Some Remarks on Subject Headings
C. D. Guff

Patent Searching
C. D. Stores

Microcards and the Special Library
Marjoria C. Keenleyside

Translating as a Business Profession
Charles A. Meyer

SLA Fortieth Annual Convention
New BOOKS OF MEANING

Spring Titles

OSCAR WILDE
By André Gide ........................................... $2.75

DECADENCE
By C. F. M. Joad ............................................. 4.75

HUMANISM AS A PHILOSOPHY
By Corliss Lamont ........................................... 3.75

WHAT IS LITERATURE?
By Jean-Paul Sartre ........................................... 4.75

A SHORT HISTORY OF EXISTENTIALISM
By Jean Wahl ................................................. 2.75

GUIDING HUMAN MISFITS
By Alexandra Adler ........................................... 2.75

THE ETHICS OF AMBIGUITY
By Simone de Beauvoir ..................................... 3.00

THE MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF LOGIC
By George Boole ............................................. 3.75

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMINOLOGY
Edited by Branham—Kutash .................................. 12.00

THE ECONOMIC MUNICH
By Philip Corntey ............................................. 3.75

PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES 1818-1819 (Hitherto Unpublished)
By Samuel Taylor Coleridge .................................. 7.50

TEARS & LAUGHTER (Enlarged Second Edition)
By Kahlil Gibran. Edited by M. L. Wolf ................. 2.75

A NEW THEORY OF HUMAN EVOLUTION
By Sir Arthur Keith .......................................... 4.75

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EXISTENCE
By Gabriel Marcel ............................................ 2.75

TRENDS IN LITERATURE
By Joseph T. Shipley ........................................ 4.75

INTRODUCTION TO ZEN BUDDHISM
By D. T. Suzuki. Preface by C. G. Jung .................... 3.75

A CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD TIMBERS
By F. H. Tittmuss ............................................. 4.75

PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY, Publishers
15 East 40th Street  New York 16, N. Y.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
Some Remarks on Subject Headings  C. D. GULL  83
Patent Searching  C. D. STORES  88
Microcards and the Special Library  MARJORIE C. KEENLEYSIDE  92
Translating as a Business Profession  CHARLES A. MEYER  94
SLA Fortieth Annual Convention  KATHLEEN B. STEBBINS  96
New Institutional Members  99
SLA Chapter Highlights  101
SLA Publications in Print  103
Comments from Members  104
Events and Publications  108
Announcements  109

Indexed in Industrial Arts Index, Public Affairs Information Service, and Library Literature

ALMA CLARVOE MITCHELL
Editor

KATHLEEN BROWN STEBBINS
Advertising Manager

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

SLA OFFICERS, 1948-49

ROSE L. VORMELKER, President  Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland 14, Ohio

MRS. RUTH H. HOOKER, First Vice-President and President-Elect  Naval Research Laboratory, Washington 20, D. C.

MELVIN J. VOIGT, Second Vice-President  Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

DAVID KESSLER, Treasurer  Department of Public Relations, General Motors Corporation, Detroit 2, Mich.

MRS. KATHLEEN B. STEBBINS, Executive Secretary  31 East Tenth Street, New York 3, New York

MRS. IRENE M. STREBY, Immediate Past President  Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis 6, Indiana

DIRECTORS

ELMA T. EVANS, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Buffalo 21, New York.

DONALD T. CLARE, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston 63, Massachusetts.

MARGARET HATCH, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, San Francisco 20, California.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES published monthly September to April, with bi-monthly issues May to August, by The Special Libraries Association. Publication Office, R3a Building, 704 Second Ave., Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Address all communications for publication to editorial offices at 31 East Tenth Street, New York 3, N. Y. Subscription price: $7.00 a year; foreign $7.50; single copies, 75 cents. Entered as second-class matter February 5, 1947, at the Post Office at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925, authorized February 5, 1947.
RECOMMEND THESE BOOKS TO YOUR COMPANY EXECUTIVES

MARCH

TRAINING EMPLOYEES
by GEORGE D. HALSEY, Author of HANDBOOK OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
An authoritative, practical manual of principles and programs for employee training—in industry, the office, the retail store or the sales force. This book by a noted personnel expert "should be required reading for all staff-training specialists . . . an excellent reference book for anyone connected with increasing effectiveness in a business."—SAMUEL L. H. BURK, Director of Industrial Relations, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. $3.50

GUIDEPOSTS IN TIME OF CHANGE
Some Essentials for a Sound American Economy
by JOHN MAURICE CLARK, Professor of Economics, Columbia University
How can democracy counter the totalitarian threat to our economic and political systems? Here one of this generation's most brilliant economists explains democracy's superior claims and projects necessary programs of public policy at home and internationally. Detailing the economic issues on which a fresh approach is required, he offers immediate measures designed to meet leftist criticisms. $3.00

WORKERS WANTED
A Study of Employers' Hiring Policies, Preferences and Practices
by E. WILLIAM NOLAND and E. WIGHT BAKKE, Yale Labor and Management Center
How efficient are the hiring policies, preferences and practices of today's employers? This new volume in the Yale Labor and Management Center Series is the first book to study and evaluate current employment processes. Disclosing a general need for more scientific methods of selection, it offers valuable guidance for every employing executive who wants to assure that the new employee is fitted to his job. $3.00

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS
by MILTON L. BLUM, Psychology Department, College of the City of New York
Every business and personnel executive concerned with improving worker efficiency will find valuable guidance in this book. Growing out of the best current findings of industrial psychology, it applies basic psychological principles to the important problem of human relations in business and industry. Particular reference is made to the aims of assuring worker satisfaction and sound business and social practices, as well as to problems of time study, incentives and testing procedures. $5.00

AT YOUR BOOKSTORE OR FROM
HARPER & BROTHERS • 49 East 33rd St. • New York 16, N. Y.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
SOME REMARKS ON SUBJECT HEADINGS

By C. D. GULL


The establishment of the Science and Technology Project in the Library of Congress afforded an opportunity to consider the problem of the bibliographic control of subject matter apart from any catalogs long established in their own patterns. A similar opportunity is much more likely to occur in the special library than in the general library for specialized needs require specialized solutions. These remarks will describe our experience in constructing a list of subject headings to serve the subject needs of the Project.

The Project was established under a contract from the Office of Naval Research to receive, catalog, abstract, loan and file scientific and technical reports prepared by the armed forces or their civilian contractors, and to furnish reference and bibliographic service to the Office of Naval Research. Just as in many other special libraries, we find the subject needs of the Project to be of primary importance and the work of subject analysis a central point in the operations.

The first question was whether to build a classified catalog or a subject heading catalog (or both), and it was answered by undertaking to construct a subject heading catalog. Our files were too extensive for immediate rearrangement into a classified order and we lacked a classification to use, or so we thought. We felt that the Library of Congress classification did not offer the compact, up-to-date development needed for our reports; of this conclusion we are less certain today, for the Library of Congress schedules have since accommodated the classification of some 500 projects without real difficulty. We also knew that a subject heading list could be started without having to build as elaborate a foundation as is required for the construction of a classification. Moreover, the contract called for the Project to develop a classification for another purpose, and we did not wish to adopt any classification until we knew the results of the work already undertaken and whether it could be used for the classification of reports as well as projects.

Having decided to use subject headings for the catalog, the next question to consider was how specific the headings should be. To obtain part of the answer, we estimated the possible size of the catalog. Because we believe that approximately 100,000 reports are issued each year as a result of contracts let by the armed forces, and because our intention is to catalog and abstract a considerable percentage of them, we assumed that the subject catalog would grow rapidly to a large size. We considered it axiomatic that the larger the catalog grew, the more specific the subject headings ought to be. We assumed that the nature of the inquiries to be made of the catalog would be specific, but we also realized that anything as specific as the indexing found in books was an impractical consideration.

We were aware of two types of headings, which we may call for clarity, the Direct and Indirect Headings. The direct headings are in straightforward form, entered under the first word of whatever combination of words is used to make up a heading. This form is sanctioned by Mr. Cutter, but characterized
by Miss Prevost as the "haphazard adjective approach." The indirect heading has the entry under the basic idea represented by a compound heading. Sometimes it appears in the inverted form and sometimes as entry under the noun. It is also sanctioned by Mr. Cutter and championed by Miss Prevost.

It is not easy to distinguish between the degrees of specificity shown by direct and indirect headings. Perhaps the subject of ballistic cameras will serve as an illustration. *Ballistic cameras* and *Cameras, Ballistic* are equally specific headings; the first is direct because of its entry under B and the second is indirect because of its inverted form. The subjects described remain ballistic cameras in either form, but the headings *Cameras* (standing alone) and *Projectiles — Ballistics — Cameras* are less specific because the first is not limited as to type or use and the second requires the user to determine the subject for which the cameras are used before he can locate the entry. The problem facing the cataloger, therefore, is to determine first how specific the heading ought to be and second whether it should be in the direct or indirect form.

We are also required by the provisions of the contract to prepare our catalog in two forms: a card catalog for the use of our staff, and as an abstract bulletin or book catalog, provided with a subject heading index, for the scientists and technical men. These forms have conflicting technical and service requirements, but we hoped to build a list which would serve both ends.

Taking account of all these considerations, our choice at the outset, therefore, was to undertake a subject heading list in which the entries would be specific and in which the emphasis would be placed on the direct form of entry. Our suggestions for the choice of new headings did not then and do not now prohibit the use of indirect or inverted headings, but the experience of the first months, fortified by the opinions of those attending the Symposium on Medical Subject Headings led us to revise our inverted headings in preparation for the subject index which closed out the work of 1947. The headings were recast into the direct form, and the tracings and cross references for the authority list and the tracings on the printed cards were brought into agreement. Our experience in the past five months continues to confirm our reliance upon the direct form of very specific subject headings.

The authority list is made up of headings which refer to things, that is pieces of equipment or systems constructed of many pieces of equipment (such as Artificial horizon, Ground controlled approach radar systems), or ideas which represent abstract scientific investigation (Combustion, Cosmic rays), or practical technical applications (Applied mechanics, Cyclotrons). Some of the ideas represent observed phenomena (Atmosphere — Turbulence) and others represent the problems for which various systems have been developed as solutions (Marine navigation, Supersonic flow). Another large group of headings comprises techniques (such as Arc welding, Calorimetry, Quality control), and as you have already observed, many headings fit into more than one type. Neither persons nor events are included in the list.

The list has grown to such proportions that I have been able to recast some of the larger groups of headings having a noun in common into the indirect or inverted forms for a com-
son of the merits of the direct and indirect headings. Headings containing the terms Airplanes, Radar, and Waves have been recast, the terms being chosen at random. Some of the drawbacks of the direct principle become apparent at once. Information on a subject is scattered throughout the alphabet; for example: Radar and Ground controlled approach radar, as well as Ground controlled approach radar systems, are found under R and G. Radar alone is set off from Radar systems by an intervening alphabet of subdivisions (Radar — Errors, Radar — Training devices) and by another alphabet containing such phrases as Radar antennas, Radar beacons, and Radar panels. Perhaps the solution to the second difficulty lies in the filing rules; they could be amended to permit the inter filing of the subdivided forms and the phrases without regard to the dash and without regard to the philosophy implied in the use of a subdivision. It should be noted that scattering of information occurs with the indirect entry under the noun, although to a lesser degree.

Another drawback to the direct principle turns up regularly when the index for the abstract bulletin is prepared for the latest indexing period. We have not yet prepared any cumulative indexes, so each quarterly index is small in comparison to the ever-growing subject catalog on cards. Therefore, there are many headings for which there is only one entry per heading. Perhaps a partial solution here lies in the omission of subdivisions from the indexes covering short periods, with a consequent reduction in the ratio of headings per entry. These statements complete the drawbacks which are now apparent to us in using the direct form of very specific headings.

The advantages of the direct form of very specific headings are brought out very clearly by recasting the groups into the indirect and less specific form. For one advantage, the headings are shorter, e.g. Airplanes — Fighter — Armament becomes Fighters — Armament; or Waves — Electromagnetic — Guides — Mathematical analysis turns up in the more popular as well as shorter form, Waveguides — Mathematical analysis.

