wise to contact the librarians of these libraries so that proper arrangements can be made.

**PHILADELPHIA**

**Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia**

Mrs. Venia Phillips, Librarian

19th Street and the Parkway

Locust 4-3921

Open: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. (Admission to library free)

**American Swedish Historical Museum**

Virginia Cree, Librarian

19th Street and Pattison Ave.

Fulton 9-1776

Open: 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

**Atlantic Refining Company**

Mrs. R. B. Paddock, Librarian

80 SPECIAL LIBRARIES
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA
Elliott H. Morse, Librarian
19 South 22nd Street
Rittenhouse 6-6626
Open: 9:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM LIBRARY
Carolyn I. Milheim, Librarian
34th Street and Convention Avenue
Evergreen 6-9800
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

CURTIS INSTITUTE OF MUSIC
Jack I. Gollobe, Librarian
1726 Locust Street
Pennypacker 5-2525
Open: 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Eleanor Tafel, Librarian
Independence Square, 6th and Walnut Streets
Walden 5-6500
Open: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. (guided tours June 4)

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE
John Harvey, Librarian and Dean of Library
School
32nd and Chestnut Streets
Evergreen 2-6200
Open: 9 a.m.-9:30 p.m.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA
Doris Zimmerman, Librarian
925 Chestnut Street
Walden 2-5900
Open: 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Walter A. R. Pertuch, Librarian
20th Street and the Parkway
Locust 4-3600
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA
Emerson Greenaway, Librarian
Logan Square
Rittenhouse 6-6070
Open: 9 a.m.-10 p.m.
(The Library will be open for 1 hour tours at
10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on June 4. Sign up ahead
at Atlantic City.)

FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA, Rare Book De-
partments
Ellen Shaffer, Rare Book Librarian
Logan Square
Rittenhouse 6-6070
Open: 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Rosser, Librarian
2020 Walnut Street
Rittenhouse 6-0127
Open: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 2:30-4 p.m.

GIRARD COLLEGE
Mrs. Margaret McFate, Librarian
Girard and Corinthian Avenues
Poplar 5-7500
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
R. N. Williams II, Librarian
1300 Locust Street
Pennypacker 5-2121
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA COM-
panies
Betty Richardson, Librarian
1600 Arch Street
Rittenhouse 6-7900
Open: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. June 5 only.

INSURANCE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA
Miss C. M. Bacon, Librarian
232 South 4th Street
Market 7-5306
Open: 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
Robert T. Lentz, Librarian
1025 Walnut Street
Walnut 3-1100, Ext. 455
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND
Charles Ness, Librarian
17th and Spring Garden Streets
Rittenhouse 6-1713
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Krauth Memorial Library
Margaret J. Hort, Librarian
7301 Germantown Avenue
Chester Hill 7-4874
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARY
Dorothy Nassau, Librarian
Board of Education Building
21st Street and the Parkway
Locust 4-3400
Open: 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
Ethel Ashton, Librarian
North Broad and Cherry Streets
Rittenhouse 6-1943
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Hesslein Library
William W. Price, Librarian
School Lane and Henry Avenue, Germantown
Victor 8-1300
Open: 9 a.m.-9 p.m., June 4
9 a.m.-5 p.m., June 5

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Rev. Charles Anderson, Librarian
520 Witherspoon Building
Walnut and Juniper Streets
Pennypacker 3-4433
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Helen King, Librarian
46th and Market Streets
Granite 4-7000
Open: 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m., June 5 only

SUN OIL COMPANY
Public Relations Department
Helen Pyle, Librarian
1608 Walnut Street
Kingsley 6-1600
Open: 2-5 p.m.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
SULLIVAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY
Walter Hausdorfer, Librarian
Park Avenue and Berks Street
Stevenson 7-4000
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

DENTAL-PHARMACY LIBRARY
Margaret Kehl, Librarian
3223 North Broad Street
Baldwin 9-8500
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE LIBRARY
Mrs. Ruth Diamond, Librarian
North Broad and Ontario Streets
Baldwin 3-8000, Ext. 337
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES
Administration
Dr. Merrill G. Berthrong
34th and Walnut Streets
Evergreen 6-0100, Ext. 568
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

BIDDLE LAW LIBRARY
Paul Gay, Librarian
3400 Chestnut Street
Evergreen 6-0100, Ext. 478
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES
FEBRUARY 1959

U.S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA QUARTERMASTER’S DEPOT
Mrs. Mathilde Higgins, Librarian
2800 South 20th Street
Howard 5-2000, Ext. 211
Open: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
(In order to obtain security clearance, those planning to visit should submit names and official positions to the Librarian before May 10.)

