Special Libraries, May 1922

Special Libraries Association

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla_sl_1922

Part of the Cataloging and Metadata Commons, Collection Development and Management Commons, Information Literacy Commons, and the Scholarly Communication Commons

Recommended Citation


This Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Libraries, 1920s at SJSU ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Special Libraries, 1922 by an authorized administrator of SJSU ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@sjsu.edu.
Bibliography on Zoning

REBECCA B. RANKIN
Librarian, New York Municipal Reference Library

Not many years ago the term "Zoning," as a phase of City Planning, was scarcely known. From 1909, the time when Los Angeles first adopted an ordinance, to 1916 when New York City adopted its Building Zone Resolution, which has stood as the model for all other cities, the subject was usually referred to as "Districting" or "Residential and Industrial Decentralization." Now the term "Zoning" is in very common usage and if perhaps not as correct or explanatory a word, it is generally understood. In December, 1921, according to Charles B. Ball of the Chicago City Club there are forty-four cities where the zoning ordinances are in force, and seventy-six cities where zoning preparations are now in progress; among these are Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and other large cities. Zoning means the regulation of buildings in a city. It signifies such regulation of the height, area and use of buildings as will protect each landowner from the impairment of his share of light and access, as will protect his ears from unseemly noises, his nose from unpleasant smells, and his eyes from offensive sights.

Secretary Hoover has recently appointed an Advisory Committee on Zoning consisting of city planning experts, and it is their object to promote a sound knowledge of what zoning is.

The following bibliography is carefully selected and notes added where needed. Only the best books and articles have been included. This list supplements those made some years ago; e. g. California State Library, Zoning; a selective bibliography of material on zoning in the California State Library, B. L. Shadle, compiler. 23 p. typewritten. 1917. Ford, James. Bibliography of Residential and Industrial decentralization. (In: Nolan, City Planning 1916. p. 350-352.) Rider, H. A. Bibliography on residential and industrial districts in cities. (Special Libraries, Jan. 1916. p. 271.) and particularly the splendid and comprehensive bibliography of Miss Theodora Kimball (dated March 25, 1920). For the sake of convenience in the use of both together, the arrangement of this list has been made the same. Miss Kimball's Bibliography was printed in Edward M. Bassett's Zoning: a supplement to the National Municipal Review, May, 1920, p. 338-341. From the titles in these two lists a comprehensive knowledge of the subject can be secured.

SELECTED REFERENCES ON ZONING

From March 25, 1920, to April 25, 1922

In Books, Reports and Pamphlets


A splendid handbook covering all phases of the subject very concisely.

Atlanta, Ga. City Planning Commission. Atlanta Zone Plan; report outlining a tentative zoning plan for Atlanta, by Robert H. Whittem, 1922, 18 p.


Shows the need of a bond of appeals. New legislation in zoning since 1917 is included. Supplements his former pamphlet entitled "Zoning."


The best brief summary available, including principles of zoning, opinions of courts, references to statutes and ordinances, and the bibliography.


Progress in zoning, and its relation to real estate values discussed.

--- Development of zoning in this city Evanston, Ill. City Council Zoning ordinance passed, July 11, 1921.
--- Ford, George B. New York City Building Zone Resolution ... with explanatory notes that will be helpful to owners, builders and architects revised for second edition. 1920. 25 p. maps.
--- Very useful handbook. Can be secured from New York Title and Mortgage Co.
--- Good and complete study of individual cities.
--- The most complete and up-to-date information on all questions pertaining to zoning.

In Periodicals
--- Municipal and County Engineering (703 Wabash Building, Indianapolis, Ind.) March, 1921, vol. 59, p 126, 128, 130-131 Relation of zoning to work of city engineer, by Edward S. Hanlin.
--- Political Science Quarterly. (Columbia University, N. Y.) Dec., 1921, vol. 50, p 617-641. Law making by property-owners: shall the exercise of the police power be made to depend upon the consent of property owners? by Howard L. McIlvan.

THINGS HEARD

Speaker at a Recent Library Dinner: "It is not the place of the librarian to compile information or to do research work. The librarian's function ends with producing and putting away what is asked for."

Executive in his Office: If you librarians could tell us where to go for source information when we are working up a client's report, you could often save us hundreds of dollars."
Broadening the Field of the Library Worker

DR. HENRY C. TAYLOR

“‘In the kind of work in which I am especially interested we depend largely upon libraries, because we are studying the relations of people and in that study the laboratory is not very effective in providing results.’”

So spoke Dr. H. C. Taylor, new Chief of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates in the United States Department of Agriculture, and formerly organizer and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics in the University of Wisconsin. He was addressing the library workers in the Department of Agriculture on the Literature of Agriculture, but before beginning his introductory talk Dr. Taylor took occasion to formulate his conception of the relation of the library worker to the research worker.

As a result we are ever studying both the historical and geographical records of things which have actually taken place in the world. To me the library is the place where the accumulated wisdom of the race is stored.

“If it is to be of the greatest use, however, it must be very much more than a storehouse of this wisdom; it must be in the charge of workers who know what this wisdom is worth.

“When I was making a study of early agriculture in the libraries of Europe and particularly England it was extremely difficult to find the things I wanted. I often spent days and sometimes weeks with no real results. In one case it was necessary for me to obtain permission to go into the private library of the Royal Agricultural Society with its wealth of agricultural literature dating back to early times, where in a few days I built up a working agricultural bibliography as a tool. This bibliography I took to the great reference library where I was originally working and with it I could find the things that I needed.