The use of the direct, specific headings means that in any large catalog the user is confronted with only the part of the catalog in which he is interested, and one serious difficulty created by the indirect, less specific headings, the tendency of such a subject catalog to become an alphabetically arranged subject classification, is avoided in the direct, specific form of entry. The cross references required by the direct, specific headings reveal this very well, for the user is immediately confronted with a SEE cross reference under a noun, such as Waves SEE Electromagnetic waves; Lake waves; Microwaves, etc., or by SEE ALSO references or notes, such as Airplanes SEE ALSO Airplanes by name, e.g.: Bombers, Fighters, Seaplanes, etc. Either type of cross reference is an immediate warning of the complexity of information implied in the term and a guide to the location of specific information, rather than concealment of information in a long sequence of subdivisons alphabetically arranged under the noun entry.

The direct, specific form also avoids the ambiguity of the indirect, less specific form. If the latter is strictly followed, Seaplanes turn up as Airplanes — Sea, or Airplanes — Seaplanes, which is indeed confusing in either form. If the less specific term, Planes, is used to avoid the difficulty, the entry becomes Planes — Sea, mixed in a sequence of Planes — Air, Planes — Detection (a plane surface or airplanes?), Planes — Mathematics (again, of plane surfaces or of airplanes?), Planes — Transport and Planes — Woodworking. And do the terms Airplanes — Transport or Planes — Transport mean transport planes or the transportation of airplanes from one place to another? The same uncertainty
exists outside the science and technology field, too. Does the heading Schools—Art refer to art instruction in general schools, to art found in general schools, or to art schools, specializing in the teaching of art courses? Using direct and specific forms, this heading becomes three: Schools—Art; Schools—Art instruction; and Art schools.

You readily see from these various combinations of words that semantic considerations play a major part in any subject heading work.

Since we have many interests in common and similar conditions affecting our libraries, such as use by professional and technical men seeking specific information from sometimes small but rapidly expanding literatures, and since special libraries often need headings never needed in general libraries, let me offer for your consideration some “Suggestions for the Choice, Construction and Applications of Subject Headings for the Science and Technology Project.” These suggestions were compiled when I found there was nothing really suitable which I could give to the subject catalogers for their guidance, since they were primarily subject specialists without formal training in library techniques and therefore seriously in need of guidance in applying their subject knowledge to create a pattern suitable for a subject catalog. If you find them too elementary in spots, you may find some which are more difficult, and certainly the daily work of subject heading is hard enough.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Science and Technology Project
Suggestions for the Choice, Construction and Application of Subject Headings for this Project

I. Choice

Since the purpose of the Project is to facilitate scientific research, choose a heading which satisfies that purpose.

Choose the best term most widely accepted by American research men. When American terms or equivalent terms in a foreign language are equally satisfactory, prefer the prevailing American form, e.g.:

- Gasoline rather than Petrol
- Tungsten rather than Wolfram

Express in plural or singular form, whichever is appropriate, e.g.:

- Resonance absorption
- Ailerons

Circumscribe a term in the heading whenever it may be confused in scope or with different subjects bearing the same name (homonyms), e.g.:

- Absorption (Digestion)
- Air brakes (Flight)
- Brakes (Textiles)
- Brakes (Horticulture)
- Brakes (Friction)
- Brakes (Metal working)
- Noses (Aeronautics)
- Resonance absorption (Radio)

Supply brief definitions for the unpublished authority file when nearly but not quite synonymous terms are used, e.g.:

- Bactericides (kill bacteria)
- Bacteriostatic substances (inhibit growth of bacteria)

The only chemical headings to be included are those for which terms are not found in the most recent edition of the Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, edited by Charles D. Hodgman. Headings, preferably the starred forms, are accepted as found in this book, and they will not be included upon the authority cards nor in the published lists. Certain terms, such as compounds, complexes, alloys, hydrides, oxides, etc., may be added to names of elements or root names found in the Handbook. All terms requiring subdivision, such as Boron hydrides—Preparation, and terms with unusual cross references must be included. Distinguish between compounds and mixtures.

If place affects subject, choose the subject subdivided by place, and refer from place subdivided by subject, e.g.:

- France—Airports SEE Airports—France
Synonyms may not be used. Choose one and refer from the other, e.g.:

* Poke SEE Bag *
* Caoutchouc SEE Rubber *
* Aeroplanes SEE Airplanes *

Of the several arrangements of terms shown below, choose the most sensible form:

1. A single noun, e.g., Ailerons
2. A noun preceded by an adjective or another noun modifier, e.g.:
   * Statistical analysis *
   * Resonance absorption *
3. A noun followed by a comma and an adjective (inverted form of 2), e.g.: * Languages, Modern* (This term is from the Library of Congress headings. Early experience shows that the inverted form is very rarely needed except for some chemical terms.)
4. A phrase containing nouns and conjunctions or prepositions, e.g.:
   * Transfer of training *
5. Any one of the forms above with one or more subdivisions, e.g.:
   * Airplanes—Stability *
   * Search radar—Effectiveness *
   * Transfer of training—Bibliography *

In most cases a subdivision must be common to two or more headings to be a satisfactory subdivision.

II. CONSTRUCTION

Present suggestions for new headings in this form, the headings on the top line and the cross-references below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radio waves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x Waves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Radar waves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa Microwaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx Electromagnetic waves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbols mean:

x: SEE reference from the lower (x) line to the heading: Waves SEE Radio waves
sa: SEE ALSO reference from the heading to the term on the lower (sa) line: Radio waves SEE ALSO Microwaves
xx: SEE ALSO reference from the term on the lower (xx) line to the heading on the top line: Electromagnetic waves SEE ALSO Radio waves

A SEE reference is normally made from (1) a synonym or equivalent term which is not used to the term which is used (Radar waves SEE Radio waves); and (2) from the second part (or parts) of a heading made of two (or more) words (Waves, Radio waves, etc. A SEE ALSO reference is normally made (1) between closely related subjects (i.e., in both directions) when both terms are used (Gas flow SEE ALSO Fluid flow; Fluid flow SEE ALSO Gas flow); and (2) from a general term to a more specific yet closely related term (Gas flow SEE ALSO Supersonic flow) (almost never in the opposite direction). When a SEE ALSO reference is used from the general to the specific term, it serves to circumscribe the general term.

III. APPLICATION

Enter a report under its subject.

Eliminate, however, all general headings when a specific heading completely covers the subject, e.g.: eliminate

* Airfoils—Aerodynamic characteristics *
when Wings—Lift and Ailerons—

Drag are assigned.

Enter a report treating of several subjects under each distinct subject, e.g.: biology and chemistry in one volume is not necessarily biochemistry; in other words, distinguish between separate and blended treatments of two branches of a science or art, and use a single specific heading if it completely covers a blended treatment of two separate subjects, e.g.: biochemistry is not biology and chemistry in one volume.

When subjects overlap, select the main subject and do not use the closely related heading. Many machines,
vices, systems, etc., present two aspects: (1) construction; and (2) use. These may be entered most economically by using one heading for each aspect (1. Rotary pumps; 2. Fuel pumps). The first groups all rotary pumps regardless of use; the second groups all fuel pumps regardless of construction.

PATENT SEARCHING

By C. D. STORES
Library, Standard Oil Development Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

PATENT searching may mean searching through patent literature to the exclusion of other types of literature, or it may mean searching through all types of literature in order to develop references which are pertinent to the subject matter of a proposed research program or a projected patent application, or to the determination of the validity of an existing patent or patents, or to answer the question whether a proposed process, composition or apparatus infringes the claims of an unexpired patent. However, I believe that both of these aspects will be of interest to librarians and this paper therefore will be directed to both types of patent searching.

DESCRIPTION OF A PATENT

All librarians probably come in contact with patents, at least to a limited degree. Therefore, it would be well to become acquainted with the more technical aspects of a patent, what it is, what it covers, and so forth. Basically, a patent is a contract between the inventor and the people of the United States by the terms of which the inventor, in return for a disclosure of his invention, is granted the right to prevent the other from making, using, and selling the invention covered by the patent for a term of 17 years from the date of grant. A patent in general consists of two major component parts: One, the specification; and the other, the claims. The specification is the handbook wherein the details of the invention are disclosed and equivalents of any of its elements set forth. The specification should be sufficiently detailed so that any one skilled in the art can readily understand it and carry out the invention covered by it. The specification is not merely limited to the specific thing which the inventor has created for the first time but embodies this new idea in its proper setting in the particular field wherein it is found useful and coordinates it with all aspects of prior knowledge which are germane to it. The specification, therefore, is mainly a technical description of the invention and teaches how and for what it may be used. The claims on the other hand are the legal portions of the patent and define the metes and bounds of the patent grant in conformity with the requirements of the statute that the claims particularly point out the invention. The claims are worded in a manner which is strange perhaps to many but this legal phraseology has been developed along with the American Patent system and is unique among patent documents. Some of you probably have wondered as to the great number of claims in a U. S. patent. This is also a distinctive feature of the U. S. patent system and differs from other patent systems with the possible exception of Canada. This is again the result of the requirement of the statute that the applicant point out his invention. In general the claims range from a very

broad definition of the invention down to a very specific definition. Claims of intermediate scope account for the great number of claims. In general, a patent attorney will insist that such a large number of claims are justified on the ground that a court of courts may in the future invalidate one or more of the broader claims, leaving him more specific claims to which he can retreat. If claims of an intermediate scope were not present he might be restricted to an aspect of his invention which is narrower than it need be.

TYPES OF PATENTS

The following are six kinds of searches which one may be called upon to perform in connection with patents. They are:

1. The request for a specific piece of information, such as the boiling point of a specific chemical compound; the filing or issuing date of a certain patent, etc. This type of search is relatively unimportant to the subject at hand and since it is more nearly the type with which all librarians are familiar, I shall not go into it further.

2. Novelty or Pre-X Search. This is a particularly important type of patent searching and one in which you may often be called upon to carry out. Such a search is directed toward an examination of the most obvious sources to determine whether or not a given suggestion, which is to be the basis of a patent application, is or is not new and patentable. Such a search generally takes only a few hours, probably half a day at the most, and should develop only those references which obviously come within the scope of subject matter embraced in the projected patent application.

3. Art. The art search is somewhat similar to the novelty search. However, it is much more extensive. It is not carried out to determine the novelty of a suggestion but is directed toward the position of a newly developed process with regard to the knowledge which has been accumulated on that subject.

4. Validity. The validity search is quite similar to the art search and the novelty search and is distinguished therefrom merely in extent and scope rather than in kind. It has for its specific object the development of references which will anticipate and invalidate the claims of one or more issued patents. It is therefore a novelty search carried much further afield. In fact, in a true validity search no possible source of information is overlooked and the searcher’s imagination will have the widest possible range. Such a search is important because it generally develops as a result of patent litigation. One of the defenses set forth in the statute against an allegation of patent infringement is that the patent which is alleged to be infringed is invalid. Thus, it is highly important that a defendant locate, at all costs, any possible reference which might have any bearing upon the validity of the patent in suit. The validity search requires qualifications usually found in the skilled and experienced patent attorney.

5. Infringement. This is a very particular type of search and in my experience I have found it to be a very interesting type of search. It is directed toward determining whether or not a given process, composition, or apparatus will infringe the claims of an unexpired patent. It is very important in making such a search that the subject matter of the search be thoroughly analyzed. I have often found it desirable to break down the subject matter into the smallest possible fragments which can exist as separate ideas. If it be a machine these would be the elements of a machine; if a process, the individual steps making up the process. When studying the claims of a patent, they are compared with the breakdown to see whether or not they encompass any portion of this breakdown. It should be remembered that if any portion of the subject matter under search reads directly on the claims of any existing U. S. patent then that patent claim is infringed even though additional steps or elements may be present in the subject being searched. However, on the other hand, if the claims of an existing patent contain additional elements which are not present in the subject matter under search then that claim is not infringed. The above is intended to be a generalized statement and not intended to be taken as categorical since each case must be determined upon the facts involved. An infringement search is generally carried back only for 17 years from the date of the search. However, many good searchers go back further than 17 years just to be sure that they do not fail to uncover some expired patents which might tend to cast doubt upon the validity of the claims of any expired patent which might be infringed.

6. Index. An index search is carried out through the annual patent indices to determine what patents have been issued to any individual or corporation for any given period of time and is a relatively simple type of search to conduct. It requires no unusual qualifications except that of patience.