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY
RCA VICTOR DIVISION
Radio Corporation of America
Building #10, Front and Cooper Streets
Open: 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
(Librarian wants to know official position of those planning a visit and whether or not they are U.S. citizens.)

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Glenn I. Dietrick, Librarian
Liberty and Charlotte Streets
Express 7-0611, Ext. 420
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

LONGWOOD GARDENS, KENNETT SQUARE, PENNSYLVANIA
LONGWOOD LIBRARY
Charles W. David, Librarian
Main 8-6741
Open: 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

PAOLI, PENNSYLVANIA
BURROUGHS CORPORATION RESEARCH CENTER
Mrs. Gretchen R. Randle, Librarian
Paoli 4700, Ext. 331 or 332
Open: 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

PAULSBORO, NEW JERSEY
SOCONY MOBIL RESEARCH LABORATORY
Dr. R. Bulckley, Librarian
Hazel 3-1040
Open: 8:15 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA
VILLANOVA LAW LIBRARY
Arthur C. Pulling, Librarian
Spring Mill Road at County Line Road
Lawrence 5-4600
Open: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Gretchen D. Little, Librarian
New Murphy Road and Concord Pike
Olympia 8-6511, Ext. 417 or 416
Open: 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
Post-Convention Session On International Cooperation In Documentation

C. K. Bauer, incoming chairman of the Sci-Tech Division, has announced that plans have been made with representatives of other Divisions of SLA to hold a Post-Convention Session in Atlantic City on International Cooperation In Documentation.

AEC, OTS, UNESCO, the State Department, the Library of Congress, ASTIA and other agencies of the United States as well as representatives of foreign governments have been invited to participate. The program will be concerned not only with existing systems and methods of cooperation but also with methods of increasing and improving this cooperation.

The formal program will be announced prior to SLA's 50th Anniversary Convention so that all who attend the Convention will have the opportunity to arrange for participation in the Post-Convention Session.

1959 SPRING CHAPTER VISITS OF PRESIDENT MARGARET H. FULLER

Colorado—March 6
Southern California—March 11
San Francisco Bay Region—March 18
Washington, D. C.—April 29

Puget Sound—March 20
Philadelphia Council—April 4
Pittsburgh—April 14

Who's Who of Travelled Librarians

The Directory of American Librarians Who Studied or Worked Abroad, 1940-58, prepared by Mary Duncan Carter, chairman, Exchange of Persons Committee, ALA International Relations Round Table, includes approximately 275 names of librarians who submitted information before June 1, 1958. Names received later will form a supplement to be published in LEADS. The directory may be secured by sending $1 to the treasurer of I.R.R.T., Harland Carpenter, Director, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Correction

On page 493 of the December 1958 issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES, it was stated that the Center for Documentation and Communication at Western Reserve University hoped to prepare 75000 encoded abstracts from current metals periodical literature. This figure was a misprint; the Center actually hopes to prepare 7500 abstracts in 1959.
NSF Surveys Scientific Information Activities

The Office of Scientific Information of the National Science Foundation is currently issuing a series of biannual pamphlets entitled Current Research and Development in Scientific Documentation. These pamphlets contain descriptive reports of pertinent activities in the field of scientific information and are distributed as a service to all interested individuals and organizations. The descriptive statements, usually prepared by the research workers themselves, are classified under five subject headings: Information Requirements and Uses, Research on Information Storage and Retrieval, Mechanical Translation, Equipment Development and Miscellaneous. Each report is followed by a list of references for more detailed information than is available in the short statements. A subject guide is included. These reports are being compiled by Madeline M. Berry and Barbara Haksteen of the Documentation Research Program of the Office of Scientific Information, NSF. Pamphlet No. 3 appeared in the fall of 1958.

First Scientific Journal in Microform

The American Institute of Biological Sciences, Washington, D.C., under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. and NSF, will experiment during the next three years with publishing a scientific journal exclusively in microform. The journal, which will begin publication as a quarterly in January 1959, is Wildlife Disease, the official journal of the Wildlife Disease Association, an international organization with a current membership of about 300. Published on 5 x 3 inch Microcards, each issue will comprise approximately four cards. Each of these cards will contain a single article of up to 47 pages in microtext, but the citation of author, title and issue-number will be in regular type. A leaflet, also in full-size type, will accompany each issue and contain abstracts of the articles. Optical devices will be needed to read the microscopic print, and the Institute will experiment with a small, portable and inexpensive hand-viewer. The main purposes of this experiment, however, are to determine whether a small specialized group, unable to print a journal in letterpress, can support the cost of one using microform; whether such a journal will serve scientific communication and expedite the publication of research; and whether by reducing the cost, less abridgement of important data will be necessary.