My three days in a private library provided the necessary key to the treasures of the more famous collection.

“If this renowned library had been operated on the basis on which I like to see our libraries operated, my six weeks would not have been lost. It should be possible not only to get all books asked for by specific title but the library should provide someone who knows what is in the library, who can quickly provide a beginning when given a subject and who can be depended upon to know whether or not the resources of the library have been exhausted.

“A practical working relation between a research bureau and its library, as I see it, is something like this: “

“Our research workers may decide to take up the study of a certain topic. Before beginning actual work on it they need to know what has been done on the subject before. If each research worker must begin afresh, and go through a whole library without help, with the idea of finding out what has been done, much time would be lost before the new work could begin.

“It is important, therefore, to have librarians who can help research workers to learn rapidly what has been done in the chosen field. Some librarians are helping many such workers on many different topics. When a librarian is capable of doing that, she is capable of rendering, and is rendering, a great service to research.

“This is entirely aside from the valuable service of helping everyone who comes to get quickly the information he seeks. That is good work. But I am speaking of the more advanced side of library service. That is the side that I believe will always be the most valuable and the persons who can render such service will be highly prized.”

Dr. Taylor cited as a concrete example of the truly constructive aid that the reference-research librarian can give, the study* of price-fixing and its results from ancient times to the present, recently made by the librarian of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates and placed in attractive, condensed form convenient for quick reference use. “A few weeks before the National Agricultural Conference convened we knew the question of price-fixing would come up and we wanted to get all of the best information possible on the subject.” Dr. Taylor stated that this volume made a profound impression when placed directly in the hands of men who came to the National Conference with radical ideas on the subject of price-fixing.

“At this period of agricultural crisis, which is an economic crisis and not a physical or biological crisis, it is to be expected that attention should turn more and more to the economic phases of agriculture and the phases that have to do with the human relations involved. In this study we must find many of the facts we need in libraries. My hope is that within a few years we can look upon the Library of the Department of Agriculture with the sections affiliated with it in the different bureaus, all of which make up the Department of Agriculture Library, as the great agricultural library of the world.”

*Editor’s Note: Some of the earlier work on which this study is built appeared as an annotated bibliography in Special Libraries, Mar. 1921, p. 56: Government Regulation of Prices Before 1890 A.D. by Mary G. Lacy.
Amalgamated Libraries

We cannot see a child grow. He seems to be the same today as he was yesterday. But in the course of many yesterdays and todays the infant passes through childhood and youth into maturity. It is only by comparing the child of today with that of years back that we can visualize his growth and development.

The remaking of society follows very much the same course. Except for rare violent changes, everything seems to be the same from day to day, yet, almost imperceptibly, things are drifting ever more under labor's control. That drift is as yet very slight, but the tendency is unmistakable. The very existence of the labor movement is a challenge to what is; primarily industrial. Labor demands control over working conditions, and fights for it. Not absolute control. Under an industrial system of employer and employee the best that a trade union can hope for is to share in the determination and control of working conditions. But even that is a revolution in master-and-man relations. It gives labor a position of power in the industry. That demand for power is made by conservative and radical labor organizations alike.

In other countries the labor movement has acquired great political power. It is the first time in human history that an oppressed class has attained such power not by main force but in constitutional ways, which are in themselves a great conquest. American labor has no political power only because it is not taking it. The possibilities are there, the opportunities never stop knocking at the door. Labor might be disenchanted by capitalism before it will make up its mind to exercise the franchise. At present the worker still has the vote. Potentially he is capable of assuming political control.

The question of labor education is loudly calling for attention. Little has been done so far, but the problem is forcing itself to a place on labor's Order of Business. It is impossible to suppress the problem, and sooner or later it will be granted a place. Labor education is nothing less than a protest against the present system of education which excludes labor. When labor education will have succeeded, as it must in the end, it will be an education given by labor to itself, and one radically different from the education dispensed now by those who control it today. And when labor attains sufficient power in matters industrial, political, and intellectual, it will take control of public school education, which is of most vital importance to it. Labor's children depend for their education upon the public school, where they are now to a very large extent either neglected or miseducated. The exercise of that power still belongs to the remote future, but in time labor will be compelled to assume it.

Our Chicago organization has branched out into a new kind of labor education—the library. The Joint Board has opened a library at its main headquarters, with a branch at a branch headquarters. The library is still small as it needs must be because of physical limitations. In its own Amalgamated Temple, which the Chicago Joint Board will have before long, ample quarters will be provided.

What purpose does the library serve? Is there not an abundance of public libraries in our large cities? Is not the Amalgamated library a duplication of effort, and, therefore, a waste? No; the Amalgamated library is an urgent necessity; it fills a vast gap.

There are various reasons for a labor organization providing a library for its membership; there is one that is compelling. The public libraries serve those who feel the need of a library and know enough to avail themselves of it. But what about the great multitudes who do not enter a library? They are the great mass of our working population. Some of them may be illiterate; the bulk of them are not. The union's library reaches them.

The clientele of the Amalgamated library in Chicago is still small, but growing. That small number includes persons who had never been in a library before. What converted them? A natural human instinct. The non-reading member was shown by a fellow worker in the factory a book borrowed from the Amalgamated library. The fact that it came from his organization's library, hence from HIS library, aroused his interest. He was too timid to go to a public library, but this library was his own. His money helped to make it possible. He would avail himself of its services. The member who had not patronized libraries before comes to the young lady, who presides over the Amalgamated library, tells her of his new experience, and asks her to select an appropriate book for him. Miss Small, who is enthusiastic about her little kingdom, accommodates the new convert. He takes his treasure and shares his new joy with a number of friends. In that way he becomes, unconsciously, a missionary.