THREE REQUIRITES OF PATENTABILITY

In conducting these patent searches there are three requisites of patentabili-
ity which it is well to keep in mind. These are invention, utility and novelty. Of these three, the first is probably the most difficult of determination. In fact, reams of paper have been used in trying to settle this question. Many court decisions have been rendered on it but the answer has not yet been found. It is often dependent upon the guess of the judge of the court of last report. While not so intended it is actually an individual matter as to what invention is. There has been a large amount of discussion in regard to whether an objective or subjective test should be used. However, I think that perhaps the safest guide that librarians should use in determining this question is to follow the statement of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in the decision handed down a few years ago. In re Shortell, 61 USPQ 362, where the Court said "If a process or thing constitutes patentable subject matter, is new and useful, and the process performed or thing produced would not be obvious to one skilled in the art, invention should be presumed, and patent may properly issue therefor". What this means is that while something might be novel, i.e. new, it is not subject to patent protection unless it is not obvious to one who is skilled in the art. It is, of course, a nice question as to when something is obvious and that question might easily, and often is, decided differently by different people. Librarians can probably approach the question without worrying too much about it by citing the closest possible art that can be found in conducting their search and letting the patent attorney determine whether or not it meets the requirements that the judges have laid down.

This might be a good place to inject some opinions of my own in regard to conclusions you may reach in patent searching. When I was carrying out a large number of patent searches it was generally my custom to render an opinion on the patentability, invalidity, and infringement question involved. I am now of the rather considered opinion that a librarian should not make such statements of opinion. In the first place, the librarian is not a patent attorney and is not acquainted with all the laws involved or what can and cannot be secured by prosecution through the Patent Office. He just doesn't have that experience. Furthermore, he may not have all the information at his fingertips that he would have if he were writing the patent application and, lastly but not least, there is the question of ethics involved. Since the patent searcher is not registered either as a patent attorney or a general attorney it is possible for him to become involved in a question of the unauthorized practice of law. There has recently been published a decision by the Illinois Court of Chicago Bar Association against Kellogg, decided November 18, 1947, in which a patent agent, who was not registered as an attorney in Illinois but was registered in the Patent Office, was held to have engaged in unauthorized practice of law by rendering legal opinions relative to infringement questions, among others. I believe therefore that it would be safer for any patent searcher not to make a considered opinion in regard to the question at issue. Instead, it is much better for him to direct the attorney's attention to the best art that he has been able to develop and then if he wishes, he may add other significant references as an addendum.

The other two requisites of patentability, that is, utility and novelty, are not particularly difficult. Obviously, something is novel if it is different from anything that has ever been known before and that difference need only be microscopic. I doubt if any searcher would have any difficulty in recognizing a reference which is considered to be "on all fours" with the subject under search. This does not happen too often though I have had a few instances of it myself, and it does make the searcher
feel well repaid for his efforts. I do not think there is anything more discouraging than to search and search and search, particularly in regard to a novelty search, and not find anything at all close. On the other hand, when the searcher can develop a reference which is practically identical with the thing being searched then he is satisfied that he has been to the right places and has done his job well.

In conducting patent searches there are a few additional aspects of patent law with which a searcher should be acquainted. When searching in the chemical arts the searcher should in most cases disregard the use to which the subject matter is to be put. For instance, if he is looking for a certain chemical compound as an insecticide he should by all means report all references to this chemical compound regardless of its use. This is important because the courts have held time and again that a chemical compound or a definite composition of matter cannot be re-patented for a different use. If someone has patented a certain composition for a hair oil and you discover that it is particularly good for killing flies you cannot re-patent it for this purpose.

**THE DOCTRINE OF HOMOLOGUES**

There is also the doctrine of homologues, so called, which should be borne in mind. It has been held that a homologue of a known compound cannot be patented unless some new and unexpected results flow from its use. Therefore, it would be wise in searching chemical subject matter involving the use of a chemical compound to cite references disclosing the nearest homologues to the compound if the compound itself is not found.

It is well also to consider all types of equivalents since the patent law states that generally the use of equivalents of known substances for the same purpose is not invention. In other words, generally speaking, it would not be patentable to use potassium hydroxide in place of sodium hydroxide for a particular purpose.

In mechanical cases equivalents are also important and it would be wise for any searcher who has to work in the mechanical fields to become acquainted with all types of mechanical equivalents.

In beginning your search, particularly in validity and infringement searches, it is wise to get a copy of the file history of the patent under investigation. The file history is a collection of all the papers filed by the attorney and the replies of the patent examiner thereto in connection with the prosecution of any patent. These papers are available for copying by the public after the patent has been issued and can be secured from the Patent Office. In such a file history will be found a list of all references relied upon by the examiner in examining the application. The classes in which these references have been classified will give you a fairly good clue as to some of the best art. However, my experience in validity searching is that the best references are not often found in the same classes searched by the Examiner. If they had been he would have found them himself.

**BEST SOURCES FOR PATENT RESEARCH**

I have discussed many aspects of patent searching but I have not indicated where you should look. The best sources are the U. S. patent classes in the Search Room in the Patent Office, the classified sets of foreign patents in the Patent Office Scientific Library, the various abstract journals with which you are undoubtedly familiar are *Chemical Abstracts, British Chemical Abstracts, Zentrablatt, Comptes Rendus.* In making a validity search each one of these sources should be examined thoroughly. The proper U. S. classification should be determined from the classification manual. Here your imagination is called into play because while the classification has been pretty well done it requires that you be somewhat familiar with the methods of classification.
in order to adequately use this index. Foreign patents can be most ade-
ately searched by recourse to the official
classes of the particular country main-
tained in the Scientific Library of
the Patent Office but may, to some ex-
tent, be covered in such journals as
Chemical Abstracts, British Chemical
Abstracts, Zentrablatt, Comptes Rendus
and the like. In my experience I found
searching all of these abstract journals
was necessary and even then all the
possible patents were not discovered.
By all means, do not restrict your search
for U. S. and foreign patents to Chem-
ical Abstracts and other abstract jour-
nals. The coverage in these journals as
to patents is not complete and the ab-
stract is not sufficient to indicate all
possible anticipating subject matter in
the patent, and furthermore do not use
the annual index of U. S. patents for
other than an index search. It is not at
all possible to use the subject headings
in the subject index and achieve results
which are any more than haphazard.
This is because the titles are merely
catch phrases and do not indicate the
subject matter involved. In searching
classified U. S. patents in the Search
Room, after you have checked the class-
fication manual, it might be well, if
possible, to locate some patent which
you know exists in the field and look up
its classification. This will give a clue
to to some of the more important classes
which must be searched. Likewise, it
might be desirable to consult the Ex-
mainer handling this particular subject
matter. He may have some unofficial
classification which will simplify your
work.

When writing your report it is very
important to give an accurate and com-
plete documentation of every statement
made in your report. This documenta-
tion should be to the first sources and
not to any secondary or intermediate
source. For example, you may find the
report of a certain paper given in modi-
fied form in a trade magazine. Do not
report this summary as your docu-
mentary source. Go back to the original
and list that citation. It will not only
save you time when referring to this
report in the future but it will inevitably
save the time of the person to whom
the report is made.

MICROCARDS AND THE SPECIAL LIBRARY
By MARJORIE C. KEENLEY SIDE
Librarian of Roosevelt College, Chicago, Illinois, and SLA Representative
on the Joint Microcard Committee

At last the long-awaited microcard
reader is a reality. Deliveries
are being made and libraries
have a new means of building up re-
search collections even in small quarters
and without enormous book budgets.
The machine is simple to operate
and beautifully streamlined to please
the most modern taste. A microcard is
placed in a cradle inside the lid. Strong
lights, a lens, and mirrors enlarge the
image and throw it onto a glass screen
while a small fan keeps the light from
overheating the card. After the lid is
closed, two small knobs are the entire
mechanism for operation. One of these
brings the print into focus on the screen.
The other "turns the pages". A turn of
the knob moves the card up and down.
A sliding motion along a groove moves
the card horizontally to the desired spot.
The image is clear and easily read. Sev-
eral readers using one of the machines
for long intervals reported that they
were not bothered by eye-strain.
The machines are manufactured by
The Northern Engraving Company of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, which have poured many thousands of dollars into the research back of their development. The present product reflects this careful engineering skill.

Microcard readers are not only simple but relatively inexpensive. One costs only a little more than a good typewriter, and after this initial expenditure a whole chain of savings in cost of reading materials, supplies and space is made possible. To a special librarian, this last fact is doubly important because in most cases there is little room for expansion of the quarters provided for library services. Microcards will not overtax the space available.

For the uninitiated, microcards should be described before we proceed further. A microcard is a catalog card which includes below the catalog entry a reproduction of the book itself, page by page, in microscopic print. Up to a 100 pages can be included on a card. Only three cards are necessary for a book of 300 pages. The cards are standard L. C. size and the cataloging is done by expert trained catalogers. The user sees one page at a time in at least normal size on the glass screen of the reading machine.

To have this means of housing perhaps 400 volumes of books in one card catalog drawer instead of on two full sections of bookshelves is an answer to the ever present problem of space. Added to this is the fact that every microcard carries not only the book but its cataloging as well, which gives some indication of the boon to the busy research librarian in a one-man library.

The microcard itself provides headings for filing by author, title, subject, Dewey Classification or Library of Congress Classification. A small library or individual research worker may save all cataloging costs simply by filing the cards by author or subject. Larger libraries will probably prefer to file them, like books, by call number, after using them as copy for a typist to type as many catalog cards as desired; L. C. cards could be ordered, if preferred, just as for the same book in its original form.

In addition to savings in space, equipment and cataloging costs, there are the further savings in processing. A microcard is ready for use when received. A book must be provided with bookplate, card, pocket, date slip, embossing stamp, shelving numbers, stamped edges or any portion of these embellishments which the library in question habitually uses.

The first books to be put on microcards are out of print, relatively hard to obtain, and therefore expensive in their traditional form. On microcards they are available to all and at only a small fraction of the cost in book form. Special librarians will be especially interested in Beilstein's Handbuch der Organische Chemie for science-technology librarians or New Hampshire Reports for the law librarians. Those who work with history or political science will welcome the Annals of Congress and the American State Papers. Theatre librarians will be interested in the several sets of old English plays. Others in the humanities will welcome, in addition, the Early English Text Society publications and the Sabin bibliographies. The work on all of these and a number of other titles is already finished or nearing completion.

Various publishers are assuming responsibility for some of the items. Matthew Bender and Company, for example, has done the New Hampshire Reports. However, in addition, an organization has been formed, to be known as the Microcard Foundation, whose purpose is to help to get things under way, cooperate with those wishing to enter the field, and to act as a publisher itself on a non-profit basis. Its board includes several librarians and its chairman is Mr. Fremont Rider. The Foundation is handling the cataloging and the preparation of copy for the microcards published by commercial publishers as well.
The Microcard Committee acts as an advisory group to the Foundation as well as to the manufacturer. It also sets the standards for microcard cataloging and the specifications for quality of the finished product.

It seems to the writer that special librarians are in a particularly strategic position to know what titles are especially needed in their various subject areas. If the SLA Groups were to make their desires known in sufficient quantities, they could act as pressure groups to show the Microcard Foundation wherein they can be most helpful. So far a number have expressed their interest in the reproduction of back files of periodicals, but they have not concentrated Group effort on recommending specific titles. Naturally, everything suggested cannot be produced overnight, but future publication policy is certain to be influenced by the demand.

To keep up to date on future developments in the field of microcards, write to the Microcard Foundation, Middletown, Connecticut, and ask to be placed on its mailing list. Both your representative and the Foundation will welcome suggestions from librarians.

TRANSLATING AS A BUSINESS PROFESSION

By CHARLES A. MEYER
Former Lt. Col., Army Air Forces, and Chief of Translation Section, Air Documents Division, U.S. Army Air Forces in London and Wright Field

PRIOR to World War I, knowledge of and contacts with foreign lands, especially Europe and Asia, were more or less at a minimum as compared to the present day. Since then, distances measured in terms of the time required to negotiate them have been reduced through the development and progress of technology and aviation, thus making it possible to reach foreign shores in many cases by so-called "overnight" or "24-hour flight hops." The two World Wars brought the peoples of all nations into closer relationship with each other through contact with the millions of our men who served in foreign lands during these wars. These changes wrought by time and progress still left a difficult problem to surmount, that of making ourselves properly understood in the many languages concerned. This becomes an important factor in view of the ever increasing business intercourse between nations, and presents technical, non-technical and commercial problems. Unless a person is well qualified to speak, read, write and thoroughly understand various languages in all their phases, it becomes necessary to revert to communication through translation.