Members in the News

DR. BURTON W. ADKINSON has been appointed head of the new Science Information Service established by NSF in accordance with a directive from President Eisenhower. The Service will be responsible for promoting closer cooperation among scientific information services both within and outside the government (See SPECIAL LIBRARIES, November 1958, p. 420). REGINA MARRIS is the librarian at the newly opened Information Bureau of the Design Center for Interiors in New York City. Serving both the trade and the consumer, the Bureau's files will catalog information covering every aspect of interior design with a cross-reference index.

Manuscript Collections To Be Cataloged

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. has made a grant of $200,000 to the Library of Congress to begin compiling a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, which will eventually result in a central national inventory of all collections of manuscripts held by United States libraries and archives. The immediate goal is to assemble descriptions of approximately 27,000 known collections, including 3,000 in the Library of Congress itself, and to print and sell separate catalog cards for each of these collections. Each card will contain the description and location of the collection and a listing of the persons, organizations, places and subjects most importantly represented so that cross-indexing will be possible. The present effort to provide such a union catalog began in 1951 when the
Joint Committee on Historical Manuscripts recommended that the Library of Congress formulate a code of cataloging rules. Such a body of rules has been codified, submitted to experts and received general acceptance, and it is now possible to begin the actual creation of the catalog. While the results of the present effort will appear on catalog cards, it will be possible to reproduce them in book form.

**ACRL Grants**

At a recent meeting in Atlanta, the Association of College and Research Libraries' Committee on Foundation Grants awarded more than $160,000 to 76 college libraries. Thirty-one of these awards were for science and business administration materials. The majority of the funds was contributed by the United States Steel Foundation, Inc.; two grants were the gift of Nationwide Insurance. It is very handy to many librarians, especially catalogers.

College Libraries Section awarded additional money; the College and Research Libraries' Committee on Foundation Grants awarded more than $160,000 to 76 college libraries. The majority of the funds was contributed by the United States Steel Foundation, Inc. In December a Committee from ACRL's College Libraries Section awarded additional grants to 14 college libraries for standard library furniture and equipment manufactured by the Library Bureau. The funds for these grants were donated by Remington-Rand.

**Illinois Library Booklet Still Available**

*Inside Special Libraries*, a pamphlet issued a few years ago by the Illinois Chapter describing some of its member libraries, has been reduced in price. It may be obtained for 75¢ a copy from Sophia Furman, librarian, Stein Roe & Farnham, 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

**Letters To The Editor**

With interest I have read the article and vocabulary on pages 246-52 in July-August issue of *Special Libraries*. "Czech, Polish and Russian Book Trade Terms and Abbreviations" is probably very handy to many librarians, especially catalogers. However after examination of the Czech vocabulary I have found a number of mistakes. I would like to point out just a few of them.

The term "na příkazce" is translated as "for example," whereas it means "on order slip." For example means "na příklad." "Odborná literatura" is translated as "technical literature;" it ought to be "specialized literature." Technical literature in Czech is "technická literatura" and it is part of the "odborná literatura." I wonder why the word "přeložený" was included; perhaps it should be "přeložený" (translated) or "překlad" (translation).

Also, and I do not know whether this is author's fault,* the diacritical marks are omitted. This might be confusing. Here are some of the correct meanings: "druhý"—kinds (druhý—other); "rada"—council (řada—series); "stát" does not mean anything, however "stát" is state (stat—essay).

I know that the mistakes are really not very important; however, being a librarian and Slavic linguist I could not help writing about it.

**STANLEY KALKUS, Librarian National Opinion Research Center University of Chicago**

Thank you for sending me Stanley Kalkus' letter. I was interested to hear from a Slavic linguistic expert.

Although the Czech list was reviewed by a person with a fluent knowledge of the language, final responsibility for the composition and preparation of the manuscript was wholly mine. As for the terms which disturb Mr. Kalkus, "na příkazce" does mean "on order slip;" in typing the final draft "na příklad" was omitted, but regrettably the English definition was assigned to "na příkazce."