There are a number of such redeemed
May, 1922 SPECIAL LIBRARIES 71

souls. They can never be reached by the public library; they can be reached by their own labor organization alone.

And those new readers continue reading, for it affords them an interest and a pleasure they had previously been deprived of. One may readily see how this union labor library serves to strengthen the worker’s attachment to his organization.

The Chicago Joint Board has been a pathfinder in several respects. It is entitled to congratulations upon the inauguration of Amalgamated libraries.

The stock of books covers a wide range of subjects, from fiction through biography and philosophy to science. New books are bought in accordance with requests received from the members.

On the surface a labor union library might appear an unimportant incident. In reality it is one of the quiet, perhaps invisible, forces, which win the souls of the people and make over society. It puts education at the service of the people.

It is to be hoped that other Amalgamated Joint Boards will follow the splendid example of our Chicago organisation.

Labor libraries will be a great force in the promotion of labor education. (Courtesy of Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, March 31, 1922.)

No Longer the Union Catalogue; Now Comes the Union Library

A. S. L. BARNES, of Toronto

The following article reprinted from the Canadian Engineer of March 7, 1922, is suggestive in several respects. The conditions described by Mr. Barnes exist in many communities. Recently the well known statistician, Roger Babson, in a letter to the President recommended the centralization of statistical collections in the nation’s capital. The thought has many possibilities. That it can be successfully worked out has been demonstrated in the case of the United Engineering Societies in New York City and the operation of a union library by the central body.

Libraries for Research Workers

Having, on several occasions, given some thought to the above subject. I believe that the following suggestions may be of use in securing results which, at least, would do for a start, it would then be much easier to approach the Government with concrete proposals, and the ability to show results already accomplished would be of great value in inducing the Government to give assistance.

There must be, in every city, a considerable number of scientific and technical books and magazines, which, if only their location were known to research workers and technical men generally, would be of great service to them.

Take, for example, the case of Toronto, the following institutions possess libraries composed largely of works of the kind referred to: The Engineer’s Club, The Royal Canadian Institute, The University of Toronto, The Works Department of the City of Toronto, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and The Toronto Hydro-Electric System.

I have no doubt others might be found which could be included in the list.

At present these libraries act altogether independently of each other and I have reason to believe that their systems of cataloguing are all different from each other. So far as I can see there is no reason why, with a little co-operation, all these libraries should not, practically, be one to the great advantage of all those interested in the class of books which they contain. All the books in each library, could at comparatively trifling expense be classified and catalogued under one uniform system, using a card “title” catalogue and a card “author” catalogue.

The Dewey Decimal System, which is used in the public libraries of Toronto, and in fact, in most of the great libraries of the world, and which was exhaustively described in the “Canadian Engineer,” could be used for the classification, this would link up the small libraries referred to above with the Toronto Public Reference Library on College Street, and if need be, with all the public libraries of the province.

If this plan were worked out properly, as I believe it easily could be, the following would be some of its advantages:

(a) Each individual technical library could keep a card catalogue of the books, etc., in all the others, so that a man consulting the list of books at any centre could ascertain whether any book he wanted were available in the city or not.

(b) A good deal of duplication in the purchase of books and periodicals, by individual libraries, might be avoided.
(c) It would frequently happen that a book desired by any one library could be consulted at another before purchasing.

(d) The owners of each library would afford facilities for any accredited technical or scientific man to consult their books on a proper request being made. The advantage of this would in certain cases be very great.

(e) The compilation of bibliographies of certain subjects would be possible and could readily be undertaken.

(f) The cost of a scheme such as that proposed would be very small and could be covered by a comparatively insignificant subscription from each institution or firm participating in it, even this would be offset to some extent by certain economies which each library could probably effect by taking advantage, whenever possible, of the facilities afforded by the others.

To work the scheme properly it would be necessary to have a trained librarian with headquarters in, say, the Royal Canadian Institute or the Engineers' Club, who would advise and assist the librarians of the individual libraries in the classification of books and other literature whenever necessary, and whose duties would include the proper coordination of all the libraries in order to secure the best efficiency.

It is likely that quite a few private firms in Toronto possess small technical libraries of their own, and I have little doubt that, if properly approached, such firms would be very willing to co-operate in a scheme of this kind because it would be a boon to their own technical men and of much value to others.

Many scientists, engineers, chemists, etc., have certain books in their possession, which, while being of no particular value to themselves, would be very useful indeed if made available to those specially interested; no doubt the owners would in most cases be quite willing to donate such works to some central organization if it were felt that some advantage would thereby be gained by other men.

Having had a good deal to do with the building up of one technical library in Toronto, I feel that I can write with some knowledge of the very real advantages to be gained by the adoption of some such plan as that given above. This plan is quite feasible and, were a commencement made in Toronto, it would be practicable to extend it along similar lines to other cities in the Dominion, and this without government assistance, although in the case of Ontario, I believe the Public Libraries Department of the Provincial Government would give any assistance in its power to a properly organized movement.

Personally, I would be very glad to see something done in this matter and am quite willing to help in any way I can to bring about the adoption of some definite scheme.

The opinions of your readers on this subject, would be welcomed.

---

**Statistical Libraries to the Fore**

The following article which appeared in the *Washington Star* of March 29, summarizes admirably the report presented to President Harding by Messrs. Roger Babson and Clarence N. Stone.