The word "translate" is taken from the Latin word *translatus* meaning "transferred" (past participle of *trans-ferre*-trans, across and ferre, to bear.) There are, of course, other possible definitions of the word "translate", but in this article it is used to mean transferring from one language into another.

Very few people today are familiar with or even aware of the actual work and requirements involved in translations. Thorough knowledge, accuracy and time are the main requisites necessary to complete a reliable and correct translation. Translating is generally thought of in terms of a simple method of transcribing any article, document, book or letter from one language into another, regardless of the subject matter involved. Quite true—but not as simple as one may think. Let us ask ourselves as ordinary lay-people, if we...
could, even with a good knowledge of our own English language, read and understand much of the terminology used in such professions as medicine, law, science, engineering, etc. Yet we feel we are fairly good students and perhaps masters of the English language. A linguist may know several languages in addition to his mother tongue; perhaps he is able to read and generally understand them, but lacks proper interpretation, the most essential part of correct translations. Literal translations made by some so-called translators are of very little value as they are usually accomplished by hunting the words in dictionaries and placing them, word for word, as they are arranged in the text of the original document regardless of proper structure and meaning intended. The result of such work is approximately zero. Translations, in order to convey the proper interpretation and meaning, must be idiomatic and express themselves in descriptive terminology of the original text. Technical and scientific translations must always express themselves in phraseology peculiar to that particular branch of science. Certain idioms and so-called slang phrases are often necessary to convey the thought and establish proper meaning.

Translating is a specialty profession, the same as law, medicine, engineering and science. By no means is the person who generally speaks and understands various languages qualified as a translator. He must be able to understand and transfer into other languages the full sense and meaning of the article to be translated, whatever its particular field may be. Let us take for example, a document pertaining to the aeronautical field. First the translator must have proper knowledge of the languages required; second, he must be familiar with the aeronautical field in general and particularly with the phase called for in the document, be it engines, fuselage, structure, mechanics, electronics, radar, maintenance, performance, propellers, operation, etc. This usually involves a knowledge of engineering and mathematics.

After the translation has been returned by the translator, in the first or "rough" stage, it goes to the editor or chief translator whose knowledge must be broader and more varied than that of the translator. The editor may be compared to the teacher in school correcting papers. After editing, a checker in turn checks the translation with the original document against any possible omissions. Following this the typist finally prepares the particular finished form required—either straight typing including copies, mimeograph form typing or typing preparatory to offset printing reproduction. Now the translation is ready for the proofreader who, after making grammatic, punctuation and stenographic corrections, sends it to the inserter who adds the formulas, equations, captions, tables, graphs, charts, sketches, drawings and photographs (photographic and detailed drawing reproductions are usually made with a reproducing machine of which several good makes are available). The final step before going to print or offset printing, consists of a complete inspection by an expert checker whose duties include paginating and collating. Further steps, depending upon the final form of the translation desired, whether pamphlet or book, are handled by the printer; usually this is offset printing in booklet form. Here at last one has the completed translation of the document.

For the industrial purchaser of translations and also those who may sometime in the future desire to enter the field of professional translation, it might be well to set forth a few facts on procedures and costs. To the average purchaser, translation costs are seemingly high until he understands and considers the details and actual costs involved.

First: It is natural to assume that the documents to be translated have heretofore never been translated and have a
distinct and important value to industry. These are usually termed "individually requested translations" while others may be translations to be published for general industrial use. Where translations are sold in quantity, the cost of copies is lower than that of individual orders.

Second: Translations are usually made directly from the document itself, in many cases microfilms are used. These microfilms have to be "blown-up" or enlarged. The cost of this photographic work varies from nine to twenty-five cents a single page.

Third: Translators fees vary from $8 to $30 dollars per each 1000 words depending upon the nature of the document, whether it is technical or otherwise, and also upon the language from and into which it is to be translated (there are over 300 known different languages and dialects).

Fourth: All translated documents require editing and editors must be specialists in the line of work to which the document pertains. Such editors receive compensation of $100 per week and up.

Fifth: From the editor the document goes to the typist or copyist who is paid from $45 to $60 per week.

Sixth: When the document is typed, it goes through the hands of the proofreaders, checkers and inserters who receive from $50 to $75 per week.

Seventh: Competent stenographic secretaries are paid in accordance with their various respective duties from $60 to $100.

Eighth: Offset printing and binding averages about $2.75 per page for each 100 copies of the document if it is to be published.

Ninth: Finally there are overhead, taxes and the ever present administrative headaches.

Translations vary in quality just as do clothes, furnishings, food, etc. Cheap translations are absolutely worthless in most cases, since they lack accuracy, especially in technical fields where wrong interpretations are often disastrous and expensive. The old adage always holds true—we get exactly what we pay for. Cheap prices result in inferior quality, while good and reliable quality demands higher prices.

SLA FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION
June 11-18, 1949
Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, California

HAVE you made your plans to attend SLA's Fortieth Annual Convention in the beautiful city of Los Angeles, June 11-18, 1949? If not, start to plan your vacation now! By this time you probably have received advance registration blanks, a list of convenient hotels with rates and the attractive brochure telling of the SLA national tour planned for all members whether they live in Boston or New Orleans.

The tour, under the auspices of the New York Central Railroad with seven other railroads cooperating, will leave New York, June 7, 1949, at 5 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. Special cars will be attached en route from Boston, Albany, up-state New York, and Cleveland so that members and friends may join the tour at the most convenient spot. Montreal and Toronto members may make connections at either Buffalo or Chicago while persons from Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh will join the “SLA 40th Anniversary Special” at Chicago. There will also be connections for Minneapolis and St. Paul members in Kansas City where St. Louis members and those from points south may also board the special train.

Grand Canyon will be the first stop for sight-seeing on Friday, June 10. A morning drive over Hermit Rim Road along the brink of the chasm to Hermit’s Rest will conclude with luncheon at El Tovar Hotel where breakfast and dinner will also be served. The afternoon drive through the beautiful forest will include the watchtower at Desert View. After dinner members and friends will watch the famous Hopi Indian dance.

The special train is scheduled to arrive at Los Angeles on June 11 in time for a welcoming luncheon by the Southern California Chapter at Hotel Clark. In addition to the regular Convention program, the week will be filled with sight-seeing visits to the movie studios, the beautiful Huntington Library and Art Gallery at Pasadena and an all-day trip to Catalina on June 18. The special cars which have been waiting in Los Angeles will then be boarded on Sunday, June 19, at 9:30 P.M. A two-day tour of Yosemite National Park is scheduled for June 20 and 21. Motor buses will leave Fresno on June 20 touring through Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, with luncheon at Big Trees Lodge, dinner and overnight at Wawona Hotel. June 21 will include a motor trip to the top of the mountains with luncheon at Glacier Point and return to Ahwahnee Hotel for dinner. The awe-inspiring view of the Firefalls at 9 P.M. will be the last glimpse of Yosemite before returning to Merced and boarding the special train.

Arrival in San Francisco on June 22 gives two days for sight-seeing, visits to libraries and a dinner by the San Francisco Chapter that evening. Members will stay at three hotels, the Fairmont, Mark Hopkins, and Palace since no one hotel can accommodate the entire group. A special three-hour sight-seeing tour will take place that morning with a free afternoon. The Chapter dinner is scheduled for the Shanghai Low Restaurant where members may taste typical Chinese food.

The tour of San Francisco Bay Region Libraries conducted by the local Chapter will take place on June 23 with the special train scheduled to leave at 6:45 P.M. Arrival at Portland the next afternoon will be followed by a five-hour tour to the Sanctuary of our Sorrowful Mother, Crown Point and the Vista House, Latourell Falls, Horsetail Falls, Bonneville Dam and the Salmon Hatchery with dinner scheduled at the Multnomah Falls.

The Puget Sound Chapter has arranged a breakfast in Seattle, June 24, at Hotel Olympic following the arrival of the 40th Anniversary Special. This is an “early bird” breakfast in order to sail from Seattle at 8 A.M. for Victoria. There will be ample time for sight-seeing and shopping in Victoria that afternoon before leaving for Vancouver at 11 P.M. with arrival the next morning. Breakfast and luncheon will be served at Vancouver Hotel with the morning free for church services or sight-seeing.

A tour is scheduled for that afternoon which will include Stanley Park, Chinatown, Marine Drive, Shaughnessy Heights, across the harbor via Lions’ Gate Suspension Bridge to the rugged grandeur of Capilano Canyon returning direct to the Canadian Pacific Station at 7:15 P.M. A two-day tour of Banff and Lake Louise will start upon arrival at Field at 1:50 P.M., June 27, with a motor trip scheduled to Emerald Lake via Natural Bridge, thence to Lake Louise via Yoho Valley, Takakkaw Falls, Lake Wapta and Continental Divide. Dinner is scheduled for Chateau Lake Louise with room accommodations, breakfast and luncheon on Tuesday, June 28.
There will be a motor trip to Banff that afternoon via Johnson Canyon with dinner and an overnight stay at Banff Springs Hotel. A morning motor trip of Banff will take place on June 29 with the afternoon free for swimming, other sports or sight-seeing. The tour train leaves Banff, June 29, at 4:45 P. M., arriving at St. Paul, July 1, 7:05 P. M., and Chicago at 3:05 P. M. If there is a sufficient number, sleepers will operate straight through to New York, stopping to discharge passengers en route, with arrival in New York at 12:15 P. M., Saturday, July 2, and in Boston at 2:45 P. M. that date.

COST OF TOUR

The following rates include round trip rail and Pullman transportation as indicated to Los Angeles and sight-seeing as specified throughout the tour, hotel accommodations except in Los Angeles (two persons to a room), meals as specified in tour such as, June 10, breakfast, lunch and dinner; June 20 and 21, breakfast, lunch and dinner; June 22, breakfast; June 24, dinner; June 25, breakfast, lunch and dinner; June 26, breakfast, lunch and dinner; June 27, lunch and dinner; June 28, breakfast, lunch and dinner; June 29, breakfast and lunch. The tour will also include all gratuities for waiters serving these meals and transfer of all hand luggage, including gratuities, and staterooms on the boat.

The tour does not include hotel accommodations in Los Angeles during the Convention, the Catalina Island tour and meals on the trains which will be served at a special rate. Three pieces of hand luggage are allowed per person on the tour except in Yosemite National Park where but one piece of luggage is permitted (the balance will be checked by the tour escort.) Mrs. Ioan Beckham, Passenger Representative of the New York Central Railroad, will accompany the tour and a committee will plan entertainment on the train. You may join or leave the tour wherever you wish if you have time to go only part way.

KATHLEEN B. STEBBINS,
Executive Secretary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Los Angeles and Return From</th>
<th>Lower Berth</th>
<th>Upper Berth</th>
<th>One in Bedroom</th>
<th>Two in Compartment (Each)</th>
<th>Drawing Room Two (Each)</th>
<th>Drawing Room Three (Each)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$487.32</td>
<td>$467.41</td>
<td>$561.89</td>
<td>$495.60</td>
<td>$520.49</td>
<td>$561.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>450.58</td>
<td>432.22</td>
<td>519.17</td>
<td>458.22</td>
<td>481.07</td>
<td>519.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>427.52</td>
<td>411.15</td>
<td>488.67</td>
<td>439.76</td>
<td>461.58</td>
<td>498.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>497.41</td>
<td>477.22</td>
<td>572.91</td>
<td>505.78</td>
<td>530.84</td>
<td>572.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
<td>471.91</td>
<td>452.87</td>
<td>543.14</td>
<td>479.85</td>
<td>503.76</td>
<td>543.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>395.62</td>
<td>379.63</td>
<td>455.30</td>
<td>402.25</td>
<td>422.41</td>
<td>455.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Kansas City</td>
<td>389.91</td>
<td>374.73</td>
<td>446.60</td>
<td>396.20</td>
<td>415.38</td>
<td>446.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Minneapolis</td>
<td>388.08</td>
<td>373.88</td>
<td>441.03</td>
<td>393.98</td>
<td>412.12</td>
<td>441.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Does not include return Pullman from Chicago to Kansas City—rail included.
† Does not include Pullman from Minneapolis to Kansas City—rail included.