My authority for the definitions of "odborná literatura" and "přeložení" is the SLOVNIK ANGLICKO-ČESKÝ A ČESKO-ANGLIČKY. Praha, Orbis, 1950. These definitions were also accepted by my Czech reviewer; "odborná literatura" can be translated either as specialist literature or technical literature in a general sense other than engineering. There is perhaps a fine shade of distinction, but technical seems to be closer to American usage than specialist. Again, my reference source gives "translation" as the definition of přeložení in reference to books; both překlad and přeložení are defined as "translation."

As you know, diacritical marks, although included in my original manuscript, were omitted in the printed lists due to prohibitive printing costs. While the presence or absence of diacritical marks does influence the definition of a word, I feel that the omission should not necessarily be too confusing to library assistants and other personnel, as the term with library connotation is the most significant in their work.

**LEILA MORAN, Selection Officer U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.**

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The omission of diacritical marks was definitely not the author's fault. Special type has been purchased to publish these corrections, but the cost of printing the original article with all the necessary diacritical marks was prohibitive.*
Off the Press . . .

Book Review


Subject Collections shows a great deal of promise in this, its first edition. It is to appear triennially as a companion volume to American Library Directory, to which it also serves as a subject index. The subtitle of Subject Collections is most indicative of the content of the volume. In fact, it is at the moment more of a subject index to American Library Directory then it is a listing of specialized subject collections.

Subject headings are taken from Sears as the primary users of the volume are, among others, "smaller libraries and booksellers." There are approximately 17,000 listings varying in content under some 500 Sears headings and names of individuals. The geographical arrangement under subjects makes for choppy scanning. Since Subject Collections is a companion volume to American Library Directory, which is arranged geographically, perhaps a simple alphabetical title listing under subject would be better.

Subject Collections suffers from the same basic weakness as American Library Directory and all directories compiled by the questionnaire method. Both the quality and the quantity of information published depends on full, accurate replies to the questionnaires.

The general impression gained at the moment is that Subject Collections is less of a listing of subject collections than it is a listing of subject interests of libraries. It seems to me that the work would be far more useful to all if it listed, in detail, subject collections only and if American Library Directory would develop an adequate subject index along the general lines advocated by Mr. Ash in his preface to Subject Collections, emphasizing subject interests of libraries. There is a dichotomy and ambiguity between "subject collection" and "subject interest" which has confused many librarians and certainly made the task of the compiler of Subject Collections harder. Much of this could be solved by the compiler and the publisher taking the bull by the horns and defining "subject collection," something that was not done for this edition but which, I feel, will have to be done to give more cohesion to future editions. This is necessary because what one library considers a special collection is not so considered by another.

Subject Collections can be used fruitfully when its limitations are clearly understood. Certainly a good way of doing this is by reading the excellent informative preface to the volume. The compiler and the publisher are to be congratulated on the beginnings of a useful series and for their courage in opening the Pandora's box of subject collections and subject interests of American and Canadian libraries.

FRANCIS B. O'LEARY, Librarian
Institute of Technology
University of Minnesota

New Serials

Pakistani Library Review, a new quarterly journal published by the Karachi University Library Science Alumni Association, will study and evaluate library needs in Pakistan and discuss ways and means of effectively developing Pakistani library services and facilities. The annual subscription rate is $1.20; single copies are 40¢ each. To order, write: M/S Writers’ Emporium (Pak.) Booksellers & Publishers, Sularmania Masjid, Clayton Quarters, P.O. Box 94, Karachi-1, Pakistan.

Technical Translations, a bimonthly magazine issued by the Office of Technical Services in cooperation with the SLA Translation Center, lists and abstracts technical literature available in translation. This is the successor to Translation Monthly and began publication January 2, 1959. The annual subscription rate is $12 domestic, $16 foreign, and orders should be addressed to Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. (See also Special Libraries, December 1958, p. 492).

SLA Authors


FEBRUARY 1959


Marris, Regina. Where To Get The Answers. Design Center for Interiors (New York Herald Tribune), September 21, 1958, p. 25.


CENTRALIZED INFORMATION SERVICES: Opportunities and Problems. Allen Kent and James W. Perry. Cleveland: Center for Documentation and Communication Research, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, 1958. 164 p. pap. graphs. $5. (Distributed by Interscience Publishers.)

A report of the studies and surveys undertaken by Western Reserve on the feasibility of centralized and cooperative information services.