With a view to evolving a plan bringing about a mobilization of the collection, preparation and distribution of statistics in the government by placing this work under one central head directly responsible to the President, Roger W. Babson, statistician of Boston, in co-operation with Clarence N. Stone, has prepared a report, which was presented to the President on March 29, 1922.

This plan is designed to supplement the work of the joint congressional commission engaged in planning a reorganization of the government departments by bringing about a more efficient grouping of departments and the elimination of overlapping of departmental authority. By the adoption of the proposed plan, its compilers contend, that the statistical work of the government could be more efficiently handled and that it would then be possible for the government more intelligently and satisfactorily to furnish information to business men and newspapers throughout the country. By creating one head to handle the statistical work the present necessity of consulting several departments for certain statistical information would be removed.

**New Methods Needed**

It is pointed out that as a whole the statistical work of the government compares favorably with that of other countries, but that does not make it a complete success. To entirely useful to the government and to the general public, it is contended that more co-operation among departments is necessary; that more real business methods should be adopted.

The report states that "it is inconceivable that the statistical work of the government, which have grown up at random and which have developed in a free-for-all fashion, without a central or controlling purpose, could have produced entirely satisfactory results."
May, 1922  

SPECIAL LIBRARIES  

It is contended further that, after a careful study of the problem, it is readily seen by those familiar with the subject that to improve conditions there must be some form of central clearing house. Regarding this the report states:

**Present System Wasteful**

"The present system of several departments sending out for information, almost at the same time, is both a waste of money and very irritating to the people of the country.

"The government should be the greatest collector and compiler of statistics. Many groups of statistics can be compiled only by government alone under one direction. On the other hand, after these statistics are collected and compiled, no attempt by government officials should be made to interpret them."

Various specific recommendations contained in the report are briefly as follows:

"That the different executive departments be held responsible for the compilation of the federal statistics relating to their special work. This means that the Agricultural Department should compile the statistics on agricultural production; that the Commerce Department compile the statistics on other commodities and the manufactured articles of agricultural products; that the Labor Department should continue the work of its efficient bureau of labor statistics as relating to wages and dependent subjects; that the Treasury Department should compile financial statistics, and that the various other executive departments should have similar privileges.

Would Avoid Duplication

"Duplication should be avoided and no statistics should be compiled by the various commissions which are working independently of the departments. The various statistics should be transferred from the Interior Department to the Commerce Department. The work of the census bureau should be thoroughly reorganized and stimulated; this bureau should be divided into two distinct groups—one, the compilation of precise figures on population, and the other vital statistics.

"The various statistical libraries now scattered throughout the departments should be combined into one interdepartment statistical library. For the purpose of co-ordination there should be appointed by the President's cabinet a statistical librarian who will be in charge of this statistical library, and who will be directly under the President's cabinet, serving all equally and being amenable to no one else.

"This librarian would compile no statistics himself, but would perform three functions as follows: (a) Have a knowledge of all statistics being compiled by the federal government, where they are located and by whom they are being compiled. (b) Have the authority of interpreting the law under which this reorganization would take place and decide jurisdictional conflicts between statisticians of the various departments. (c) Serve as a clearing house on all questionnaires sent out by different departments. By this arrangement before a department desired to send out a questionnaire it would send the same over to this librarian to make sure that no other department was sending the same or a similar questionnaire."

Who Can Help?

Dear Miss Hasse:

At the Business Branch of the Library we have many requests for lists of electrical supply dealers throughout the U. S. These requests used to be met by the directory published by McGraw Hill Publishing Company, but it has not been published since 1918, and the publishers say they do not expect to publish another.

The only other list that we have been able to get track of is that published by the Gage Publishing Company, which is loaned only to their advertisers at $50 per year. They are unwilling to allow public libraries to purchase it.

We have written to the Society for Electrical Development and they report no other list of dealers outside of those prepared and sold by the mailing list houses.

Have any of the readers of "Special Libraries" come across a directory which covers this field? If so, we should be very glad to hear from them as to the title, publisher and price.

Yours truly,

J. C. Dana, Librarian,
Business Branch,
Per A. C. Right.

April 15, 1922.

---

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

The advance registration up to May 1st was 1100.

Was your name among these 1100?

Soon it will be too late to regret. If you have not already booked, do so at once.

The Detroit librarians and their friends are doing everything possible to make this Conference a record breaker.
Next month one of the largest conferences of the A. L. A., the S. L. A., and the various associated bodies will be held in Detroit. The headquarters hotel will be the Hotel Statler. The Statler hotels, of which there are five, the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City, and the Statler Hotels, respectively, in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis, are famous for the excellence of their appointments. Conspicuous among these appointments are the hotel libraries.

An unusually good selection of books may be found in these libraries, which are equipped rather as sumptuous private libraries than as free and public libraries. The Hotel Pennsylvania and the Detroit Statler have each issued exceptionally attractive catalogues. Copies of these catalogues are placed in every room and guests have the privilege of withdrawal from the library of any book by telephone.

Excellenty chosen books in foreign languages are provided for the guests from other lands. The librarians say that these collections are much used. It is readily conceivable that the pleasure must be great, when, upon arriving on strange shores the visitor is at once greeted by favorite authors of the home land.
BUSINESS CONDITIONS

History of Service: First issue Aug. 8, 1921. No. 1 to 6, July, 1921—Jan., 1922, give statistics for July, to Dec., 1921. Beginning with No. 7, March, 1922, the date appearing on the cover refers to the date of issue and not to the date of the statistics contained within. The March issue contains statistics of industrial and commercial movements which took place in the mo. of Jan., or up to Feb., 1922. No number will be issued bearing a date line of Feb., 1922. Mimeographed advance sheets are distributed twice a mo. One set issued immediately after the 20th of the month, giving the data on such items as have been received up to that time and another set mailed at the end of the mo., giving figures which have been received between the 20th and the end of the mo.