Please note a compartment reservation must include two persons and a drawing room two or three persons.

Additional rates on request.
NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS
July 1, 1948 - January 31, 1949

Airborne Instruments Laboratory, Inc.
Mr. Kenneth K. Shahabian, Librarian, (formerly Active)
160 Old Country Road
Mineola, New York

Cie. Alais, Froges & Camargue
Mr. Descans, Librarian
Service de Documentation
23 Rue de Balzac
Paris 8e, France

Barnes, Hickam, Pantzer & Boyd
Mrs. Virginia McCarty, Librarian
1313 Merchants Bank Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Bendix Radio Division
Mrs. E. P. Swanner, Librarian
Engineering Library
East Joppa Road
Towson 4, Maryland

Benton & Bowles, Inc.
Mrs. A. J. O'Leary, Librarian, (formerly Active)
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Bonneville Power Administration
Mr. Morris S. Isseks, Librarian
P. O. Box 3537
Portland 8, Oregon

British Columbia Telephone Company
Miss Theodora G. Rhodes, Librarian
768 Seymour Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation
Mr. J. C. Andrews, Librarian
K-25 Technical Library Plant Records Department
P.O. Box P
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation
Mrs. Jane Uffelman, Technical Librarian
Y 12 Plant
P.O. Box P
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

The Champion Paper and Fibre Company
Research Department
Mr. David R. Weiser, Librarian
601 North B Street
Hamilton, Ohio

Commonwealth National Library
Mr. Harold H. White, Librarian
Parliament House
Canberra, A.C.T. Australia

Consumers Cooperative Association
Miss Virginia A. Metcalf, Librarian
Research Division
1500 Iron Street
North Kansas City 13, Missouri

Continental Oil Company
Mr. J. H. Snyder
Drawer 1257
Ponca City, Oklahoma

The Daily Mail
Mrs. Wilma Higginbotham, Librarian
Editorial Department
Charleston 30, West Virginia

Dearborn Motors Corporation
Miss Leola Michaels, Librarian, (formerly Active)
15050 Woodward Avenue
Detroit 3, Michigan

Dravo Corporation
Mrs. Margaret S. Sullivan
Controller's Office
Neville Island
Pittsburgh 25, Pennsylvania

Eastern Gas and Fuel Association
Research Department
Miss Mary E. McIsaac, Librarian
250 Stuart Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Montreal
Miss Lucile Quimet, Librarian
3450 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
Canada

Engineer Research & Development Laboratories
Miss Emalee I. Ewing, Librarian, (also Active)
Technical Intelligence Department
Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond
Miss Anne Patricia Wallgren, Librarian, (also Active)
9th and Franklin Street
Richmond 13, Virginia
General Electric Company
Miss Anne J. West, Librarian, (former Member)
Employee Relations Division
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company
Mrs. Mamie W. Spencer, Librarian
4261 Central Avenue
Los Angeles 11, California

Government of Puerto Rico
Department of the Interior
Mrs. Lillian S. De Romas Antonini, Librarian
Public Works Division
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Indiana University Medical Center
Miss Rita Lee Downing, Librarian, (also Associate)
Dental Library
1121 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

Insurance Company of North America
Training School Library
Mrs. Jeanette D. Bold, Librarian
Education Department
Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania

Insurance Society of New York
Miss Mabel B. Swerig, Librarian, (formerly Active)
107 William Street
New York 7, New York

Istanbul Yildiz Teknik Okulu
Mr. Ulvi Yuruten, Chief Librarian
Technical Department
Bay Ulvi Yuruten—Yildiz Teknik Okulu
Istanbul, Besiktas, Turkey

Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.
Miss Elizabeth Wynne
Market Research Department
405 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Lion Oil Company
Research Division
Mr. Leslie Velossy, Librarian
El Dorado, Arkansas

Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research
Dr. Raymond L. Young, Librarian
221 West Central
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Pan American Coffee Bureau
Miss Virginia Richardson, Librarian
120 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

Scranton Times
Mr. John A. Johnston, Librarian
Reference Department
Scranton 1, Pennsylvania

State Mutual Life Assurance Company
Mr. William C. Johnstone
Actuarial Department
340 Main Street
Worcester 8, Massachusetts

Stavid Engineering, Inc.
Miss Carol Bronston, Librarian
Research Department
40 Somerset Street
Plainfield, New Jersey

Survey Institute, Inc.
Miss Jean F. McIntyre, Librarian, (former Member)
37 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
Mrs. Ivy Schirrman, Librarian
Central Engineering Department
40-22 Lawrence Street
Flushing, L. I., New York

Tell
Miss Claire M. Pothoff
Research Department
507 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Toledo State Hospital
Mrs. Sylvia D. Kaiser, Librarian
Library, Box 1438
Toledo 3, Ohio

University of Rochester Library
Mr. John R. Russell, Librarian, (formerly Active)
Rochester 3, New York
Chapter Highlights column for this month was prepared by Catherine Mack, of Corning Glass, and Olive Kennedy, now of Amos Par- rish & Company, Inc., both members of the Chapter Relations Committee, while the Chair- man was visiting the LOUISIANA CHAPTER.

Her visit there overflowed with heart-warm- ing hospitality and an inspiring enthusiasm for SLA. The two-day meeting was held at Baton Rouge headquarters at the Faculty Club of the University of Louisiana. Guests at a recep- tion on Friday, February 4, were Johanna R. Wolff, Chief Librarian, Children's Depart- ment, Public Library, the Hague, who is visit- ing U. S. libraries on an UNESCO scholar- ship, and Alice Lohrer, Assistant Professor of Library Science, University of Illinois. On Saturday morning Mrs. Owens spoke to the Group on what makes a good SLA chapter. The meeting was attended by SLA'ers from all over the State of Louisiana and every one was delighted to see Mary Herren, Librarian, Pan American Refining Corporation, who flew in from Texas City, Texas, for the meeting.

?HAVE YOU READ?

. . . the very clever running account of the 39th annual convention of the Special Libra- ries Association which was written by Jane Brewer, Convention chairman, and which ap- peared as an appendix to the Library of Cong- ress Information Bulletin, June 1948. Copies are available upon request to Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins or Mrs. Elizabeth W. Owens.

. . . The Judas Cat, by Dorothy Salisbury Davis, who was a former active SLA member from the ILLINOIS CHAPTER and former As- sistant Librarian at Swift and Company. The book, a mystery, was published by Scribners, January 1949.


1 SLA Group Highlights were received by the Editor too late to be published in this issue. They will appear next month.
AUDIO-VISUAL DOCUMENTATION

John H. Moriarty, Director, Purdue University Library, and INDIANA member, writes in "Audio-Visual Documentation": "Are we special librarians being thrown off the scent of sound (and pictorial) information by the public librarians' hue and cry for films? Films for the public library are popular and general but universities and research institutes are setting forth some highly needed data in films which are on a wide range of very technical subjects. Yet their physical bulkiness makes them so unwieldy and their cost is so high that the special librarian, always short on funds and equipment, may be shying away from what is at present real documentation and will be in the future increasingly important.

"Notably the films produced for graduate level of instruction are something which special librarians should not miss. But, admittedley, there is not thoroughness in many areas of interest and this is the trap for us specials. We will fail to check on the existence of films for some very significant problem for which they would give documentation and may even be the best material. Sources are in the news notes and topical articles in the technical journals of almost every field. The special librarian would do well to keep a card file of films appropriate to her clients when she notices statements about them as she scans her library journals."

NEWS

On October 1, Caroline Lutz of DETROIT celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary with the Research Laboratories Division of General Motors Corporation. That date might well have marked the silver anniversary of the Library which Miss Lutz has built from a mere collection of books, servicing a small group of men, into one of the finest organized industrial libraries in the country used by the entire GMC as well as by many outsiders.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Mabel G. Olney has resigned as President of WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER because of ill health. Alice V. Neil, Librarian, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, is the new President.

On December 1, at Drumlins, the members of the Syracuse area had a recruitment meeting at which time Barbara Murtz of the Dean of Women's Office, Syracuse University, was guest speaker. Miss Murtz stressed the need for active cooperation with high school level people in vocational guidance, graphic publicity material, personal contact, etc.; also for recruiting literature which would indicate the positive values of the work, plus being clear, attractive and "eye appealing."

From Lona Coates (WESTERN NEW YORK): "We called Carrier one Friday night to borrow a copy of the A.S.H. & V.E. Trans. The following Sunday morning at 9:30, Eleanor Gibson called from our local airport announcing that she had flown the book down. Something new in inter-library loan service!"

John T. Skelton of the Jackson County Library in Independence, Missouri, one of the founders and mainstays of the KANSAS CITY CHAPTER, was pictured in papers all over the country examining the reproduction of the Gutenberg Bible on which President Truman took the oath of office at the November election. The Chamber of Commerce of Independence underwrote the $5,000 cost of the two-volume work.

The Professional Activities Committee, SLA, announces a second course, "Introduction to Library Techniques," which began on Tuesday, February 8, in WASHINGTON, D. C. This course, designed to instruct the sub-professional library assistant in the technical operations in general usage at this operative level, includes such techniques as: circulation methods and procedures, book purchasing routines and records, simple processing and preparation of materials, filing, inter-library loan service, etc. This sounds like an excellent idea for Chapter projects everywhere.

The December 4, 1949, issue of the New Yorker carries an item about Mr. Frederick Adams, Jr., who has just been appointed as Director of the Pierpont Morgan Library. It describes him as a "happy and well-connected librarian." Assuming, we presume, that most librarians are unhappy and disconnected.
# SLA PUBLICATIONS

## Cumulative Statement on Publications in Print as of December 31, 1948

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Publication</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>No. Printed</th>
<th>Inst. Given</th>
<th>Copies Sold</th>
<th>Total Receipts To Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Social Welfare: Subject Headings List</td>
<td>$293.25</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>$389.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Guides to Business Facts and Figures</td>
<td>$557.69</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>1,105.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Banking and Financial Subject Headings</td>
<td>$396.35</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>708.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Creation and Development of An Insurance Library</td>
<td>$59.01</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>270.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‡1946&amp;47</td>
<td>Special Library Resources, Vol. 2-4</td>
<td>$19,658.72</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>879 (Sets)</td>
<td>14,540.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Contributions Toward a Special Library Glossary</td>
<td>$60.31</td>
<td>675*</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>217.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Index to American Petroleum Statistics</td>
<td>$46.48</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>114.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Handbook of Commercial, Financial, and Inf. Services</td>
<td>$2,221.47</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>1,337</td>
<td>3,948.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Classification and Cataloging of Maps and Atlases</td>
<td>$3,019.02</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>873</td>
<td>7,054.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>List of Subject Headings for Chemistry Libraries</td>
<td>$521.08</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,302.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946&amp;47</td>
<td>Directory of Microfilm Services</td>
<td>$365.56</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>1,505.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Union List of Technical Periodicals</td>
<td>$2,321.29</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>3,258.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Directory of Members of SLA</td>
<td>$704.13</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>787.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Classification Schemes and Subject Headings List</td>
<td>$4.63</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>44.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Additional copies mimeographed at headquarters.
† No records kept.
‡ 1941 Special Library Resources Vol. 1 (Now out of print)....$ 5,178.39 | 1,500 | 1,166 | $ 6,536.00
COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS

[Since several letters have been received from SLA members commenting on the articles appearing in the September issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES, the President and Editor thought it would be of interest to the membership to read the various viewpoints as presented by these communications. Abstracts of the most representative are given here.

This column is not a regular feature of the magazine.]

A PLEA FOR POLICY

It is necessary to stress that if we set professional standards for membership, these will apply to top classes in which such privileges as voting, holding national office and Group membership will be confined but we will probably have to make some provision for membership of interested people and for sub-professionals. These would not carry the above-mentioned privileges but would allow such people to belong and possibly be active in the Chapters (provided they did not hold office.) Such organizations as the engineering and chemical societies have such standards and have no hesitancy about turning down people who cannot meet them. Either we are—or we are not—a truly professional organization.

As far as my Committee goes, it can do nothing until policy is decided and even then, I prefer to present a well thought-out list of suggested changes which would be discussed at the Convention in June and then embodied into Constitutional changes on the basis of such discussion and presented at the next Conference.