GEORGIA CHAPTER'S REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY NO. 1. The Georgia Chapter has published a Guide to Latin American Reference Materials by Marion R. Taylor for use by all individuals in the Atlanta-Athens, Georgia, area who want information about Latin America. Designed as a reference aid rather than as a guide to research methods and materials, the Guide has 11 topical sections, most of which include an introduction to the topic, an explanation of reference questions, techniques and reference sources, and a description of the major research guides and bibliographical aids pertaining to the topic. Orders should be addressed to P.O. Box 577, Emory University Branch, Atlanta 22, Georgia. The price is $2 plus a small handling charge.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Positions open and wanted—50 cents per line; minimum charge $1.50.

DEADLINE DATA ON WORLD AFFAIRS needs representatives to do dignified, remunerative work in spare time. Interested persons are invited to write to us for full details. Deadline Data, Inc., 1078 Madison Avenue, New York 28, New York.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES
FOR A BETTER PLACE to live and greater opportunities, come to Pomona, California. Two positions open, beginning salary $3936-$4716, depending on qualifications: READER’S ASSISTANT: Graduates, this is a good place to begin and advance rapidly; if you are more experienced, we have room for your special abilities in a growing library system. ASSISTANT CHILDREN’S LIBRARIAN to take charge of children’s work in Branch: This is a golden opportunity to advance your career under a cracker-jack children’s supervisor. We have a creative program and welcome new ideas. Pomona has liberal vacation and fringe benefits. Both positions apply to Raymond M. Holt, Pomona Public Library, 380 N. Main Street, Pomona, California.

HEAD LIBRARIAN. Large midwest corporation has opening for a male librarian to supervise an established technical library. A college degree in science plus accredited library school degree required. Duties would include answering scientific and general questions as well as technical searches. Salary will be commensurate with experience. For confidential and personal interview, send resume to Box B 7.

HEAD, SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DEPT. Library degree with science background or experience in science-technology library required. Faculty status, state retirement, social security, insurance, hospitalization. New contemporary building, pleasant working conditions. Salary commensurate with experience or background. POSITION ALSO OPEN FOR ASSISTANT in Science-Technology Dept. Salary dependent on experience or background. Write Mrs. J. Henley Crosland, Director of Libraries, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta 13, Georgia.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING ASSISTANT with 5th year library school degree and undergraduate specialization or experience in math or science. And WESTERN HISTORY ASSISTANT with 5th year library school degree and knowledge of the Rocky Mountain West. Beginning salary $4200 to $4596, depending on experience. 40-hour week, 3 weeks’ vacation, cumulative sick leave, Social Security. Apply to Miss Margaret Ward, Personnel Officer, Denver Public Library, Denver 3, Colorado.

POSITIONS WANTED

TRANSLATOR, medical, pharmaceutical, chemical; 15 years’ experience, from French, German, Spanish; chemical background. Freelance or part time. E. Engle. 305 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., Tel.: DI 9-0654.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIANS

Chrysler Corporation, Missile Division, has outstanding opportunities for a Cataloger and a Reference Librarian in a technical library being extensively recataloged and expanded.

Applicants should possess a MLS or undergraduate degree with appropriate technical library experience in engineering or physical science fields.

Candidates selected will receive excellent starting salaries and equal opportunities for personal advancement.

Relocation expenses will be paid.

Please send resume to:

Mr. A. B. Fairbanks
Personnel Dept., 220B
Chrysler Corporation
Missile Division
P. O. Box 2628
Detroit 31, Michigan

Coming In March
A SPECIAL MUSEUM ISSUE

FEBRUARY 1959
Technical Librarian

Texas Instruments

...a leader in the field of transistors and other electronic products has an unusual growth position for a professional librarian (woman) in our expanding information service. Degree in library science preferred; some technical library experience is desirable. Salary will be commensurate with past experience.

You will be working in our Semiconductor-Components Division Plant, the most modern facility in the industry—located only 11 freeway miles from downtown Dallas—near fine residential areas, schools and churches. Advanced personnel policies include company paid profit-sharing, retirement, educational assistance, semi-annual salary reviews and liberal vacation plan.

Inquiries are invited from qualified individuals. Please send resume to Mr. H. C. Laur. In replying, kindly designate Dept. 2129.

SEMICONDUCTOR-COMPONENTS DIVISION

Texas Instruments Incorporated
P.O. Box 312, Dallas, Texas

Technical Librarian
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