Scope of Service: As summarized in the introduction to the April no. "The Survey of Current Business is designed to present currently each month a picture of the business situation by setting forth the principal facts regarding the various lines of trade and industry. These facts are arranged so as to give comparisons with previous periods; and to facilitate comparisons between the various items, index numbers have been calculated showing the relation of any month to a base period, usually the monthly average for 1915. Index numbers are further explained in the heading of the table 'Trend of business movements' on page 13.

Detailed figures for previous months and years are given for each item once every quarter, in the issues appearing in February, May, etc., while in the intervening months the table 'Trend of business movements' gives all the current data. A list of sources of information—government departments (federal, state and foreign), trade associations and private organizations—is also published, giving source, date, current publication and date of publication.

ABBREVIATIONS
bat.=balance
comp.=compiled
cons.=consumer-sump
ess.=estimating
cor.=corresponding
cul.=current
est.=estimated
exp.=exports

MILK—CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

Scope of Service: Prices pd. producers for 2% milk delivered at factories during mo., based on receipts made by condensed and evaporated milk firms operating approximately 61% of the total factories in the U. S. New England, middle Atlantic, so. Atlantic, e. no. Atlantic, w. no. Atlantic, so. Central, no. western, and so. western states. No. of factories (both case and bulk goods), price per cwt. (range, average) no. of factories manufacturing (bulk and evaporated only), and price per cwt. (range, average) for each item once every quarter. Comparisons of data regarding the situation, giving actual sales of condensed and evaporated milk delivered to jobbers, wholesale grocers and similar buyers on basis of cash or short time credit. Condensed sweetened and evaporated milk (cases for 3% milk), unskimmed and skimmed milk, for same firms reporting on 1st of mo. and no. of irm. reporting on 1st of mo., or over date prev. yr. Total stocks (lbs.) of condensed and evaporated milk (unsold) in New York city on 1st of mo. among no. of firms reporting. Comparison of stock (lbs.) for same firms reporting on 1st of mo. and no. of firms reporting on 1st of mo., or over date prev. yr. Total sales, unsold stocks of condensed and evaporated milk (lbs.) from the U. S. during prev. mo. to Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, U. K., Bermuda, Canada, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Panama, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica.
A New Association Makes Its Bow

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Welcome to the newest member in the family of Special Libraries Associations! From coast to coast the chain extends, true, none of the links are very long, but, knowing California and its gallant enthusiasm, it is certain, not only that the western end of the chain is in firm hands, but that the enthusiasm will spread in such a way to shorten the link between Los Angeles and Cleveland. All sorts of good wishes to the S. L. A. of S. C.

At the last meeting of The Special Libraries Association of Southern California held on April 10th, a constitution was adopted which will govern this interesting group of workers. While their interests might at first seem to be too diversified to be readily harmonized each member is primarily a worker in "things in print" and "facts which are known" to somebody and their community of interest lies in studying together the best ways of obtaining facts and data of value to the organizations they serve, the most efficient and practical ways of organizing them, and the most successful ways of tabulating, arranging, and presenting them so that they prove of value in the work-a-day world of affairs.

This organization should prove of interest to every worker in statistics or research in the Southwest whether they be located in public institutions, trade organizations, industrial plants, private concerns, commercial associations, Chambers of Commerce or elsewhere. There is a community of interest between all such workers whose prime object is "putting knowledge to work." Representatives from such bodies in Southern California will therefore find themselves welcome at any of the meetings of this Association.

The following interests are now associated in this group and they are typical of the hope of the organization: The Security Trust and Savings Bank, The Los Angeles Public Library, The Thomas Ince Studios, The Barlow Medical Library, The University of Southern California, The Standard Oil Co., Barker Brothers, The First National Bank, The Universal Film Co. and The Southern California Edison Co.

The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Vivian G. Smith, Security Trust and Savings Bank; Vice President, Miss Beth L. Pasko, Southern California Edison Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Irish, Barlow Medical Library. These officers, together with Dr. Ralph E. Power, University of Southern California and Mr. Guy E. Marion, former President of the National Special Libraries Association, who has recently come here from Boston, constitute the Executive Board.

The constitution adopted reads as follows:

Article I—Name and Object
Section 1.—The name of this association shall be The Special Libraries Association of Southern California.
Section 2.—The object of the Association shall be to promote social and professional intercourse among its members and to advance special library service.

Article II—Membership and Dues
Section 1.—Any person interested in the work of special libraries may become a member of the Association on payment of the annual dues.
Section 2.—Annual dues shall be $1.00 per annum, payable within thirty days after the beginning of each fiscal year. Membership in the Association shall automatically cease when dues become more than six months in arrears.
Section 3.—The fiscal year shall be from September 1 to August 31.

Article III—Officers and Term of Office
Section 1.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer, who with two additional members, one of whom shall be the past President next preceding, shall constitute an Executive Board, in which the government of the Association shall be vested. Officers shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting.
Section 2.—The term of office shall correspond with the fiscal year.