I read with interest—and I must admit, horror—the Fountain Report. My suggestion is that it be chucked in the wastebasket as an expensive and major mistake and not waste the valuable time of the Board and Advisory Council discussing such nonsense. The only sensible suggestions have been made by many people before the rest is the most blatant nonsense I've ever read, especially the suggested Constitution. The Advisory Council will be at a disadvantage since Miss Cole's summary gives no real idea of the Report. I give you full leave—and in fact I should like you—to quote me on this.

I understand that Mr. Paradis' article has annoyed some people. Personally, I agree fully with his thesis when I hear that the budget has been overspent by $8,000—most of which, I presume, is due to the elaborate outfitting of Headquarters. I'm glad that we have been able to secure proper space but I see no reason why second-hand furniture wouldn't have served.

Please don't misunderstand that as a criticism of Mrs. Stebbins—the Board, which authorized it, must take full responsibility. Where Headquarters is concerned, I feel that we are being penny wise and pound foolish and saving money and checking on Mrs. Stebbins in the wrong places. If we are to continue to employ Mrs. Stebbins, we should show her the courtesy of confidence—give her policy directives and leave her to carry them out within budgetary limits. She should not represent us in strictly professional matters except in rare cases but in management, she should be supported. I do not feel she has been but rather that she has been unnecessarily harassed over petty matters.

I forgot to mention in reference to the Fountain Report that one of the reasons for much of his apparent misunderstanding is his basic thesis that we should be considered as a Trade Association. To my mind there is no comparison.

RUTH SAVORD.

ANOTHER CROSSROADS

In 1921 when I became a member of SLA, the Association had reached another "crossroads". As a new member of the then small Association, I was privileged "to be there" for a real battle. As I remember, some of the original members, who had by gargantuan personal efforts built up the organization, were then easing up for the long, smooth road ahead, when suddenly at the forks, the directions for the future became confused. It was then that the retiring forces had to roll up their sleeves and go to hard work again to redirect the Association.

I am shocked to find that I am one of the now "old guard" at still another "crossroads". As one not now identified with any library, I am writing to you for what it is worth. I have lived through several cycles; I have participated in the development of a Chapter, and I have gone up to the peaks and down into the valleys of several Groups, but I have always remained a member of SLA.

Reading the September issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES, I was more than interested in the President's report and proud that we have achieved a place among associations to warrant a Secretary with a large staff, and new headquarters. Then I became alarmed by the implications of the following reports and "significant" articles.

It occurs to me that much too much emphasis can be placed on the work of headquarters if the Fountain Report should be accepted in
all its parts. This report could be the recommendations for a trade association rather than for a professional association in which members are peculiarly tied together by their activities in local Chapters and national Groups. Policy making does not belong to a Secretary's office. It should play its part between the President, the Executive Board, the Chapter presidents, the Group chairmen, and the members in a working synthesis of the whole organization. The mounting costs for such an over-stressed office and its management may, over a period of years, become a greater burden than a value to individual members.

As a reader of SPECIAL LIBRARIES, I find that I learn little of the current activities of either Chapters or Groups. If a greater expenditure were allowed for complete coverage of the proceedings of all the working parts of the Association in SPECIAL LIBRARIES, the one publication that to outsiders as well as members represents the Association, I wonder if members and subscribers would not be better served.

A case in point. Recently I sent some SLA publications to a business executive who may be interested in establishing an information center. The follow-up of a possible intensified interest in this particular instance might better come from a Group chairman than from routine, office-managed sources. Yet I cannot turn to any issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES and find a current list of all officers, national, local, and group. (It is true that a list is published once a year. Miss Mitchell in her report states that it has been recommended to list officers, but that the budget does not permit.) I have always had courteous and prompt responses from the Secretary, yet if I had proper information in SPECIAL LIBRARIES, in many cases I should not have to contact her office.

Another plea. I have just visited a brand new library under the direction of a librarian new in the field. It was brought to my attention how well the Association through many years has paved the way for both the librarian and those who sponsor the physical set up. Yet the history of the Association has not even yet been sufficiently stressed to make newcomers aware of what it means to belong and contribute to the Association through personal efforts.

JESSIE CALLAN KENNEDY.

COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS

As you know, all action is progressive and the more active the membership, the stronger the organization. A passive membership is never a good thing. It tends to higher expenses at Headquarters and higher dues for the members.

For example, in the National Audubon Society with which I am familiar, a far-flung membership is contributing to furthering conservation and it is imperative that the funds be distributed by a strong central office. On the other hand in a society based on service to members, only their active participation can insure success. Past history of SLA proves that our growth and success is due to the efforts of its national Officers, Chapters and Groups, with the cooperation of the entire membership.

A significant fact to consider is the proposed decentralization movement in A.L.A. Perhaps we should study their reasons. If as is stated, we are spending in excess of our income, it would seem to be good business policy to pare off non-essentials, re-evaluate Committee programs, and reduce travelling expenses incidental to less important Chapter visits.

I am opposed to Recommendation 4. Instead of eliminating the ballot I would favor adding a choice of two candidates for president-elect, thus making election more democratic. Selection of officers by a Board of Directors, if, as I understand it, is to be by show of hand (an outmoded practice) would eliminate Directors themselves,—perhaps the best material for office.

EDITH PORTMAN.

AN INSIDE VIEW

Impressed as I am with the note of sincerity running through Miss Savord's article, "Seen from the Sidelines," in the May-June issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES, I do feel that there is another view. I speak as a member active in local and, to some extent, national affairs of the Association.

As is well known, our membership has more than doubled in a few short years. This large expansion had been occurring quite steadily and was intensified during the war period. The tremendous increase came as a huge wave of demand for libraries and librarians when, of necessity, libraries and librarians were occupied with many wartime affairs, which as the phrase has it, took priority.

Insufficient time plus an overload circumvented substantial advances as well as permitting newer members to achieve full stature as both they and the membership in its entirety keenly desired. While we have been growing vertically, primarily in membership, there are very substantial indications that we
are moving into a more definite organization which will enable more members to make such contributions as has been the basis for the establishment and the growth of the Association.

Progress, however, has been made even though under limitations. As an instance, a distinct step ahead is noted in the Chapter Bulletins of recent seasons. This is quite uniform throughout all Chapters. This growth is the outcome of the Chapter Bulletins Round Table that had its beginning in the very period under discussion. Originating formally, in 1942, the Round Table continued until it now has become an active and integral function of the Second Vice-President's office.

This progress is by no means a temporary stage. It has been definitely centered into concrete terms which is now the "Chapter Bulletin Manual," an important section of the Chapter Manual.

The Bulletin Manual actually has been an outfoldment which was recognized from the germ of an idea before the Round Table was initiated or thought of in those terms. Primarily written by Miss Helen D. Hertell of the Connecticut Chapter, it has grown out of discussions at annual meetings, through letters, expressions of need by potential and future editors, consultation with professional journalists and preliminary discussions at the Boston and Chicago sessions led by Miss Hertell. Compact in form, each and every word carries much weight. It is of immense aid to the editor who may be a neophite, and serves equally well as a checklist for the experienced editor. It has been a spade-work job urgently needed and appreciated.

Not to be overlooked in this appraisal of Association activities are the in-service training courses offered by the Groups to their membership. The Advertising Group Course has been offered and well received for a fourth time in as many successive years. The Financial Group Course is in its second season and the Insurance Group Course was initiated this past season. These in-service training courses are conducted by the New York Chapter to meet a vital need.

Recently the national Science-Technology Group has placed membership data on punch cards. Two seasons ago this Group subdivided its membership into subsections. Similarly, the Social Science Group is engaged in this same activity. The revised edition of the Selected List of Labor Statistics, a Social Science Group project, will soon be in print. The Science-Technology Group has been active in presenting library service possibilities to various scientific organizational conventions and conferences. These are but some of the indications of advances made. A full roster of recent developments, both locally and nationally would reveal quite a number of normal activities that have supplanted temporary and urgent affairs occasioned by reduced staffs, longer hours, vanishing space, new content and increased costs.

Personally, I feel that as we bring our organization and its units closer to the individual member we shall see the opportunities for fuller participation accepted and the Association move forward. The splendid alertness and enthusiasm of our newer members, coupled with the vision and experience of our long-time members, strengthens the knowledge that the Special Libraries Association will continue to function as a superior organization.

ANTHONY F. RUNTÉ.

LET'S FACE THE SITUATION

I do think that we are departing from the original intent of the Association by building up a paid organization (headquarters staff) which is absorbing more and more a great portion of our financial revenues. It may be that we are spending too much of our revenues on administrative tasks with not enough left to produce worthwhile projects of benefit to the Association as a whole. I admit that a paid staff is better equipped to handle the necessary routine promptly and efficiently, but can we afford a large staff? It seems to me that any additional financial resources we get go to enlarge our headquarters personnel, office space, equipment, etc. Therefore, I wonder if our professional output has increased in proportion to the increase in revenue in the last eight years? I feel that the Association is losing the interest of its members by not having to rely more on their direct participation in its activities.

Now to take up some of Mr. Paradis' points more specifically. Since the President of the Association is first elected as First Vice-President, I do not see where Mr. Paradis derives his contention that our President "is not even elected." It is true that only one candidate for the office of First Vice-President is presented by the Nominating Committee, but that procedure falls in line with that suggested in the Fountain report Recommendation 3, which report Mr. Paradis recommends. It is true that for a number of years the Executive Board has held closed sessions, but its records are available to any interested member.

Since Mr. Paradis mentioned the Fountain report, I should like to take this opportunity to express my reactions to some of its recommendations. Although I agree in part with the report, I find myself in disagreement with Mr. Fountain's definition of democracy as expressed in some of his recommendations. I have in mind those dealing with the nomina-
tion and election of officers and the Association's Directors. I do not favor Recommendations 3 and 4. I do feel that the Advisory Council as now constituted should have a more direct part in influencing the decisions of the Executive Board. This could be done perhaps, as it used to be done, by the Executive Board holding open meetings and voting on matters of policy in the presence and with the advice of the Advisory Council. The system to be tried this year at Cleveland is a right step in that direction. I do not see, however, how a Board made up of about forty members, if the Fountain Recommendation 26 is adopted, can function efficiently particularly when dealing with matters of a purely routine nature. If such a recommendation is adopted, I venture to guess that there would come into existence an Executive Committee consisting of a large board of Directors, and that this committee would be charged with the duties now carried out by the Executive Board. I think that by adopting Recommendation 27 and eliminating the ballot we would be narrowing instead of broadening the democratic process. Direct vote for the Association's officers and directors is the one thing enjoyed now by the whole membership. I do not think that we could improve the situation by delegating our right to vote, I should say duty to vote, and by taking away from the members this one concrete and direct expression of their participation in the activities of the Association.

As you well know, I feel strongly that numbers are not indicative of the strength of a professional organization. An association of 3,000 active members is infinitely stronger than a group of 5,000, half of whom are but mildly interested. It seems to me that we must redefine the requirements for membership—redefine them not in vague generalities but in terms of what the Association really stands for and is trying to do. Are we representing a group of people in specialized fields or are we trying to function as a general library group? Not only is it foolish but unintelligent as well for us to embark on membership campaigns to gather in all and sundry and thereby add to our difficulties of trying to fit these people into an organization they should not have joined in the first place. A brief analysis of our Chapter membership revealed, that if SLA membership were strictly defined and adhered to, about one-fourth of our membership would not qualify as SLA members. Most of these people belong to the public and college and university (departmental excepted) general libraries. I feel sure that the reason they joined an SLA Chapter was because we are the only active local library organization offering them some professional contacts. However, it seems to me that it is not the purpose of an SLA Chapter to serve as a general local library group no matter how valuable such a group may be to the local picture. But the Chapters cannot clarify their situation as long as the national Association has not taken the concrete steps necessary to remedy the situation on the national level.

I think that it is necessary to have an efficient headquarters staff, but for the sake of the Association's survival we need more than new office space, new physical equipment, etc. We need a restatement or re-evaluation of the basic principles on which SLA is based. If the original set of principles have served their usefulness and should be replaced or modified then let us do so, but whatever we accept in their place must be stated clearly and be an improvement on what we may discard.

I am concerned about this continuous process of adding to our difficulties without first stopping to do the basic cleaning out which needs to be done. Surveys must end sometime and be replaced by action before it is too late. It is clear that our structure needs alterations on the grand scale, and it is clear also where some of that alteration must be undertaken without any more surveys. What we really need is the courage to face the situation and correct it.

PAUL GAY.

SLA IN PERSPECTIVE
Comment by an Alumna of 1930-39

Is SLA developing as a professional association? Is the emphasis in its activities on broad contributions toward an enlightened effort to “Put Knowledge to work”? Or has over attention to the mechanics of association management or to specific activities for individual advancement obscured the vision of a goal to be achieved by united effort? Important articles bearing on these questions appeared in the September and October issues of Special Libraries. Of these perhaps the most illuminating as measures of the vision and professional understanding of the contributors (in turn a reflection of Association outlook) are the articles which appeared in September by Miss Savord; Mr. Paradis; and Miss Cole on the Fountain Report; and the reports of Mrs. Strieby and the Secretary in October.

It was in a spirit of broad professional effort that SLA was founded. So it progressed through many years of stimulating companionship for those who pooled experience and benefited from discussion and evaluation of effort, but in terms of professional contribution and not of financial gain. It is a belief in such companionship in growth that marks Mrs. Strieby's outstanding contribution to
SLA as a professional association. So, too, it pervades Miss Savord's study of how best to afford such opportunities through Group re-organization.

But do SLA members as a whole want a professional association or would the more materialistic organization implied in the other articles be as welcome to the rank and file? The Secretary's report, a measure of the continuing life of the Association, emphasizes placement, mechanics, recruiting and publicity—all good enough in their way. But is that enough?

Though SLA is at the crossroads, the broader outlook of the Association as a whole demonstrated in many other ways, exceeds the present materialism handicapping some phases. Too many leaders, with enlightened standards and in high places, are still active to let the objectives of a professional association be long obscured. In the long run SLA can be counted upon to move forward, freed from materialism. To quote, with appreciation, from Mrs. Strieby's report, "Now is yesterday's tomorrow has significant meaning for all who do not tolerate tunnel vision."

MARIAN C. MANLEY.

EVENTS and PUBLICATIONS

Recognizing that work on standardization has recently reached a professional status and that there is an increasing need for literature on the subject, a group of individuals interested in standardization has just published the first issue of a new magazine, Standards World, the second publication in the United States devoted exclusively to standardization. The first issue (Vol. 1, No. 1, Winter 1948) became available late in December. Unlike the first magazine in this field (Standardization, monthly news magazine of the American Standards Association), the new publication is a quarterly journal published under private auspices.

(Washington, D. C. Box 7593, Benjamin Franklin Station. Subscription price $7.50 per year, postpaid.)

The purpose of the new journal is defined as:

"To communicate coordinated information about standards activities; to serve as an independent vehicle for the newest thoughts and ideas on standards; to chronicle the limitless aspects of standardization and its philosophy; to be both its history and its encyclopedia..."

The broad scope of the publication in carrying out this purpose is indicated by the contents of the first issue. Thirteen signed articles on the philosophy and theory of standardization, on standardization programs in different industries, and standardization work in other countries form the principal features. Among the contributors are Dr. E. U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards; S. P. Kaidanovsky, Editor of Standards World; W. R. Hebblewhite, Director of the Australian Standards Association, and Robert S. Holmes.

Executive Secretary of the Institute of Traffic Engineers.

Editor of the publication is S. P. Kaidanovsky, Chief of the Research and Technical Services Division, Standards Branch, Bureau of Federal Supply, U. S. Treasury Department. Mr. Kaidanovsky is Technical Consultant to the Federal Specifications Board and is a former Consultant for the Department of the Navy. An impressive list of specialists in standardization and in related fields in which standards are important, makes up the Editorial Advisory Board, one of whose members is Miss Rose L. Vormelker, national President, SLA. In addition to those in the United States, the list includes standardization authorities in Brazil, Canada, India, Italy, New Zealand and South Africa.

RUTH E. MASON, Editor,
American Standards Association.

Pharmacists in the past few years have been asked to fill hundreds of foreign prescriptions. Very often they have been unable to determine the composition of such prescriptions because lists of foreign drugs, similar to Gutman's MODERN DRUG ENCYCLOPEDIA and Drug Topic's RED BOOK, are not available. Pharmacists are calling more and more upon the pharmaceutical firms for help in determining what the foreign drugs are and if American equivalents are known.

To help meet this ever-increasing need, a new service is now available. Under the auspices of a committee of the Pharmaceutical Section of the Special Libraries Association, the first issue of Unlisted Drugs was published in January. A cooperative undertaking by librarians of American pharmaceutical firms, the first issue of this publication is set up in a form suitable for clipping and filing.

The first number contains the names of

1 Where it is possible the Editor has given prices for publication noted in this section. The omission of a price does not necessarily indicate that the publication is free.
drug. Since distribution of American-made drugs is now world-wide, it is expected that this issue will be especially useful. So far as it is known, this is the first such compilation attempted.

Subsequent issues of Unlisted Drugs will contain information on known names, composition, manufacturer, indications, dosages and, when known, American equivalents of new foreign drugs described in scientific journals. Similar data will be provided for American experimental drugs as soon as reports are published in the scientific literature. As they appear, new American trade marked prepara-
tions will be accorded similar treatment.

Only names of drugs not listed in the following sources, which are considered basic by the committee, will appear in Unlisted Drugs: UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA, BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA, Gutman’s MODERN DRUG ENCYCLOPEDIA and supplements, Martindale’s EXTRA PHARMACOPEIA, Ludwig’s REPETORIZED PHARMACEUTISCHER SPEZIALPRAPARATE and supplements, and GEBRES CODEX and supplements.

Non-cooperating libraries, schools, industrial concerns and any others interested in Unlisted Drugs may enter a subscription. Early sub-
scription is suggested, as copies of the first issues may not be available to later subscribers. Price $5.00 a year.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Winifred Sewell, Librarian, E. R. Squibb and Sons, 25 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn 2, New York.

The first postwar edition of ASSECUANZ-COMPASS, the standard reference for international insurance statistics, has just been published in Vienna. This new edition lists names and addresses of insurance companies, their officers, the geographical scope of their operations and statistics of their capital and holdings. Although the contents have increased due to the inclusion of added data, a slightly reduced format makes the volume more compact than pre-war editions. Copies are obtain-
able in this country from Stechert-Hafner, Inc., 31 East Tenth St., New York 3, N. Y.

Announcements

Ellwood H. McClelland Retires

At the beginning of 1949, after 45 years of service in the Technology Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Ellwood H. McClelland retired from his position as Technology Librarian. A graduate of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, Mr. McClelland was a member of Sigma Nu and later designed the coat-of-arms which was adopted by the na-
tional fraternity.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was opened in 1895 and immediately the demand for scientific and technical books led to the establishment of the first departmental library which dealt specifically with technical literature. Mr. McClelland was first assistant in the Department and in 1908 was made Tech-
ology Librarian. He was largely responsible for the purchase of complete sets of foreign scientific journals and basic reference books, many of which are rare today.

At the beginning of 1917 he launched the Technical Book Review Index which was dis-
continued by the Library in 1928. Publication was resumed by the Special Libraries Asso-
ciation and since 1939 it has been compiled and edited in the Technology Department under the supervision of Mr. McClelland. Under his guidance the mailing list of 366 names has grown to 1137, more than 200 of which are from foreign countries.

One of his earliest endeavors was the estab-
ishment of a trade catalog collection which became probably the largest in existence.

Under his guidance the Department has built a large number of special files and indexes, most of which remain unpublished. An ex-
ception, the Trade-Names Index, was published in 1941 by the Special Libraries Asso-
ciation. Another important service has been the publication of some 60 bibliographies compiled by Mr. McClelland or under his direc-
tion. One of them, Review of Iron and Steel Literature has been published annually since 1917. In 1946, the Department began the publication of Science and Technology, a quarterly annotated list of additions to the Library.

When the Pittsburgh Special Libraries As-
sociation was organized in 1922, Mr. McCle-
land gave the first small group of pioneers his encouragement and support, and through the years has been an unfailing friend and ad-
visor both to the Chapter and to individual librarians.

But Mr. McClelland insists that his chief professional achievement has been matrimo-
nial. His first marriage was to Miss Grace E. Windsor, of the Carnegie Library of Pitts-
burgh. He was widowed in 1941 and four years later married Mrs. Mabelle M. Runner, a former president of the Pittsburgh Chapter of SLA.

He has been a member of some 20 technical and other professional societies and is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advance-
ment of Science. He has had a diversity of interests outside the Library. For many years he has edited the Proceedings of the Engineers’
EMPLOYERS' EVALUATION
OF
TRAINING DESIRABLE
FOR THE
SPECIAL LIBRARIAN

Mrs. Ruth Hooker, Chairman

Verbatim report of the panel discussion held June 5, 1948 at Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C., preceding the annual convention of Special Libraries Association.

Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Assistant Librarian of Congress, Moderator and fourteen participants, representing the fourteen S.L.A. Groups, discuss various phases of training for special libraries.

Mimeographed. 26 Pages 1948

Price: $1.00

Order from
Special Libraries Association
31 East Tenth Street
New York 3, New York

Society of Western Pennsylvania and other technical publications. He has contributed to various scientific journals; one article in a horticultural journal receiving a prize award. Some of his papers have been concerned with the vagaries of the English language and with topics in natural history—a recent paper, on the red squirrel, has just appeared in the Journal of Mammalogy.

From earliest years Mr. McClelland has had a serious interest in native plants and animals. He especially likes wild flowers and is considered an authority on the natives of Pennsylvania and their culture. His hillside garden contains many rare and colorful species. In closing the door to the Library, he can now see through his open windows the hourly progress of spring and later replace librarianship with gardening.

Miss Ida M. Meyer Receives Citation

Miss Ida M. Meyer, Librarian of the U. S. Department of Commerce Regional Office in New York, was the recipient of a signal honor when she was presented with a silver medal and citation award by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer at the first presentation of such awards to Department of Commerce employees on February 14, 1949, in Washington, D.C.

The citation reads in part: "Awarded for highly meritorious development and maintenance of the Business Reference Library of the Department of Commerce Regional Office in New York, which has become one of the finest such libraries largely through her efforts."

Russell Sage Foundation Gives Research Data on Consumer Credit to Library of Congress

The Russell Sage Foundation of New York has completed the transfer to the Library of Congress of the comprehensive files of documents and working papers of its former Department of Consumer Credit Studies, which was discontinued after the death in 1946 of its director, Dr. Rolf Nugent. In making the gift to the Library, the Foundation has stated that its purpose is "to make these valuable materials accessible to the greatest number of interested persons and at the same time to ensure careful handling of them by a responsible organization."

The files consist largely of original source material on small loan organizations, credit unions, and other lending agencies, both domestic and foreign; installment selling, industrial banking, and supervision of lending. They include also many documents relating to State and Federal legislation for the control of consumer credit activities. Much of the material
is either not available at all or not easily accessible elsewhere.

The collection will be of continuing value to scholars, legislators, and other persons and organizations having interests and responsibilities in the field of consumer credit. It will be available in the Library's General Reference and Bibliography Division, which can supply further information regarding it.

New York Chapter Sponsors Spring Institute

On March 25 and 26, the New York Chapter, Special Libraries Association, will hold a two day Spring Institute at the Statler Hotel, to discuss various aspects of library administration.

A highlight of the Institute will be the National Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting scheduled for March 25, to which all members are invited.

Three forums will be given Friday morning, “Filing”, “Telephone Techniques That Get Results” and “Acquisition of Material.” These will be followed by Group luncheons and the National Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting. In the evening, an informal reception for the Executive Board will precede a banquet. An address and discussion of “Library Public Relations Policy” will complete the first day’s conferences.

Saturday’s sessions will be devoted to a consideration of “Library Manuals,” “Job Classification and Salary Studies” and “Library Promotion and Correspondence.” The New York Chapter luncheon will be held with a program of resumés by the forum moderators and a discussion of “Library Training”.

Registration will be $1 a day; headquarters at the Statler Hotel (formerly Pennsylvania Hotel). Visits by individuals to selected libraries will be arranged.