Article IV—Meetings
Section 1.—The annual meeting of the Association shall be held in June.
Section 2.—Regular meetings shall be held on the second Monday of each month except in such instances as the Executive Board shall otherwise determine.
Section 3.—Special meetings may be called by the Executive Board.

Article V—Amendments
Section 1.—Amendments to this Constitution must be presented at the regular meeting preceding action thereon, and a written notice of proposed amendment must be sent to each member of the Association.
Section 2.—Amendments to this constitution must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present.
EDITORIAL

"OUR BANK"

What is the ultimate distinction of the special librarian? What makes a librarian special? Does it not lie in the fact that a special librarian serves a particular rather than a general or, let us say, collective client having no pivotal interest?

Outside of the creative satisfaction, there are few impersonal moments as gratifying as the sense of participation in a constructive enterprise. The pride of belonging, by right of recognized service, to "our bank," "our company," "our factory," "our school" is quite enviable. The special librarian who thinks of "my library" misses the glow of this feeling of co-partnership.

The special librarian of a bank, factory, laboratory or corporation, is in direct contact with the clients. These may be the employees or they may be the executives. In either case, there is no question as to the value of the service which may be rendered. Employers are beginning to realize the possibility of an employees' library as a consideration in raising individual skill as well as a recreational provision. Corporation technicians have long ago put themselves on record as dependent on the experience of both their predecessors and contemporaries. They are perhaps the most assiduous scanners of the printed page. Either activity is the province of the special librarian, whose service, if intelligently rendered, is so eminently worth while.

In the great field of civic betterment the special library is, unfortunately, a little tardy in its development. It is in this field that we may, perhaps, find the link between the essentially special library and the special library service of the general library. A few American cities, notably Newark, Indianapolis and St. Paul have done conspicuous work in community special library service. No less in the community than in the individual library, does effective service depend upon the degree of amalgamation, upon the extent of the submergence of "my" to "our."
Association Activities

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Report of Nominating Committee

Mr. Richard H. Johnston, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, has submitted to the President the report of his Committee which is published herewith in accordance with the by-laws of the Association.

For President: Rebecca B. Rankin, Librarian, Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

For 1st Vice President: Helen E. Hemp, Western Electric Company, New York City.

For 2nd Vice President: Alta B. Claflin, Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, O.

For Secretary-Treasurer: Alfred B. Lindsay, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D.C.

For Assistant Secretary-Treasurer: Nelson W. McCombs, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C.

Executive Board: Bertha V. Hartzell (continuing term); Louise Keller, Independence Bureau, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

An Example of S.L.A. Service

The Special Libraries Association recently received an inquiry for certain information. After consulting the Directory a letter was sent to four or five of our members asking for their assistance. The replies when received were sent to the person making inquiry. The following letter has just been received in acknowledgment of this service:

"I certainly appreciate your courtesy and thoroughness in getting us the information about the cost of lighting.

"I am enclosing herewith check for Membership in the Association.

"We are very glad to be able to help along the good work you are doing."

This is a sample of the type of letter frequently received at S. L. A. headquarters in Washington. It is an interesting example of the high grade of service that can be obtained through professional cooperation and of the readiness on the part of benefactors to extend their support to the organization responsible therefor.

Committee on Cooperation with the Department of Commerce

As announced elsewhere in this issue the Committee on Cooperation with the Department of Commerce, of which Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress is Chairman, has just published its first report to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in the form of an attractive pamphlet entitled "Commercial Libraries and the Department of Commerce." The Association is deeply obligated to Mr. Meyer and to the members of this Committee for the prompt and efficient service which they have rendered in compiling these constructive suggestions to further cooperation between special librarians and the United States Department of Commerce.

A foreword to the report states: "If the creation of business information is difficult it is no less a task to discover the manifold applications of such data in the intricate functioning of the business mechanism. This latter task is one for which the special librarian is particularly well fitted by both training and experience, and upon the effectiveness of his efforts will in large part depend the ultimate results of all activities of this character. The report contained in this pamphlet is published by the Special Libraries Association as evidence that the members of the library profession are ready and anxious to do everything in their power to insure the success of the Commerce Department's program."

The report is published as a twenty-four page pamphlet uniform in size and style with the Association's publication entitled "Workshops for Assembling Business Facts." The Committee membership is as follows: John Cotton Dana, E. H. Redstone, R. A. Sawyer, Alice L. Rose, L. A. Armstrong, Frances S. Cox, J. H. Friedel, Ethel Cleland, D. N. Handy, H. C. Brigham, Nelson W. McCombs, Maud A. Carbin, Samuel H. Ranck, Thomas P. Ayer, C. C. Williamson and John A. Lapp. A charge of 50 cents per copy is made for the report to cover publication costs.

Employment Committee

The S. L. A. Employment Committee reports the following:

Positions open:

A1. Assistant Librarian for a bank library in a Southern city. Salary $85 to $125.00.


Positions wanted:

Women:

E. G. A. Languages, Medical research, New York City.
C. B. College graduate, Art and Hospital Library Experience. New York City.

M. D. L. Three and a half years chemical library experience. New York.
M. E. M. General Organization and administration experience. Anywhere.
E. C. P. New graduate. No experience. New York or near.
A. M. P. College and library school. Technical and general college experience. South or southwest.
M. R. University (A. M.) and Library School. Technical experience. Anywhere.

Men:
R. J. L. W. Chemist Research worker and translator.

REBECCA F. RANKIN, President
Lubian, Municipal Reference Library, N. Y. C.

Carlton C. Hufton, Vice-President
American Book Co., N. Y. C.

Dorothy B. Boudinot, Secretary-Treasurer
Librarian, Irma National Bank, N. Y. C.

The annual business meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association was held on April 23, 1922. The reports of all officers and committees were read and favorably received. The Association has continued through the year in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The Nominating Committee presented its report, providing two nominees for each office. The race between nominees was a close one with the following result:

For President
Miss Frances S. Cox
Library, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

For Vice-President
Mr. Frank Place, Jr.
Assistant Librarian, New York Academy of Medicine

For Secretary-Treasurer
Miss Margaret Wells, Librarian
American International Co.

For Executive Board
Miss Gertrude D. Peterkin, Librarian
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

These persons take office on the third Wednesday in May.

An appeal was made by the President for Madame Hamburger and her staff of librarians in Moscow, Russia, and a collection was taken which brought $41.00. Enough was added from the Treasury of the Association to make the total $50.00. Food drafts are being sent through the American Relief Administration.

The business meeting was followed by a most interesting talk by Miss Margaret Mann of the Engineering Societies Library on "Classification and cataloging as an asset to the special library." She readily convinced all of the importance of both to the special library, and raised them to the plane, far above filing, where they belong. Everyone was inspired by the possibilities as presented by Miss Mann.

The last meeting for the year is to be held in the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 65 Liberty Street, under the auspices of the Civic Group.

About a month ago the Publicity Committee of the Boston Special Libraries Association suggested to our Association that we appoint a Publicity Committee to work with them. The Selecting Committee, with Mr. C. G. Houghton as Chairman, has been appointed made up of the chairman of the two publicity committees or two members and one member from each city outside of the association. This committee is now organizing its work and will launch within a short time a definite publicity campaign for special libraries. It will continue its work through the summer and into the next year. We hope that it will accomplish some very good results.

The Clearing House of Information of the New York Special Libraries Association which has been a dream and an aim of the association for the past year is coming slowly but surely developing. A great deal of information has been secured and within the next few weeks we expect to complete the entire survey of the special libraries of the city. The information is at present being put into shape and will evolve as a Subject Union Catalog of the Resources of the Special Libraries of the City. This will be available for all special libraries and many others who may have occasion to use such
information. It is expected to be a nucleus and beginning of a more important and fuller piece of work for the future. It undoubtedly will have errors in it and many weaknesses but we hope that as it is used this will be shown up and be gradually overcome.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

Officers:
Ernest W. Chapin, Pres.
Librarian, First National Bank
Laura R. Gibb, Vice-Pres.
Tell-U-Where Co. of America.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

Officers:
Ernest W. Chapin, Pres.
Librarian, First National Bank
Laura R. Gibb, Vice-Pres.
Tell-U-Where Co. of America.

Special Library Field Doings

Ralph L. Power, formerly active in business library activities, but now in charge of business management courses at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, has delivered a series of lectures on special library administration on the Pacific Coast during the winter, including the library schools at the University of California, Riverside and Los Angeles Library Schools.

Mrs. A. S. Perkins, of the National Association of Manufacturers is contemplating the compilation of a directory of the libraries of American manufacturers and manufacturing associations.

The National Association of Manufacturers has issued a folder calling attention to its Library Research Bureau. This Bureau operates as a centralized exchange for source information the service of which is available to all members of the Association without cost.

The literature of special libraries is assuming proportions. The latest recruit is Louise B. Krause's second book "Better Business Libraries" (The Indexers Press, 5625 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 98pp., $1.00). In this book Miss Krause goes on record as one of our most uncomprising proponents of the business library. We are not quoting from the book because we want every special librarian to have the opportunity to read the book through. It is certain that Miss Krause's next book will be looked forward to eagerly, for the field she has chosen is full of possibilities and there is no doubt of her ability to make use of them.

The Hercules Mixer is the name of the monthly house organ of the Hercules Powder Company. In the April, 1922, number there is a picture of a corner of the company's library, Miss Francis Fairbanks, librarian. The particular occasion is the opening of a new department in the Hercules Mixer devoted to the review of new technical books received by the library. To celebrate this inauguration there is a good editorial which we wish we had the space to reprint in toto for our readers.

Leslie M. Scott, son of Harvey W. Scott, who was editor of the Portland Oregonian up to the time of his death in 1910, has just completed an index of the Oregonian from the time that it was founded, December 4, 1850, to 1910. Only principal events are indexed. A detailed index of the later files of the Oregonian already exists.


Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, has written for the U. S. Bureau of Education a six page pamphlet on "What Libraries learned from the war." It is printed as Library Leaflet No. 14. Mr. Milam sums up as follows: "What the libraries accomplished during the war has given library workers greater faith in themselves . . . . They know that books and libraries, properly administered by intelligent, trained librarians, promote citizenship and patriotism; that the library is, in many respects, the most favored of all agencies in helping the foreign born to discover the best in American life; that it is—can be made—one of the most important agencies in America for promoting universal, voluntary education."
Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank, and Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the S. L. A., has just returned from a happy holiday in the Ozarks. Miss Reynolds's enthusiasm for special library work is such that even in holiday time in bubbles over. In Fayetteville Miss Reynolds twice addressed the University of Arkansas students, once on Civic Art and once on the Two R's, Reading and Recreation. Here also lives Miss Galloway, the only special librarian in Arkansas. We are not all as gifted as is Miss Reynolds to do missionary work, but many of us, it is certain, could do more than we do, and to help along the cause in which we all believe.

**Railroad Economic Libraries**

"Beta Alpha's railroad magnet. Yes, magnet. For Elizabeth Orlan Cullen, B. A., '18, of Washington, D. C., attracts to herself all sorts of interesting people who not only reflect her varied personality, but continually contribute to it. The railroad part stands, too, for it is in that profession that E. O. C. is making a reputation nothing less than international.

Long ago Elizabeth's friends ceased being surprised at anything she did. Her fetchin'-up, as they say down south, with adventurous years in Virginia, the District and northwest Canada, paved the way for the present succession of interesting encounters. She could ride by the time she could walk, and at a terribly tender age was an experienced trans-continentalist, absorbing a vast store of knowledge regarding human nature, transportation, and languages, all of which have proved valuable in her latter work.

At George Washington University she was a charter member of Beta Alpha chapter of Phi Mu, chief A-grade and student honor getter, confidential secretary to a faculty member, a reporter on one of the Washington dailies and a teacher at Eastern High School. All at the same time, too.

In her senior year she entered the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics where she has gradually earned a real reputation for her work in railroad economic research. She installed the Hamlet, N. C., reference collection of the Seaboard Air Line Railway free traveling library system and her researches frequently take her from city to city.

Now she is writing a book. In odd moments she is collaborating on a treatise on railroad economics and is gathering material for a history of American railroads. Her suggested study courses on transportation subjects issued by the library of the Bureau are used by professors in many of the leading universities of the country and by railroad companies for the further education of ambitious employees.

Her hobbies are the study of geology, horseback riding, clothes and the collection of real estate. Her latest acquisition in the last-named line is a large lot in the heart of the artists' colony at Sante Fe, N. M., where she intends to build an Indian adobe house and entertain her catholic collection of friends. She decided on Sante Fe as her future summer home while attending the annual fiesta there last September when she made the acquaintance of the bronzed Indians shown with her in the picture.
Besides having a B. A. degree she is Master of Science in economic geology and is a member of a number of learned societies including the Mineralogical Society of America. One of her favorite haunts in the capital is the National Museum, where she 'wanders about calling all of the reconstructed dinosaurs and Orдовician trilobites by their first names.' (Courtesy The Agate of Phi Mu, March, 1922.)

Workmen's Compensation Libraries

The National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau of which Miss Catherine Van Dyne is the able librarian has recently changed its name to National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and its functions have been somewhat broadened.

Railroad Libraries

At the annual meeting of the Chicago & Alton Library Association, Bloomington, Ill., Supt. S. P. Henderson was elected president. The Chicago & Alton Library was founded in 1873 by Mrs. W. O. Stahl who was managing the C. & A. hotel. Entertainments were given to raise funds for the library, until finally, the Alton officials became interested. In 1881 the present building was erected. The company also donated $1,100 to buy books. The library has been a flourishing institution since 1881.

Bank Libraries

Mr. Erin Humphrey is librarian of the recently organized library of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Previously to taking charge of this library, Mr. Humphrey had been for three years head of the Circulation Department of the Dallas Public Library. The Federal Reserve Bank was ready for business on September 16, 1921. A large part of the work is the attempt to further the business interests of the employees and to provide them with information regarding their work or with collateral reading in their leisure time. The library service is extended to the two Federal Reserve branches located in Houston and El Paso, and all member banks of the district. So far Mr. Humphrey has gotten out two bulletins. The first was issued in December, 1921. This was a list selected on business books taken from the collection at the Dallas Public Library. The second list was of the books in the bank library, briefly annotated.

Mildred Pressman, formerly librarian of the American City Bureau, New York City, has recently accepted a position as Cataloger for the Library of the Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia.

Acting Librarians

Mrs. Winifred Allen, librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, is also a talented amateur actress. Mrs. Allen is taking an active part in the efforts of the Lafayette Square Players of Washington, D. C., to raise a fund to build an amateur playhouse in Washington.

Public Health Libraries

The libraries of five organizations, American Social Hygiene Association, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Health Council, National Organization for Public Health Nursing and National Tuberculosis Association, have been combined into the single library of the Common Service Committee, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. This joint library, with 5,000 books and 20,000 pamphlets on related health and hygiene subjects, offers to lend pamphlets and materials on these subjects to other libraries or to prepare bibliographies or reading lists on this sort of topic and to advise as to the best books for small library purchase.

Navy Libraries

The Library of the Navy Department is at the service of officers and men, and of all interested in naval and maritime matters. Despite the limited appropriations available for the purchase of books, by taking advantage of favorable opportunities to secure them an unusual number of books have been added already this year—some 1300, or double the average of recent years—with a resulting total of nearly 60,000 volumes, 15,000 pamphlets, also letters and much material in the form of old manuscripts. Some of the highly technical or professional material is in the various Bureaus but the use of all may be had by the assistance of the card catalogue which is being completed. Lists of recent accessions are to be kept posted in the Library and from time to time bulletins of the more important ones will be published for the information of those in the District of Columbia who are interested (in reading, study, research or entertainment) in all things pertaining to the sea.

Hospital Libraries

The extension of library service to include patients at the City Hospital and the Robert Long Hospital, under the supervision of Edna Levey and Lucile McGraw, has proved very successful and been heartily welcomed by the patients in both institutions. Rubber-tired book wagons are used to carry books from ward to ward several times during each week.

Chemical Engineering Libraries

Mr. D. D. Berolzheimer, Assistant Technical Editor of the Chemical Engineering Catalog and co-author of the Condensed Chemical Dictionary, has been appointed Manager of the Information Bureau of The Chemical Catalog Co., Inc. and of that of the Service Department of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.