Joint Committee on Education for Librarianship

One of the recommendations made at the Conference on Education for Librarianship, held in Princeton, New Jersey, December 11-12, 1948, was the appointing of a Joint Committee for the “mutual exchange of information between library schools and various professional groups.” It was recommended also that this Committee make a thorough survey “to determine the most desirable educational preparation for special librarians, to serve as a guide to library schools in developing programs of training.” The Committee has been appointed and consists of the following members:

Richard S. Angell, Chief, Copyright Cataloging Division, Library of Congress

A Special Offer to You from . . .

TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEW INDEX

You may now order a one-year subscription to TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEW INDEX at the special introductory rate of $5.50 (a saving of $2.00) to libraries not at present subscribing. This offer is good only until March 31, 1949.

Librarians know that the best existing evaluation of new scientific and technical books is to be found in reviews. Searching through hundreds of journals is tedious and costly. TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEW INDEX searches through some 800 scientific periodicals regularly at a cost of approximately $3/4 per review.


Start with the January 1949 issue by sending a check or money order today for $5.50 (add 50¢ postage outside U.S.).

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
31 EAST TENTH STREET
NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
"We are badly scared and with reason"

"The American people today face more serious threats to civil liberty than at almost any time during their entire history"

Weigh these two statements in:

Federal Information Controls In Peacetime

SUMMERS . . Reference Shelf 301p. . . $1.50

They appear in the opening article, "The Postwar Situation," and were written by Professor Robert E. Cushman of Cornell University.

Civil liberties are our most treasured heritage and this newest book in the Reference Shelf is one of vital interest to all. Many sincerely believe that guilt may be proved by the company a man keeps or the literature he reads. Others are equally alarmed that a man's livelihood and honor may be taken from him because of alleged ideologies.

The atomic bomb and the cold war cast shadows over the pages of the book which is a compilation of divergent views of those whose opinions are worthy of study.

In addition, the book brings together a number of Army Regulations and committee reports that tell their own story. The book makes this story highly readable and it is one that should be read.

The H. W. Wilson Company
950 University Avenue
New York 52, N. Y.

Robert B. Downs, Director, University of Illinois Library
Ethel M. Fair, Director, Library School, New Jersey College for Women
Frances Henne, Associate Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago
Mary Louise Marshall, Librarian, School of Medicine, Tulane University
Irene M. Strieby, Librarian, Eli Lilly and Company
Maurice F. Tauber, Associate Professor, School of Library Service, Columbia University
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief, Music Division, Library of Congress
Kenneth R. Shaffer, Director, School of Library Science, Simmons College, Chairman

Drexel Institute of Technology
Scholarships for 1949-50

The Drexel Institute of Technology School of Library Science announces that beginning with the fall term of 1949 it will offer a new curriculum leading to the degree of Master of Science in Library Science. This program will supplant the present one-year course recognized by the Bachelor's degree.

The School will grant three full tuition scholarships for the academic year 1949-50. Applicants for these scholarships must be graduates of accredited colleges or universities, have attained high academic rating, and be in need of financial assistance.

Application should be made to the Dean of the School of Library Science, Drexel Institute of Technology, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, before April 15, 1949.

Recent Additions to the Loan File of Classification Schemes and Subject Headings Lists Maintained at SLA Headquarters

Library Manual for Home Economics Departments
By Isabella M. Frost

Fishery Technology Abstract Card System
By M. E. Stansby and K. L. Osterhaug

Army Medical Library Classification: Medicine

Alphabetical Index to U.D.C. 54: Chemistry

British Standards Institution

Obituary
John J. Gaul

The Philadelphia Council reports with regret the death of Mr. John J. Gaul on January 6, 1949. Formerly employed by the
Bibliographical Center Library at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Gaul came to Philadelphia during the War to work in a war plant. Recently he had taken a position in the Reference Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Ever since coming to Philadelphia, Mr. Gaul had been a loyal and active member of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity and of its Science-Technology Group. At the time of his death, he was a member of the program committee of the Group.

---

**AVIATION SUBJECT HEADINGS**

*A Concise List for Civil Aviation Libraries or Collections*

This simplified subject headings list for the civil aviation field was compiled by Agnes A. Gautreaux and Mary Lally. It is based on the "Subject Headings for the Aeronautical Index" issued by the Library of Congress in mimeographed form in 1940 and now brought up-to-date.

This list is double-spaced between items and subdivisions to allow for expansion. Symbols are used to indicate further subdivision. Useful for air carriers, airport executives, state and local aeronautical agencies, flight schools, aviation writers, public and university libraries with special aviation collections, and school and training personnel interested in the air education program.

Planographed. Sixty pages.

*Order from*

Special Libraries Association
31 East Tenth Street
New York 3, New York
AMERICAN AGENCIES INTERESTED IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Compiled by RUTH SAVORD
Librarian, Council on Foreign Relations

This completely revised edition, just published, gives the purposes, officers, staffs, finances, activities, membership requirements and fees, facilities for study, and publications of 176 organizations and partial data on 26 foreign chambers of commerce. In addition, 29 foreign information bureaus and 124 dormant and discontinued organizations are listed. In a Subject Index, the agencies are classified both under their primary and secondary spheres of interest. Officers and staff members of the organizations can be readily located in a Personnel Index containing more than 1,000 names. (202 pages, cloth binding).

$2.50, post free

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
58 EAST 68 STREET, NEW YORK 21
IMPORTANT REPRINTS

**Journal of the American Chemical Society**
Bound in cloth . . . . . . $375.00
Paper Bound . . . . . . . $300.00
Single volumes each. Paper bound . 12.50

**Chemical Reviews**
Vols. 1-25. 1924-1939. Bound . . . . . . $375.00
Per volume. Paper bound . . $15.00

*Available May 1949*

**Chemical Reviews**
Vols. 26-31. 1940-1942. Per volume. Paper bound . . $15.00

**Recueil Des Travaux Chimiques Des Pays Bas.**
Vols. 1-38. 1882-1919. Paper bound. Per volume . . $15.00

---

**JOHNSON REPRINT CORPORATION**
125 EAST 23RD STREET . . . . NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

*Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements*
Wien-Harms
Handbuch der Experimentalphysik

Twenty-eight volumes from the entire set have been selected for publication because of their special significance as fundamental contributions to the various subjects, which include:

Heat  Light  Optics
Mechanics  Electrodynamics  Hydrodynamics
Spectroscopy  Structure Determination
Electricity  Electronics  Electrochemistry

Prices of individual volumes are listed in Catalog No. 7

J. W. Edwards Ann Arbor Michigan

CARD CATALOG CABINETS
Sectional and Solid

BOOK TRUCKS

BOOK DISPLAYERS

STOOLS—TRAYS

Now
Available for prompt shipment.
Made of selected oak in light and dark finish.
Please write for prices.

Gaylord Bros. Inc. Syracuse, N.Y.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
Stechert-Hafner Inc.

invites you to make use of their service for procuring all books and periodicals.

We always endeavor to maintain a complete stock of the latest scientific publications and of the more significant works of general literature from as many foreign lands as possible.

STECHERT-HAFNER INC.
31 East Tenth Street
New York 3, New York

Booksellers since 1872, with offices in London and Paris, and agencies all over the world.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
The President: Office and Powers
by EDWARD S. CORWIN . . 576 pages . . $6.75

Completely revised edition of a famous definitive study by the McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Emeritus, Princeton University. Brought up to end of 1947. 100 pages of new material.

FROM FOREWORD BY ARTHUR KROCK: This book is a thorough review of the presidential power, and its scope is as broad as the subject. Professor Corwin has labored successfully to produce, not a tract for the times, not a campaign history of the executive office, but one of those rare historical treatises that open the past to the enlightened scrutiny of the wide future.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MODERN WORLD
by ARTHUR NORMAN HOLCOMBE . . 170 pages . . $3.75

The proposed International Bill is compared with our own Constitutional Freedoms by Dr. Holcombe, Professor of Government at Harvard University—widely recognized for his scholarly plans for a world community.

CONSERVATISM IN EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY
by LEONARD WOODS LABAREE . . 189 pages . . $3.75

Examines the influence of conservative forces in American Colonies for a better understanding of our early history and present-day society.

THE PABST BREWING COMPANY:
THE HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN BUSINESS
by THOMAS C. COCHRAN . . 464 pages (Illus.) . . $5.00

First volume of the Business History Series examines a firm's 100-year old record of technology, marketing and business leadership.

THE MEDICI BANK: ITS ORGANIZATION,
MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS AND DECLINE
by RAYMOND de ROOEVER . . 113 pages (Illus.) . . $4.00

Historical analysis of banking during the formative period of modern business institutions. Second volume of Business History Series.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS
40 WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
ACETYLENE CHEMISTRY
JULIUS WALTER REPPE
PB Report – 18852-s

* * *

It gives us great pleasure to announce consent of the OFFICE of TECHNICAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE, in Washington, D. C. for the privilege of editing and publishing P.B. Report 18852-s. For refresher details regarding Reppe Acetylene Chemistry may we refer you to CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING NEWS April 14, 1947 issue, pages 1038-1042 and also the January, 1949 issue of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN on "The Arrival of Acetylene."

The report reference as listed in November, 1948 issue of Bibliography of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL REPORTS Vol. 10, No. 5, page 428, covers the following:


This very important document is now in process of publication and as a limited number of copies will be published (approximately 500, of which 100 are being reserved for foreign country consumption), we would greatly appreciate your indication as to whether you are interested. We are asking this in order to hold one or more copies for you, should you desire them. The price of this book will be $10.00 and will be ready for distribution on or before April 15, 1949.

* * *

CHARLES A. MEYER & CO., Inc.
Translations and Technical Publications
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL BUILDING
25 VANDERBILT AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
For over a century the Canadian Almanac and Directory has been the standard reference work on Canadian affairs, both domestic and foreign. Its present format of over eight hundred pages contains more than fifty thousand indexed listings, every one of which is carefully revised each year. Included in its vast range of information are complete and accurate lists of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Officials (including Newfoundland); Newspapers and Periodicals; Chartered Banks and their Branches; Associations and Societies; Barristers and Solicitors; Canadian Statistics; Astronomical Calculations for the Dominion; Libraries and Educational Institutions; the Canadian Tariff of Customs, and other important tax acts; and Post Offices and Railroad Stations.

The usefulness of the Canadian Almanac for checking addresses, the spellings of names of business correspondents, and the precise titles of government and other officials, alone makes it almost indispensable in any modern reference library, whether industrial, civic, or institutional. In addition, its wide range of up-to-date information on many other subjects makes it the most authoritative and complete directory of Canadian affairs available to-day.

Fully Case Bound, $8.50

THE COPP CLARK CO., LIMITED
495-517 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
TORONTO CANADA

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
IT WAS EARLY ON A FROZEN SPRING MORNING IN PHILADELPHIA—AND THE YEAR WAS 1829. THE CHILDREN LOOKING IN THE PRINTER'S WINDOW WERE EXCITED AND INTERESTED BECAUSE ON DISPLAY WAS THE FIRST VOLUME OF AN AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR AMERICANS—A NEW VENTURE OF VISION IN EDUCATIONAL HORIZONS.

The America of 1829 was a growing America and the new encyclopedia was planned to keep pace with it. Today, worldwide in its scope and brilliantly edited, it is accurate, comprehensive and thoroughly American in outlook and interpretation of ideas. Science, industry, politics, economics, literature, art, medicine, banking, finance, government, nutrition—every one of the important phases of American life are covered with essential information. That essential information was one of the basic ideas of the editors and Carey, Lea, and Carey in 1829—it is still the reason for the economy of time and effort required in the use of the Encyclopedia Americana in 1949!

**Encyclopedia Americana**

Mail this coupon for your copy of "America's Reference Work"—a beautiful 8-volume set that describes *Encyclopedia Americana* in detail. No obligation of course. Address: The Americana Corporation, Educational Division, 2 West 46th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements
MEMO
Rush to -
✓ the sales manager
✓ the advertising manager

You can present the story of the firm's product or service to your greater advantage in a permanent form. A cloth-bound volume of your story enhances the importance of your product in the eyes of your client. It is your guarantee of a permanent place in your client's office.

Holliston's book cloth is available in several qualities and a beautiful range of colors.

Samples upon request

THE HOLLISTON MILLS, INC.

Holliston, Mass. - New York - Chicago - Philadelphia

Please see that this memo reaches your firm's executives.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements