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Official Organ of the Special Libraries Association

Special Libraries

"Putting Knowledge to Work"



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Indexed in Industrial Arts Index and Public Affairs Information Service

JULY-AUGUST 1939

VOLUME 30

NUMBER 6

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 30, No. 6

VIRGINIA MEREDITH, *Editor*

July-August, 1939

~ 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 ~

The President's Message

ONE year ago I presented my first President's message to the members of the Special Libraries Association. Many moons have passed since then and much has happened. These happenings are recorded in my annual report, which will be printed in full in the *Proceedings*, so I shall not take the time here to mention any of them. On the whole, it has been a most interesting twelve months. The coöperation which I have received from all the members has given me courage to assume the leadership of this Association of ours for another year. I appreciate more than I can express the confidence they have shown by reflecting me to carry on the traditions of S.L.A.

Since the Baltimore Conference, I have visited two more Chapters, the San Francisco Bay Region and the Southern California, and the Special Libraries Group in Indianapolis. There remain for me but three more Chapters to visit to complete my swing around the circle. They will be made either in the fall of this year or early in next. These visits have been most beneficial, as they have given me first-hand information on local conditions and local problems, as well as making known to me new members for national committee appointments.

It has been particularly interesting to me in talking with Chapter members to learn how everyone is keyed up with the idea of an extensive public relations program. At present each Chapter is doing some constructive work in this direction. Our next step is to unite all these individual efforts into one vast unit and

launch a campaign which will present the idea of library service to the business and professional man as heretofore has never been done. My second term will be devoted to the furtherance of this project, and I am confident that I shall have the full coöperation of all members in this endeavor.

With this issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES a new Editor is at the helm — Mrs. Virginia Hinners Meredith. Mrs. Meredith from her wide range of experience is well fitted for this position. The majority of Mrs. Meredith's library experience has been in finance: commercial banking, investment banking, and brokerage. At present she is Librarian of the National Association of Manufacturers, which covers every phase of industrial activity. During her spare time, she has worked in an art institute library, a medical library, and a school library. She is familiar with income tax and market research; has done fashion reporting; has lectured on special libraries and campaigned for community funds; has sold savings accounts to workers in factories; has published book reviews; and has written an article for *Fortune*. During her work at *Business Week* and at *The New York Times*, she learned the mechanics of magazine make-up and of publishing; she has worked closely with the advertising and the public relations departments in her banking and New York Stock Exchange positions. Mrs. Meredith has attended numerous Special Libraries Association conventions, and has visited

(Continued on page 210)

Library Service for the Pageant of the Pacific

By Geraldine Graham Work

Librarian, Pacific House, The
Pacific Area, Treasure Island

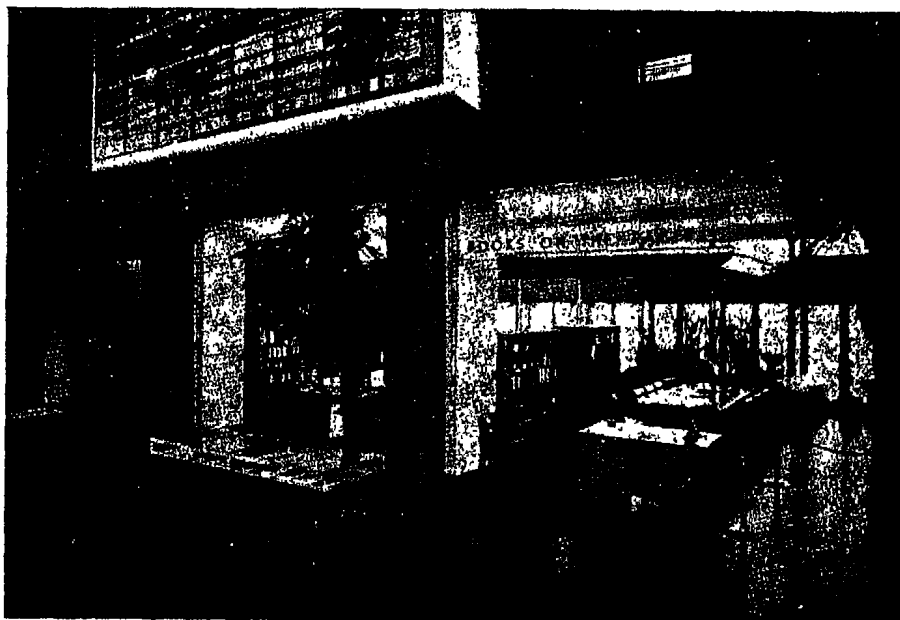
IN THE center of a lagoon, Pacific House stands, with its tall, wide windows looking out on the four continents of the Pacific. Pacific House is the Theme Building for the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco, and there, in its spacious and inviting Theme Room, is gathered the spirit of things and peoples of the Pacific area. Mr. Philip N. Youtz, as consultant and director of the Department of the Pacific, is largely responsible for the conception of Pacific House and its exhibits. It presents an experiment in adult education which, through books and visualizations, shows to the Exposition visitor the possibilities of developing interests which the nations of the Pacific have in common.

A library of almost 7,000 volumes dealing with the places, peoples, cultures, economics and history of our neighbors of the Pacific Basin, has been assembled for the use of visitors to the Exposition. Most of the books are on the open shelves, and anyone interested in gaining further information regarding the Pacific Area may sit in a comfortable chair at the large tables and read without interruption. These books have been loaned to the Department of the Pacific Area by the publishers, Pacific nation consulates, universities, museums, associations and individuals for the duration of the Exposition. Letters were sent out asking that certain titles be loaned to the library and suggesting that the publishers contribute others which they considered pertinent to the area. The gathering of the books was done by Mr. Bruno Lasker, who has also prepared three bibliographies on the Pacific Area. The remarkable use to which the books are

put proves that Exposition visitors are greatly interested in understanding more about the exhibits which they see.

The lagoon, over which Pacific House rises majestically, is surrounded by the buildings of the individual nations of the Pacific Area. Within Pacific House is the brilliantly colored topographical map, presenting the panorama of the entire Pacific Area, created in glazed terracotta by Antonio Sotomayor. This fountain map the visitor sees first as he enters the door; looking across the room he sees the library in a spacious alcove. About the walls of the Theme Room are six mural maps by Miguel Covarrubias, vividly portraying the peoples, the economy, housing, transportation, art cultures and the flora and fauna of the continents of the Pacific. Covarrubias' gift for illustration, combined with his naive presentation and subtle humor, makes this series of maps one of the outstanding features of the Exposition. In each of the four great windows are horticultural exhibits, representing the contributions of the four continents to present-day horticulture.

But enough for the setting. As you see, once the visitor enters Pacific House, the community of interests of the countries of the Pacific Area is presented to him on all sides. A lecture tour of the Theme Room, three times each day, emphasizes the portent of the mural maps; scheduled speakers in the Conference Room give to large audiences timely information on the countries of the Pacific, and, nightly, moving pictures visually explain how our neighbors live. Is it small wonder that our requested information reads like an index



to the cultures of the Pacific? We have been asked about animal-drawn vehicles of various Pacific countries (the inquirer hopes to put old automobile axles and rubber tires under the *carretas* so that they will not be withdrawn from the new highways); about the Temples of Angkor; modern clay sculpture in Guatemala; Peruvian horses; California slaves; Chinese jewelry-designs and tools; the Rexbegonia; the origin of the political divisions of South America; Chinese forests and native shrubs.

Shall I go on with my list, or stop and listen to the woman who says, "Well if this is Pacific House, I'd like to get a room for two nights"; or to the elderly woman who dashed up to the guard and breathlessly asked, "When do they feed the lagoon?" Speaking of lagoons, I am reminded of the request for material about the fish of the Galapagos and the monoliths of Easter Island. Midway, Guam and Wake Islands share interest with the Tubuai group and the Buitenzorg Gardens. Travelers to Tahiti, Australia, New Zealand and the Malay

States come to select books for shipboard reading. Indo-China, Bali and Dutch Harbor in Unalaska share with Panama and Mexico in the interest of our Pacific-minded friends. One young man wanted material on sugar-growing in Hawaii. He was sailing the next day to be a crew foreman, and had never seen sugar cane.

We have observed that the average reader, given all of our material on a country, will select for his own purchases the authors who are authorities on the subject. Our library is restricted to reading on the spot, and emphasis is placed on our desire to give the reader the correct title, author, publisher and price of each volume.

We help would-be travelers plan their journeys, and suggest interesting side trips: Mexico, Nicaragua and other Central American countries; Japan, the Philippines and Hawaii; Inca ruins in South America; skiing in Chile — we feel at times that there is a traveler for every spot in the atlas. And not only for the far-away places. We are equally busy being informative on our own western

states and Alaska; on the historic places of the gold-rush days; on opportunities for industry and farming in the West.

There is a heavy demand for material on early settlers on the Pacific Coast; information regarding the sailing boat (name unknown) which was abandoned in San Francisco harbor when Uncle John, straight from Cork, headed for the mines. New genealogical trees will probably sprout as a result of visitors from afar being able to check on John and Susie, by coming to the West. We disclaim our ability to answer genealogical questions, however, and refer them to local collections for that assistance.

We have an interesting group of periodicals which are quite representative of the four continents of the Pacific and are exceedingly useful on current questions.

In addition to the stream of inquiries from the visitors to the Exposition, we devote our attention to our steady patrons who are among the business, industrial and professional groups of the bay area. Our phone requests are increas-

ing daily: information regarding the commercial woods of China; agricultural trade agreements; intensive rural hygiene in the Netherlands Indies; internal situation in China; Tahiti exports and trade conditions; the Humbolt current; farming in Alaska; native handicrafts of the Pacific countries; power development in the Island groups. When requests are of such technical nature that our collection will not suffice, we are able to refer the questioner to a special library in the San Francisco Bay Area, which will have the material required. It is through the splendid coöperation of these business libraries that a well-rounded information service can be maintained.

It was the vision of the men and women of the San Francisco Bay Area which made Pacific House and its accomplishments possible. Their vision is now resulting in an increase of understanding in the entire Pacific Area. We are specialists on a territory whose great arms encircle the Pacific Ocean. We are all so enthusiastic.

THIS new Editor of SPECIAL LIBRARIES wishes to express her great thanks for the confidence, encouragement and help given her by our President, Alma C. Mitchill, by our Secretary, Elizabeth Lois Clarke, and by three former Editors, Florence Bradley, Ruth Savord, and by Marian C. Manley through her series of articles in the last five issues of SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Very much of the material published in this July-August issue has come from Miss Manley's files.

In studying the last many issues, there has come upon me a great appreciation of the fine dignity and high standard of the magazine. It is my large hope that future issues will be of substantial professional help and of interest.

VIRGINIA MEREDITH, *Editor*.

Professional School and Departmental Libraries

(Concluded)

By Walter Hausdorfer

Librarian, School of Business
Library, Columbia University

IX

SERVICE TO THE CLIENTELE: CIRCULATION AND REFERENCE

Apart from the preparatory processes the two activities that require most time of the staff are circulation and reference: circulation taking 19 of the average 83 hours a week, and reference, 14. These, with the work of book selection, are most closely related to the teaching methods and curriculum of the department or school. Of the two, reference is considered the most important both by the librarians and by the clientele. Why, then, does circulation rank lower in the estimation of both? One reason may be found in the system of reserved readings, which, though absorbing much of the time of students and the staff, involves much mechanical loan desk work and causes the most difficulty of all the circulation service. To a certain extent the practice of open shelf reserves, adopted by about 10 of the libraries, lessens the burden of rush hours at the desk, but does not solve disciplinary problems, or decrease the expense of duplication. Special rules set up for this type of material cover time of withdrawal for overnight use, usually limited to an hour before closing, the time for return, varying from 15 minutes to 2 hours after opening the next morning, the minutes' grace allowed (about 15), and the penalties imposed for late return, the usual amount being 25 cents for the first hour and 5 cents for each additional hour. In general, two policies in duplicating books are observed: one is to use the size of class, with or without a fixed ratio of the number of copies to the number of students. The other policy calls for a fixed maximum number, from one to six. In some cases the department itself supplies duplicates and, in others, fees are charged to the classes. It is felt by most administrators that such fees are not conducive to the best relations of students and faculty with the library. Much less objectionable is the duplicate rental collection.

Another problem in connection with the two services has been that of an adequate measure of use. Although 36 of 44 libraries keep records of circulation, and 8, of reference, only 16 feel that the former is very indicative of the value of the library, and 12, that the latter is significant. Alternative suggestions are: data on the class of material used, on the class of user, while a third considers a composite, short-time study best. After an examination and analysis of reported circulation one must conclude that the lack of a standard method for counting is indicative of uncertainty as to the value of this measure of use. It seems hardly credible that if circulation work takes on an average of 19 hours of staff time a week that the mean circulation per month would be no more than 1,375, or that the upper quartile could be no more than 4,125. Apparently in some cases, as suggested by others who did not give statistics, data were not kept for items used in the reading rooms, or for reserved book circulation. In other cases the libraries were reported as strictly reference.

Another factor affecting service is the total hours the library is open per week. The range for all types is from 24 to 91 hours, the average for each being: for Art, 47 hours, for Business, 73½; for Journalism, 61½; for Law, 75; for Medical and Dental, 60; for Sociology and Education, 59; and for Scientific and Technical, 59. When libraries are not open sufficiently long, faculty often demand access after hours, and are, in 29 instances, given keys or some other means of entering, but in 18 are denied the privilege. Such access gives rise to problems of having charges properly made for items taken from the library. Although faculty members are required to leave signed book cards, or call slips, they are sometimes forgetful; hence in two cases the use has been restricted to reference, and in 8 there is great dissatisfaction with the arrangement. Other librarians feel, however, that the faculty should be encouraged to use the library intensively.

Loan records on the whole are comparatively simple: only 11 libraries use borrowers' cards, against 27 which do not; and in 35 cases the library staff make the charges, though in 10 the borrower does it.

For the problem of getting books returned the most effective solution found is that of making a special appeal to the individual. Devices used are telephone calls, follow-up forms, faculty reminders and lists.

Since, however, the loan desk is one place where contact with the clients is possible, the atmosphere should be inviting. There should be a certain liberality in lending different sorts of material, so that readers will be encouraged, but this should never degenerate into favoritism. That is, of course, one of the objections to student assistants, that their interests are more closely associated with their classmates than with the library. Stronger, not weaker members of the staff should be given some duty at least at the desk, for they should have this opportunity to become acquainted with the borrower, to study his attitude toward the library, and to discover what difficulties he may have in getting what he wants.²⁰

In the specialized fields represented by libraries included in this survey reference work plays a very important part, as the very nature of the materials calls for that sort of intensive use. A few of the factors influencing

the kind and extent of such demand are: the methods of instruction in the school, the composition of the clientele, and the activities of faculty or other members of the university staff in research. If the faculty require students to carry on independent investigations, to write papers or essays, or to work out problems or projects, students will need all the special assistance the library staff can give. In a school where the registration is largely graduate, and masters' essays and doctoral dissertations are the usual requirement, much of the students' work will have to be done in the library, and the staff will have to give each student a greater amount of time than is necessary in an undergraduate college. Again, where the faculty are active in research, or where special projects are set up and worked on by a group of research assistants, the library will have to supply not only a quantity of technical and factual material not ordinarily used by the students, but also a great deal of bibliographic and reference assistance.

Evidences of such demand appear in the amount of time the staff spends in reference activity, an average of 14 hours per week, in the number of requests per month for information, ranging from 50 to 1,875, and in the high rating of reference among the service activities by both the librarian and clientele. As the average percentages of requests coming from different groups are interesting in their implications, they may well be presented in detail:

Group	Art	Bus.	Busm.	Law	Med.	Soc.	Sci. and Tech.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Faculty	16	10	4	9	35	33	35
Graduate students	15	24	5	12	6	17	24
Students (undergrad.)	61	50	85	69	56	29	35
Officers, etc.	2	6	2	1	1	3	2
General public	5	3	4	9	1	8	3
Others	1	7	1	10	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Concerning the manner in which requests are presented, the most common, and one preferred by librarians, is that made in person, for 40 of the librarians feel that it provides a channel for the best service by increasing personal contact, by giving the clients a better understanding of the library, and by affording a fuller and more accurate statement of the

problem. The average percentages of requests received are: by telephone, 7.6; by memo, 3.7; by letter, 4.7; in person, 84. Some of the reasons given for preferring other channels are that with a memo or letter more time is allowed for answer, and that through the telephone, on the other hand, one can give quick service to faculty in their offices. Encourage-

ment of one method of request or another is given through suggestion or polite insistence.

Perhaps because relationships in a university are more informal than in a business office, and because there is so much other paper work, request forms for information are not generally used. In two instances, nevertheless, they are employed: in one, for extensive bibliographies, and in another, to advertise the services of the library.

Although for the most part requests are made by readers of any member of the staff who is on duty at the time, they are referred to the librarian alone in 8 instances, and in 11 they are made directly to him. When other members of the staff supply information, there are various ways by which the librarian maintains contacts. The principal means are by having the staff report continuously, either in person or by written memorandum, by having difficult questions referred to him, by consulting with the staff during a discussion of new bibliographies and sources of information, by having reports of projects sent to him by the faculty or research workers, by serving at the loan desk from time to time, and by personal contact, either in talks with the clientele, or in faculty committee meetings.

Since all members of the staff, as noted above, in the section on Personnel are not equally qualified to supply information, and since there are occasions when even the well-trained assistant may be unable to locate de-

sired data, there must be some procedure, in order to assure uniformly good service, for handling such situations. In 30 libraries the request is referred to the librarian, either verbally or by note or memorandum; in 9, to other members of the staff; and in 3, to other libraries. If the information still is not obtained, the faculty, as a last resort, are consulted. For future guidance, and in order to save time, 9 libraries keep a permanent record on cards or in notebooks of requests for which information cannot be found, while 33 either do not keep such record or else do not consider it necessary. Similarly, only one library uses a form for recording searches, while 38 do not. As a method of increasing ability to answer reference questions, building up one's knowledge of the special subject field is effective. Besides the most obvious means, that of taking courses in the department or school (provided one has not already graduated from the school), one frequently employed is that of reading or skimming through new books. A variety of other ways are available, namely, attending occasional or special lectures, auditing classes, travelling, discussing questions with faculty and students, reading professional journals, and carrying on research.

What is the nature of requests and what are the techniques employed? As there is a significant variety in the percentages for different types of requests, it is better to present the data in tabular form:

<i>Request for</i>	<i>Sci. and</i>					
	<i>Art</i>	<i>Bus.</i>	<i>Jlsm.</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Soc.</i>	<i>Tech.</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Specific book or article.....	27	27	50	58	30	46
Specific fact or facts.....	10	21	10	15	18	10
Material on broad subject.....	27	12	15	5	14	8
Material on useful methods.....	3	1	0	0	3	8
Theories, opinions.....	12	8	3	13	10	8
Short, selected bibliographies.....	8	7	10	4	7	5
Extensive, selective bibliographies.....	1	3	2	2	4	6
Material for speech or paper.....	12	21	10	3	14	9
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Run of the mill requests are met principally by giving the inquirer a few books or pamphlets, or by showing him how he can use the catalog or indexes more effectively. Where ephemeral, current material is important, in business and journalism, the pamphlet and clipping file is found very helpful. In very few cases do librarians have either the time or the call to

make extracts, abstracts, or reports. Perhaps in research libraries such practice may be common, but in departmental and professional school libraries it is most uncommon. Other devices to obtain desired information or material, such as borrowing from the central library, are usual, just as telephoning, writing, or visiting outside libraries is exceptional.

In the course of developing an efficient reference organization certain procedures and devices have been evolved. One is that of keeping a collection of quick reference aids at the loan or reference desk, varying in number from 5 to 300, the average or mean being 15. These are arranged for convenient use by class or subject or, if few, alphabetically. Another is that of making lists of where material most often requested may be found. A third is that of supplying students with a handbook or guide. A fourth, worked out in a chemical library, is that of using a chart of procedure in searching chemical literature. Several other procedures have been developed for searching in fine arts, in music, in law, in business, and in technical literature, but are too detailed to describe here.

Special reference tools also have been collected and indexes compiled. For work with government documents, besides the usual *Monthly catalogue*, *Monthly check-list*, periodical indexes, Boyd, Schmeckebier, and Wilcox, there are special sources, far too numerous to list, whose usefulness is limited to particular fields. It should be noted, however, that federal departmental lists and the Government Printing Office price lists receive frequent mention. Similarly, long and specialized lists of guides, bibliographies and indexes are presented under the head of books useful in statistical reference questions, and in the particular fields covered by individual libraries. Among the indexes compiled to supply information not elsewhere available are those to periodicals not included in any of the current indexes, to special files and collections, to statistical sources in newspapers and magazines, to research in progress, and to pictures in unusual collections. There are also lists of societies, of California municipal documents, and union lists of medical books, and of trials. While a union catalog of all these might be very desirable, undertaking the projects suggested, on a national scale, by the Special Libraries Association is considered neither advisable nor practicable. Projects recommended for commercial enterprise, however, include the following:

Art index before 1929

List of geographic names, each name in the principal languages

Cumulation of the American Society of Landscape Architects' *Bi-monthly Index*

Index to music periodicals, past and present
Library manual for students of business
Sources of foreign statistical series
Inclusion of foreign and dental periodicals in *Index Medicus*

Complete list of school surveys for the past thirty years

Index to pharmaceutical literature

International catalog of scientific literature brought up to date

Lists of serials by state departments of agriculture

Many other guides and indexes are suggested as possible ways of improving present equipment for information service, but they are too numerous to itemize.

One of the ways by which the reference service of the university libraries might be generally bettered is by an agreed or implied allocation of fields to be covered by each department. Often the general reference department spends a great deal of time in answering questions which should be referred to a library where pertinent material can be found. A special index or list compiled in the departmental or school library may save the reader and the staff a great deal of time. On the other hand, the departmental library should cooperate by referring to the general reference room such questions as are definitely general and out of its field. In this way a much wider use of the whole library will be encouraged, and more efficient service given than if each tried to do the work of the other.

If some statistical measure of performance could be devised, such a condition described above might be discovered and eliminated. If standards of performance were set up, a different organization of work might result. Without such measure, furthermore, the personnel requirements of this service as against circulation or cataloging are hard to justify. Economically it would be put in the luxury class of services. But since it is to the public the clearest expression of professional competency, it should not be hampered by an inadequate staff.

X

PROMOTION-PUBLICITY

In spite of the fact that many of the methods used for advertising public libraries are not available or appropriate to departmental or professional school libraries, there are many ways in which the latter can build up good

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

will for the organization. The first problem, that of acquainting a changing student body with the existence of the library, and suggesting ways in which the library could be of use, has been solved in part by the use of display. Such devices as bulletin boards, for example, used by 25 libraries, exhibits in the halls and reading rooms, employed by 14 libraries, and notices or articles on new books or special collections in the library in the campus or school paper are all effective. They must, however, be placed strategically. If, for instance, the library is not housed in the same building in which classes are held, bulletin boards, and displays if possible, should be utilized within the classroom buildings. Enough news interest should characterize contributions or notices sent to campus papers so that they will be given prominence. Another type of printed publicity is a statement about the library in the school or department catalog of courses. Too often such description is limited to a few lines, and not even prepared by the librarian.

One of the most effective means, of course, is personal contact with both faculty and students. Within the small community represented by the department or school, it is easier to learn more about the individuals comprising it than in the larger community served by a public library, hence to discover new ways of serving them. Formal talks to students on how to use the library to the best advantage, or personal conferences in connection with papers or essays may be arranged. Discussions with the faculty on building up certain types of material, leading to an exposition of their method of presenting certain subjects, or questions about researches in which they are engaged are all very effective in increasing their interest in the library.

For bringing to the attention of the clientele the resources and services of the library two principal methods have been employed. The

first is that of publishing or sending around memos or notes of new acquisitions or magazine articles of special interest. Sometimes lists of new books or articles are posted on bulletin boards; in other cases weekly or monthly bulletins are issued and sent mainly to the faculty. In a few instances periodicals themselves are routed to the faculty.

The second method is that of advertising service through service. Once a reader has discovered the library's interest in helping him find what he wants, or in serving him promptly, he will not only return but will also send others. It is particularly important that the faculty be made to understand the library's attitude in giving good service, for under the teacher-pupil set-up in universities, the faculty influence considerably the student's attitude toward the library. If, however, the quality of service is uneven, due perhaps to lack of sufficient professional help, adverse reports of the students on the library will tend to break down the faculty good will that the librarian has struggled to create. As shown elsewhere in the survey, indirect means, such as organizing materials so that the student can help himself, as well as the direct method of personal assistance, will increase the effectiveness of the service. A handbook or library guide also is useful for this purpose.

Although one may not conduct an elaborate advertising campaign, he should realize, as one librarian points out, that persistent rather than intermittent efforts bring the best results. After one has made a study of the clientele, of the curriculum and methods of teaching, he will have a sound basis for such methods, however simple, that he may use.

It is hoped, in conclusion, that the survey will provoke other more detailed studies to strengthen our knowledge of collegiate and departmental libraries, and thus to furnish a broad factual basis for determining their proper position in the library structure.

Some Aspects of Income Statistics

By Robert R. Nathan

Chief, National Income Section, U. S. Department of Commerce

Address presented before the SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, May 26, 1939, Baltimore, Maryland

THE subject of this discussion is a particularly involved one because there are so many aspects of income statistics with which one can deal and which make the use of income figures so difficult. Because of the comprehensive nature of income measures they are perhaps the most useful economic statistics currently available. Along with this great value there attaches so many qualifications and limitations that the user must be very cautious in properly interpreting the figures. When we speak in terms of billions we are measuring large amounts and as a result we often cover large areas of misunderstanding, errors, mis-uses, serious qualifications, and other restrictive factors.

There are many concepts of income and the word "income" itself has relatively little meaning. The use of adjectives such as national, state, produced, paid out, government, gross, net, monthly, and others do not in themselves clear up much of the confusion without proper definitions and adequate treatment of qualifying factors. I should like to confine this discussion to some of the various measures of income which are available and what they mean and do not mean.

One of the problems involved in income estimates concerns itself with the scope of the figures. For instance, do the estimates of national income include the contribution of Government? Perhaps all of you will agree that Government agencies do contribute, and to a substantial degree, to the goods and services produced in this country and will be surprised to know that there are still some countries in which the national income figures take no account of Gov-

ernment's contribution. In years gone by, many and perhaps most income estimators throughout the world excluded the value of government services from their income estimates.

A further question of scope relates to the confinement of the estimates to the value of those goods and services which are produced in the market place. Most estimates in this country are limited to the value of goods and services which find their way into the market, with certain exceptions. These exceptions consist primarily of goods both produced and consumed on the farm and of income in kind of employees in homes, restaurants, hotels, and similar places. Some estimators also include the value of imputed income from the ownership and possession of durable goods. No estimators, to my knowledge, include the value of services produced within the home by the housewife or by other members of the household for themselves. This leads to the apparent inconsistency of decreasing the national income when a man marries his house servant. As long as she is his house servant and he pays her a salary, the value of her services are included in the national income. Once she becomes his wife, there are no such payments and her services are now considered as being performed outside the market place and are not included in the estimates. These but illustrate some of the problems of the scope of the estimates which must be given consideration in interpreting the figures.

Another factor which must be taken into account relates to the accuracy of the estimates which no doubt varies considerably from agency to agency.

Some organizations do their work carefully and others are concerned with quantity rather than quality. Also, estimates vary for different fields and different types of payments and depend to a large extent upon the nature of source material. Generally, the estimates are more accurate for census years than for other years. Also they tend to be more accurate for the industries which are more largely incorporated than for those areas in which the unincorporated enterprise predominates. Estimates for the country as a whole are subject to less error than are estimates for most individual states. Also, the annual estimates are perhaps more accurate than the monthly estimates and the figures for the more recent years are subject to less error and can be broken down into more industrial categories than can the data for earlier years. This element of accuracy is important in studying trends, source, and composition of income since the margin of error in certain areas or for certain periods can often yield misleading results.

Many problems arise in the interpretation of estimates of income. One particular problem concerns itself with price changes since the national income and other income measures are largely expressed in terms of current dollars. Thus, we see that the national income in 1929 was slightly above 80 billion dollars and fell to approximately 40 billion dollars in 1932. This indicates a drop of more than 50 per cent in the dollar national income from 1929 to 1932. However, it must be noted that 1932 dollars purchased more than did 1929 dollars as evidenced by the fact that wholesale prices fell 32 per cent from 1929 to 1932 and the cost of living index of urban wage earners was 20 per cent lower in 1932 than in 1929. These figures indicate roughly that the quantity of goods and services produced in 1932 was perhaps one-fourth below that of 1929 as compared with a drop

of more than one-half in the dollar figures.

At this point I should like to define very briefly some of the income concepts which are used currently. In our studies at the Department of Commerce we define the "national income" or what is sometimes called "income produced" as the net value of all goods and services produced. It may otherwise be expressed as the gross value of product less raw materials and capital equipment consumed in the process of production. Perhaps an illustration of the contribution of one particular industry to the national income will clarify this concept. Let us assume an automobile company produces a thousand cars which sell at a thousand dollars each, which means a gross value of output of a million dollars. Let us further say that all tangible and intangible raw materials consumed by the company in the process of production cost five hundred thousand dollars and that the capital equipment consumed during the year, which is the depreciation charge, was one hundred thousand dollars. This indicates a net value of production or a contribution to the national income by this company of four hundred thousand dollars. It should be noted that the deductions for the raw materials consumed take account of intangible as well as tangible products of other industries, namely, transportation, communication, government, advertising, and the output of other service industries as well as metal, rubber, upholstery, and other commodities.

The Department of Commerce also publishes annual estimates of "income paid out" which is defined as compensation paid to individuals or groups of individuals for services which they render in the form of labor, management, or the furnishing of capital and land. This compensation takes the form of wages, salaries, other labor income, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, and net

rents and royalties. In some years, business enterprises pay out less than what they produce, thus retaining part of their net product in the form of undistributed earnings, or what we call "positive business savings". In other years, mostly years of depression, business enterprises pay out more than they produce and sustain deficits or what we term "negative business savings".

We have recently developed another measure which we term "income payments" and which attempts to approximate more closely than does income paid out the amount actually flowing to individuals. Income payments are given for each month back to January 1929, in a special article in the October 1938 issue of the *Survey of Current Business* and are published currently in the *Survey*. Figures on income payments have very recently been released on an annual basis for each of the 48 states and the District of Columbia for the years 1929 to 1937, inclusive. Direct relief, which is excluded from income paid out is included in income payments. In income paid out, both employer and employee contributions under the Social Security Programs are included whereas both of these contributions are excluded in income payments and in their place benefits paid to individuals are substituted. Other less significant refinements have also been made in this series so that income payments more closely approximate the amounts currently flowing to individuals.

The various concepts discussed above provide data on the industrial source of the national income and of income paid out and on the type of payment for income paid out and income payments. We have developed in the Department of Commerce no information on the size distribution of income. There are many problems of income concept involved in data on the distribution of income by size of receipt but these are somewhat similar to those encountered in the de-

termination of the national income or of income paid out or income payments, and need not be treated separately. There is one other measure or approach to income which should be mentioned and that relates to a measurement of the final product. We have already discussed the contribution to the national income of each industry. It is possible to determine the form which the national income takes, that is, what form did the 81 billion dollar national income in 1929 take? How much of it was in the form of consumer durable goods, how much consumer perishable goods, how much services, how much producers durable goods? This problem has been dealt with to some extent by Dr. Simon Kuznets of the National Bureau of Economic Research, by Dr. Clark Warburton and Dr. William H. Lough.

I might very briefly review some of the more prominent publications in which the above type of data appear. Our own national income estimates of the Department of Commerce are now available for the 10 years, 1929 to 1938, inclusive, the latest figures appearing in the June 1939 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*. Our latest bulletin, "Income in the United States 1929-37", presents the 9-year figures in some detail. A similar bulletin giving the 10-year figures in the same detail will appear in the late summer. The most comprehensive publication of the Department dealing with concept, scope, and sources and methods was the volume, "National Income in the United States 1929-35", copies of which are still available from the Government Printing Office and which is still in demand as a reference volume for technical purposes. For an excellent article on income concepts I should like to refer you to Dr. Simon Kuznets' article on income in the *Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences*.

Recently, the National Bureau of Economic Research revised its income esti-

mates back to 1919 and they appeared in a volume entitled, "National Income and Capital Formation, 1919-1935". These figures differ in some measure from those of the Department of Commerce and the differences are discussed in the appendix which attempts to reconcile the two sets of estimates for the overlapping period 1929-1935. A member of the staff of the National Bureau is now engaged in extending these revised figures back for the earlier years. The estimates of the Brookings Institution, based largely on the original National Bureau figures and covering the years 1900 and 1909 to 1929, inclusive, appeared in "America's Capacity to Consume". Recently, the National Industrial Conference Board published a volume presenting national income figures back to 1799 which gives us the longest continuous series ever available for this country. Generally the same sources may be cited for estimates of income paid out. Also, these same sources provide industrial breakdowns for both the national income and income paid out and a type-of-payment breakdown for income paid out.

Our monthly estimates of income payments first appeared in the February 1938 issue of the *Survey of Current Business* for the entire period back to January 1929. A slightly revised series for the same period were included in a special article in the October 1938 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*. The monthly series is kept current in the *Survey*. We anticipate the publication of a bulletin within the near future which will describe the sources and methods underlying these figures. Our estimates of income payments by states were released within the past few weeks in a bulletin entitled, "State Income Payments, 1929-37", copies of which may be obtained upon request from the Department of Commerce. Also, state figures are available from the National Industrial Conference Board for the period from 1929 to date.

The Board plans to carry these back for a number of years.

The one area about which we know relatively little and about which we should perhaps know most is that relating to the distribution of family and individual income by size. The first official estimates of the distribution of income by size ever published by a Federal agency were those appearing in the National Resources Committee's publication, "Consumer Incomes in the United States, 1935-1936". These figures were based on the results of the Consumer Purchases Study, a questionnaire survey of approximately 300,000 families in different urban and rural sections of the country. In its publication, "America's Capacity to Consume", the Brookings Institution presented size distribution figures for families and individuals and also summarized earlier estimates of this nature prepared by various agencies, including the National Bureau of Economic Research.

In addition to these sources of size distribution estimates for the country as a whole you will be interested in the annual reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue which present income figures for the higher brackets; the numerous volumes being published by the Wisconsin Income Study, a W.P.A. project sponsored by the Wisconsin Tax Commission for analyzing the income tax returns in the State of Wisconsin covering the years 1929 to 1936, inclusive; tabulations of wage records being made available by the Social Security Board on the basis of old age insurance contribution data; forthcoming reports of an analysis of Delaware income tax returns for 1936; a proposed study now getting under way in the State of Minnesota for the analysis of available unemployment compensation and income tax data and the conduct of a field survey; the possibility of obtaining income information in the 1940 population census; and less signifi-

cant sources and prospects for information of this nature. You will be interested in an article entitled, "American Studies of the Distribution of Wealth and Income by Size", by Charles L. Merwin, Jr., which will appear in Volume III of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth to be published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, and which summarizes practically all sources of income data by size.

For statistics on the final product of the national income you will be interested in referring to a publication of the National Bureau of Economic Research entitled, "Commodity Flow and Capital Formation", by Simon Kuznets, and perhaps more particularly in a paper prepared by Clark Warburton which will appear in Volume III of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, referred to above. In this paper, Dr. Warburton compares his estimates with those of Dr. Kuznets and Dr. Lough and discusses the differences.

I should like to conclude my discussion by commenting very briefly on some of the recent developments taking place in the field of income. Perhaps the most important development relates to the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth which was initiated about three years ago by the National Bureau of Economic Research and today has grown into an effective working and productive organization representing all of the outstanding research institutions and individuals in the country interested in the work in this field. Dr. Simon Kuznets of the National Bureau of Economic Research is Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Conference and to him we should attribute much of the success of the organization. Two volumes have already been published incorporating the papers presented at the second and third annual meetings. The papers presented at the fourth annual meeting held in April of this year at New York

City will appear in another volume this fall. By the way, those of you interested in state breakdowns of income might wish to obtain a copy of the paper I presented at that meeting dealing with the theoretical aspects of allocating income by states and I shall be happy to send you a copy of this paper upon request.

The Income Conference, in addition to serving as a medium for the development of considerable thought and expression on the subject, has stimulated a great deal of new research in the field. Many state studies, including those now being terminated in Wisconsin and Delaware and the one being carried on in Minnesota may be traced in large part to the work of this Conference. Also, it is taking an active part in plans for the 1940 Census insofar as they relate to the field of income. With the increased recognition and importance of the subject of income and of income statistics, it is most helpful to have such an organization which encourages pioneer thought and studies and original research work which will help to direct developments in the field in the proper direction.

In discussing the Income Conference, I have already taken account of the growing interest in the state studies and the 1940 Census plans as well as the increased interest in income statistics. More and more interest is being expressed in the breakdown and composition of income rather than in the totals. It is there that the real story and picture appears and where understanding can be expanded. We must know more about how income arises, where it flows, how it is used and how the whole income stream operates. Studies of the composition and character of the stream will help us understand this mechanism.

Editor's note: This address will not be included in the PROCEEDINGS. Reprints, if ordered before October 1, 1939, may be obtained from S.L.A. Headquarters, 345 Hudson Street, New York City, at 15¢ per copy; reprints in quantity, at lower cost.

Schools

Courses, for September Registrations

FOR this brief survey the catalogs of twenty-six library schools (available to the compiler) were examined. Issues for 1939-1940 were used except in a few instances, when 1938-1939 were the latest available. Course descriptions printed in these catalogs are quoted or abstracted for all courses listed as covering: special libraries, any one type of special library, indexing, abstracting, research method, periodicals, and ephemeral material.

Any one considering undertaking any of the courses should write directly to the schools for details and verification.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY — New York, New York

Special Library Service. (2-3 cr.)

This is a functional rather than theoretical course presenting the objectives, point of view, and methods applicable in library service for corporations, associations, and other private and official organizations, in which the library's primary function is to keep members of the organization currently informed in their special fields and to obtain for them specific information as required by their work.

Business Library Service. (2 pts. — noncredit)

"For untrained assistants in large business libraries and those in smaller organizations who are responsible for libraries and information service in addition to other duties."

This course is open only to persons actually employed by business organizations. There are no formal academic requirements, but one must be recommended for admission.

Law Library Administration. (3 cr.)

Various types of law libraries — law school, bar association and private — are studied, with special reference to the problems which differentiate them from other kinds of libraries. Different types of material and the aids to their uses, methods of book selection and sources of free material are considered. The class is divided into two sections: those with no library or law experience and those with a great deal of one or both.

Music Library Administration. (2 cr.)

"After surveying the materials of a music library, this course studies the application to these materials of established principles of selection, cataloging, and classification. . . . Music binding, the housing and care of phonograph records, special equipment . . . and administrative matters peculiar to music libraries are discussed."

Bibliographic and Reference Service in Medical Sciences. (2-3 cr.)

Lectures and problems involving the functions and use of special reference, bibliographic, and index tools in the medical sciences are given, and general reference works in all principal branches of medicine are considered.

Editing, Abstracting and Proofreading. (2 cr.)

Book and Periodical Indexing. (2 cr.)

Periodicals. (2 cr.)

A systematic study of the problems faced by any kind of library making much use of periodical literature. Periodical reference tools are considered, as well as the several types of periodicals published in the United States and foreign countries: magazines, journals, reviews, trade and technical publications, and house organs.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY — Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Research Methods. (2 cr.)

MCGILL UNIVERSITY — Montreal, Québec, Canada

Special Libraries. (24 lectures)

"Designed to present the purpose and point of view of the special library and to discuss the selection and adaptation of general library techniques to its use. The printed and other sources of material for each type of library are surveyed and discussed."

Periodicals and Serials. (16 lectures)

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN — New Brunswick, New Jersey

Library Service to Adults. (2 cr.)

"Specialized library service for adult groups with specific interests or needs, such as business men, technical research workers . . . institutional groups. . . ."

Abstracting and Indexing. (3 cr.) (Given in Newark, N. J.)

"For librarians, book reviewers and persons interested in publishing."

PRATT INSTITUTE — Brooklyn, New York

Special Libraries. (2-3 cr.)

"Organization and technical methods, and the bibliographical aids recommended for special materials and literature in the special fields."

ROSARY COLLEGE — River Forest, Illinois

Printing, Binding and Indexing. (2 cr.)

"Copy; reading proof; choice and arrangement of heading; index citations."

SIMMONS COLLEGE — Boston, Massachusetts

Library Organization and Administration of Special Libraries. (3 yr. hours)

"Organization and administration of special libraries, including departmental collections in public, reference, and university libraries. In addition to study of general problems of administration in various types of special libraries, emphasis is placed upon methods of selection, acquisition, organization, and care of special materials, such as newspapers, magazines, directories, services, maps, public documents, pictures, slides, pamphlets, and clippings. Classification problems in the organization of collections are studied. Attention is also given to methods of rendering information and reference service to the Library's clientele."

Indexing and Abstracting. (1 yr. hour)

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO — Chicago, Illinois

Administration of Special Libraries. (½ unit)

"Collection and care of fugitive and ephemeral library materials; i.e., non-book materials: pamphlets, leaflets. . . ."

Methods of Investigation. (1 unit)

"Survey of problems and methods as represented by notable studies in the social sciences. Attention given to the critical literature on research in various fields."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS — Urbana, Illinois

Seminar in Special Topics, among which *Special Libraries* is one. (½ to 4 units)

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN — Ann Arbor, Michigan

Special Libraries and Special Collections. (2 cr.)

"Methods of gathering and administering collections in various specialized fields through use of bibliographies, antiquarian and foreign markets and auction sales."

Acquisition, Care and Use of Ephemeral Material. (2 cr.)

" . . . especially for school and community libraries."

Periodicals and Serials. (3 cr.)

Indexing Books and Periodicals. (2 cr.)

Also includes abstracting.

Advanced Reference and Bibliography. (2 cr.)

Study of research methods.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA — Minneapolis, Minnesota

Medical Reference. (3 cr.)

"Reference books and technical methods for hospital staffs."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO — Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Special Libraries. (1 semester)

"This course will consist of lectures on the organization, equipment and administration of special libraries (including business, technical, scientific and professional libraries) followed by instruction on the practical methods employed in the various types of special libraries, with particular reference to problems not usually associated with general library work."

Student Loan Fund

Provisions

THERE shall be a Student Loan Fund, to be called the Special Libraries Association Student Loan Fund, to provide financial assistance to those members who wish to carry on professional study in an accredited library school. Appropriations to this Fund shall be made by the Executive Board, as funds permit, by the different Chapters, and by donations, bequests and grants. A separate account shall be set up and maintained for this Fund. In order that the money may be readily available for loan it shall be deposited in a Savings Bank.

There shall be a Student Loan Fund Committee, consisting of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Board and two of whom shall be the Chairmen of the Employment and the Training and Recruiting Committees respectively. The remaining three members (after an initial period in which one of the members shall hold office for one year, one for two, and one for three years) shall serve for terms of three years, one being appointed annually. The latter three members shall be persons who are familiar with the problems of education for librarianship and who preferably are not associated with library schools.

Applicants for assistance from the Fund must have been members of the Special Libraries Association for at least one year prior to the date of application and such applicants must maintain their membership throughout the duration of the loan. Applicants shall bear the endorsement of the local Chapter president unless the member be from a section without chapter development. Preference shall be given to persons employed in a special library or persons with satisfactory ex-

perience in a special library who wish to further their education in librarianship or carry on the first year of study in an accredited library school, who show promise of accomplishment, and who are judged capable of making specific contributions to the library profession. Each applicant must file with the Committee a statement of provisional admission to the accredited library school that he proposes to attend.

Applications shall be received by the Committee until three months before the beginning of an academic session, preferably by March 1st, June 1st and November 1st (fixed by the dates of meetings of the Executive Board and Advisory Council). Not later than one month before the beginning of an academic session the Committee shall report to the Executive Board upon the eligibility of all candidates and recommend the amount of loans to be granted. Unsuccessful application in one year will not preclude consideration in another year.

The amount of the loan shall be determined by the Committee. A single grant shall not exceed \$500. If the total amount of the loan is repaid within a year of the date of the completion of the course, no interest will be charged. If payment is extended beyond a year, interest will be charged on the balance at the rate of three per cent per annum. This interest shall accrue to the account of the Student Loan Fund. Loans shall be secured by a promissory note signed by the applicant and two witnesses and collateral in the form of a life insurance policy *shall be required.

Study shall not be restricted to a particular institution.

Report

The establishment of the Special Libraries Association Student Loan Fund is history, but the fact that we exceeded by \$273.10 our goal of \$1,000, to be raised by the Baltimore Conference, is news! My whole feeling about the support which I received from the members and from the various Chapters in the fund raising campaign is one of elation and gratitude and I want to take this opportunity of thanking you all for your splendid cooperation.

The various Chapters were asked to cooperate in a plan for raising money by giving benefit parties simultaneously, somewhat after the fashion of the President's Birthday Ball, to encourage competition. It makes me very happy to report that 15 of the 16 Chapters cooperated (Baltimore could hardly have been expected to do anything this year), either by holding benefit parties or fund-raising campaigns of some kind in April, or by making contributions in other ways.

*NOTE.—Policy need only cover amount of loan granted and may be taken out for just this purpose if so desired.

JULY-AUGUST, 1939

Contributions to date total \$1,273.10, distributed as follows:

\$ 10.00	Albany
50 00	Boston
10 00	Cincinnati
25.00	Cleveland
67 50	Connecticut
155 00	Illinois
50 00	Michigan
25 00	Milwaukee
15.00	Montreal
145 00	New Jersey
300 00	New York
150 00	Philadelphia
100 00	Pittsburgh
68.25	San Francisco
15.00	Southern California
10.00	National Insurance Group (first contribution)
31.45	Contributions of individuals (includes \$3.95 from unaffiliated members)
40.00	Loan Fund for Student Librarians' Committee of the Education and Public Welfare Department of the Chicago Woman's Club (representing the amount of interest paid by the Chairman on a loan enabling her to attend Library School)
5.00	Contribution to the Association from The H. W. Wilson Company, paid to Marguerite Burnett as liaison officer (this amount having been tendered as a meeting attendance fee)
.90	Interest
<hr/> \$1,273.10	Total

In addition to the above it seems appropriate to mention at this time an announcement made at the Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting on November 5, 1938, to the effect that the Executive Board had approved the recommendation of the Finance Committee to apply any profit resulting from the 1939 Conference to this Fund. I regret that it is not possible to report now what amount, if any, will be added to the Fund from this source.

Now that we have the magnificent sum of \$1,273.10, it is our task to see that this money is used. I shall appreciate your advertising the fact that the Special Libraries Association now has a Student Loan Fund and that applications for the use of the moneys are in order. Talk about it, put it in your Chapter bulletins, encourage the use of it. In fairness to its members, if the Association proposes standards it should assist them to meet the professional requirements it sets up, and we are now in a position to do just this. Application should be made to Rose Boots, Chairman of the Student Loan Fund Committee, Room 231 South Hall, Columbia University, New York City. The provisions of the Fund state that applications shall be received by the Committee until *three months* before the beginning of an academic ses-

sion. However, if you wish to borrow money for use this fall or winter, send your application in at once, for we shall make an exception this year.

There is to be no closing date for donations; so individual contributions, great or small, will be appreciated at any time. Checks should be made payable to the Special Libraries Association Student Loan Fund and sent to 345 Hudson Street, New York City.

ROSE BOOTS, *Chairman,*
S.L.A. Student Loan Fund Committee.

Chapter News

East and West Go British

The Californians' closing dinner meeting of the year was in the Scottish Village, Golden Gate Exposition; the New Yorkers' May meeting was in Merrie England, World's Fair. Miss Alma C. Mitchill, President of Special Libraries Association, was a guest at both.

Angus Fletcher, British Library of Information, who was present at the Scottish Village, returned to New York full of enthusiasm. "The Highland dancing was the best he had ever seen; the piping was splendid, while the lectures on prehistoric Scotland and Highland dress were interesting as well as authoritative. The dinner was marred only by the absence of *haggis*, but at the Tam o'Shanter Inn there were opportunities to sustain the spirit."

This dinner meeting in the Scottish Village had been preceded by a luncheon meeting in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. At the luncheon meeting there were talks on four topics: The British-American Trade Agreement; What the Special Library Means to the Business Man — a Symposium; Special Libraries — a Layman's Ideas; Publicizing the Work of Special Libraries.

This library day in California was the occasion of the annual joint gathering of the San Francisco Bay Region and the Southern California chapters. The two chapters, together, represent 100 different libraries.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION DAY at the World's Fair, New York, was May 17, 1939. The New York Chapter arranged the dinner in Merrie England; 213 librarians ate together. In late afternoon, Miss Mitchill had spoken to approximately 2,000 people in the B. F. Goodrich Company Arena, on "Why Special Libraries". At six o'clock, there was a radio broadcast from the Municipal Reference Library Exhibit (the only special library exhibit at the Fair) in the New York City Building. This broadcast was a three-cornered conversation on special libraries, carried on by Josephine I. Greenwood, Florence Bradley, and Rebecca B. Rankin, Librarians, respectively, of the Consolidated

Edison Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Municipal Reference Library, all of New York City. There had been a previous broadcast the night before, from the studios of WNYC. This was a dramatized sketch of a special library at work. The script was written by Aina Ebbeson of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, in collaboration with Miss Rankin. Margaret Kehl, of the Municipal Reference Library, took part as the Special Librarian; others of Miss Rankin's staff assisted. These two fifteen-minute broadcasts were given through the courtesy of Miss Rankin and Station WNYC. Miss Clarke, S.L.A. Secretary, reports that she has been deluged with requests for information about the Association, as a result of the two broadcasts and of Miss Mitchill's speech in the Goodrich Arena.

It probably was mere coincidence rather than evidence in support of Dr. Gallup's poll that California and New York went British. But still, we say hmm . . .

Boston

The chapter closed its year with a meeting at Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State College. The function of the Waltham Field Station is to gather, by research and experiment, information which will be of value to growers and planters. It does many investigations in response to requests from business firms and publishes bulletins which are circulated as state documents.

California

Southern California's year's program series based on the major industries of California, was concluded with the story of the petroleum industry. This is the biggest industry in California. The value added to crude oil by refining it into petroleum products is the leading source of wealth of Los Angeles County.

Cleveland

The chapter has a platform. "A coordinated organization: Orientation of industry, business, newspapers and universities with regard to Special Library service. . . . The platform is one that requires long-range planning . . . (let) each member of the . . . chapter act as a committee of one and send to the local president . . . a brief, outlining a monthly special libraries proselytizing service to be sent to all organizations and institutions that might profit through maintenance of a library or informational service."

Michigan: History

This chapter held its first formal meeting in 1927. Up to May 1939, 47 meetings had been written up in the minutes, an approximate attendance of 1,378. On April 25, 1939, total membership was 106, with fifty odd libraries represented.

Employment Situation in New York

Letter to the Editor

THE May-June 1939 issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* carried a letter to the Editor from a New York member regarding the employment question. Although this is a local matter which, in my opinion, should have been put to the members of the New York Chapter rather than to the members at large, I feel that the Editor and all who read the letter should be informed of the present situation, inasmuch as the anonymous writer did not attempt to discover the true facts in the case before expressing her opinions. The letter was written in the late spring of 1939 and quoted figures from the 1937-38 annual report of the Employment Committee! Statistics from the report for the year ended April 1, 1939, show that the Professional Office had in that one year filled as many positions for the New York Chapter as had been filled throughout the country in the last year before the Professional Office undertook the placement work for us.

It seems unnecessary to include in this reply a lengthy defense of the Professional Office of the New York State Employment Service (affiliated with the United States Employment Service) or to fill these columns with a lot of up-to-date figures showing what this service has done for the Chapter this year and for the past three years. Instead I refer to the Annual Report of the President in the June 1939 issue of the *New York Chapter News*, which devotes almost a page to employment, covers figures for the three years in question, and outlines the present situation. If the figures contained therein are not sufficient, I suggest contact with the local Employment Chairman or with the President of the New York Chapter for additional information. If any member follows these two suggestions and still is not convinced that the arrangement with the N.Y.S.E.S. is a credit and an advantage to the association, I earnestly hope that he or she will present the question to the members of the New York Chapter at the first opportunity in the fall.

For the benefit of other Chapters, I should like to take this opportunity of stating that we are very grateful to the Professional Office of the New York State Employment Service for the work which they have done in our behalf. Our placement activity was delegated to them in October 1936. The Office has completed a period of re-organizations which will certainly work to our advantage. The filling of non-professional jobs has been taken over by the local offices of the State Employment Service. The Professional Office now serves professional workers only, it is

set up to do a more specialized job in this field, and the outlook is encouraging. The number of placement interviewers has been increased to 15 and the program places heavy emphasis on job promotion in all professional occupations. Among many organizations which make use of the Professional Office, besides the New York Chapter, S.L.A., are the Greater New York Dietetic Association and the Home Economics Women in Business, the latter a high-salaried group within the Home Economics Association.

The State Employment Service has launched a new program of radio publicity, "The Want Ad Column of the Air", heard every morning at 8:15 over station WNYC. Brief descriptions of available applicants are presented, omitting, of course, their names and identifying data. Several librarians have been included in these descriptions. The radio broadcast is also used as a recruiting medium for candidates with special qualifications.

At the Baltimore Conference there were presented certain preliminary data from a Report and Analysis of Placement of Special Librarians, October 1936-May 1939. These data reveal, among other things, the fact that the outlook is bright for librarians equipped with subject training to fill positions in chemical libraries. The Report does not, like the writer of the anonymous letter, conclude from this that special library positions in plenty are awaiting all, of whatever general or particular qualifications.

The Report is part of a larger study which was undertaken for us by the Professional Office in April 1939 and which is still in progress. The purpose of the study is to show what the employer is asking for in terms of professional training, experience, and personal qualifications, and what he is offering in terms of salary. The results will be of use to the Committee on Training and Recruiting and to the Committee on Professional Standards, as well as to the Local and National Employment Committees.

Could the Chapter possibly accomplish services such as these, to say nothing of the tremendous task of interviewing and trying to place hundreds of assorted applicants?

The following is quoted from the 1938-39 annual report of Helen E. Wheeler, Employment Chairman for the New York Chapter: "Until more information is available regarding requirements of employers, etc., the Chairman believes that the burden of the New York Chapter's employment should remain in the hands of the

N.Y.S.E.S. unless the Chapter is able and willing to pay for a placement of its own, which is quite out of the question at the present time. The question of coöperation with fee-charging agencies is questionable since accusation of favoritism would undoubtedly be made. Many of the applicants register with private agencies but report that they receive very few library positions from them, if any. The alternative of placements being handled by an officer or member (as Miss Rankin so ably did for many years) is an imposition on the time of that individual and undoubtedly on the time of her employer. The Chairman recommends wholehearted coöperation with the Professional Office in every way, since we are assured that more field work is forthcoming. I am

sure that the work of the N.Y.S.E.S. will be increasingly valuable to the Chapter."

I should like to add that the Executive Board concurred with Miss Wheeler in the above views. Realizing that this year there was to have been a decision of whether the experimental coöperation between the Chapter and the Professional Office has been successful and should be permanent, we discussed every angle of the employment problem, including the consideration of contacting private agencies. We decided to shelve it until the newly formed Professional Standards Committee had something concrete to offer and until the proposed job analysis, sponsored by the National Employment Committee, is completed.

ROSE BOOTS, *Ex-President,*
New York Chapter.

Convention Appreciation & How to Persuade Your Company to the Convention Idea

Letter to Members

THE Convention at Baltimore was my second Convention, having gone to Pittsburgh last year. I have returned so full of enthusiasm that I am glad to tell you just what it has meant to me.

Last year I was faced with the problem of wanting to go to the Convention and of not having money of my own to defray the expenses. Either I had to sell my Company the idea of sending me, or stay home. My Company has always been firm in not paying the expenses of our men when they go to meetings such as those of the American Chemical Society, etc. Frankly, I was hesitant about asking permission to go to the S.L.A. Convention. However, the President of our S.L.A. Chapter came to my rescue by writing me an excellent letter on the impressive S.L.A. stationery, telling me what the Convention would mean to me and to my Company. (Our President has done this for other librarians in our Chapter. They have all used this help most effectively, and I am sure your Chapter President will be eager to lend you a helping hand.) I took that letter and the S.L.A. membership list as part of my sales talk to my office executive.

In addition to securing my trip to the Convention, I find my executives are now started on the road toward becoming library conscious. Up to this time, the engineers knew the value of the library and used its services constantly, but

the executives controlling the budget and money had thought of it as a necessary but rather expensive whim of the engineers. I am sure they thought of me as nothing more than a signature on a requisition blank. However, since they consented so readily to my going to the Convention, I have had the courage to make numerous other requests and almost all of them have been granted. Until I took my stand, I never saw the President of my Company from one year to the next. Now, whenever he has outside visitors, he makes a point of stopping in the library and proudly showing them about.

There must be many of us in the Association who would like to attend the annual conventions but who are still timid in asking for the time and money. It means so much more to the librarian and her library than merely going to a meeting. I feel every one should ask to be allowed to attend and it is not too early now to set the ground work for your request for next year. After all, they can say no more than "No"!

Is attendance at the Convention worth all the trouble and effort involved? You may say, "What has the Convention to offer me and the organization I represent?" You may also say, "My Chapter is a small Chapter, won't it be swallowed up by the larger Chapters at the Convention?"

At this last Convention, there were 389 librarians from every part of the United States and

Canada. Besides the planned programs of the Groups and the General Sessions, we all enjoyed many informal and heart to heart talks with each other. There was no such thing as an individual Chapter forming a little clique. Common interests and common problems were the magnets that drew together the librarians from all corners of the country.

My particular interest lies in the Science-Technology Group. I made many new friends who are doing work along the same lines as I, and I came away with many new interests and stimulated by the interchange of ideas. Besides the Science-Technology people, I made friends among almost every other group represented at the Convention. I recall with especial pleasure the conversation I had with the librarian at Henry Ford's Medical Library. With the ever-growing interest in industrial diseases and the not improbable future need my Company may have for information along these lines, a pleasant relationship with such a librarian may be of invaluable use to me in locating information.

As for the planned programs of the Convention, each one of them gave us information and stimulating ideas to take home with us. My one regret was that I could not attend every group meeting. Attending the Science-Technology Group meetings, General Sessions, Beginners' Clinic and the trips were all that time would permit.

The Science-Technology Group meetings were, of course, my first interest. I remember with especial pleasure Vivian MacDonald's talk on "Why Index?"; Betty Cole's talk on Search Reports and Sally Pruden's excellent report on the work done by the Committee on the Need for a Central Depository for Scientific Publications. The much needed and excellent Union List of Scientific Periodicals in Chemical Libraries, prepared under Betty Cole's supervision, makes me glow with pride in the work accomplished by the Group.

Lest you think that I am too biased in my appreciation of the Science-Technology Groups' contribution to the Convention, let me assure you that there was a host of other valuable information which we all gathered from the other Chapters, Groups and Speakers.

At the First General Session, in which all Groups participated, Miss Fair's report on the work done by the Curriculum Committee was one of the most interesting and thought-provoking talks I have ever heard.

I wish you had been present to witness the very deep appreciation extended to Miss Manley for her work as editor of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*. It really was a thrilling experience.

Beyond all this, it made my heart proud to watch the way in which Miss Mitchell presided over the General Sessions of the Convention.

Those of us who have been fortunate in knowing her through the years know her quiet charm, sincerity and friendliness, and it was a delightful experience to watch all the other members at the Conference come under her spell.

The Beginners' Clinic, with its group of hand-picked experts ready and eager to answer all questions from their wealth of experience was one of the outstanding contributions of the Convention. The trips to the Washington libraries, arranged according to Group interests, were packed with information for everyone who went.

As to outside speakers, Dr. John Robbins Hart's talk on the Mobilization of Personality and Mr. Frederic Lee's talk on the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law, interested me particularly.

I wish I had been fortunate enough to personally extend my thanks to the Southern California Chapter for its fascinating exhibit showing the historical and biographical research work carried on by the libraries in connection with the production of moving pictures.

From what I have tried to tell you of the Convention, I am sure you will agree with me that the Baltimore Chapter did an excellent piece of work. I hope the members who were responsible for the success of the Convention are enjoying a breathing spell after a year of hectic activity. They must have the treasured realization of a job well done.

As I said in the beginning, I have come back filled with enthusiasm for the Association, Chapter, and last but not least for my own job as librarian. While at this Convention, the idea came to me that I had a marvelous chance for expansion in my own Company. My library has been part of the Research Laboratory, confining its activities, until now, to serving only the Laboratory. While at the Convention, away from the constant demands in my own little world, away from the insistent telephone, and in stimulating surroundings, I had the idea come to me that I could very easily extend the activities of my Library into serving my entire Company — Personnel Department, Factory, Sales Department, Purchasing Department, etc. I broached the subject to the "powers that be" and found everyone enthusiastic and very grateful. I have been promised additional help and a larger budget for this expansion.

My attendance at the Convention cost my Company \$50.22 and I sincerely feel that this expenditure is having a return value for the Company of many times the amount.

No matter what your Group affiliations or interests are, I hope you will be able to go to the Convention next year. I can assure you that you and your Company will not regret it.

AN INTERESTED MEMBER.

Convention Observations

Socially Speaking

... We went to Annapolis. The town is a quiet, dreaming spot with picturesque charm. Annapolis is full of youth, beauty and age; the youth of America, the beauty of nature, the age of the South. We saw many midshipmen, and we saw punts, dingies, sailboats and a destroyer, also "The America", which was the challenger in the first international boat race. You remember when Queen Victoria said, "Who's ahead?" she was told, "The America." The Queen said, "Who's second?" and she was answered, "There is no second." There was a fascinating white boat, shaped like the Noah's Arks, given to children. We were told that that was an old battleship now used as a training ship.

At Rugby Hall, on our way back to Baltimore from Annapolis, we had hickory ham and deviled crabs, Southern music and tall trees and moonlight on the Severn.

... At Fort McHenry we gazed out at the spot where formerly rode the ship on which Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner.

... In Baltimore we wondered at the miles of row houses with their gleaming white steps. The steps make the picture distinctly Baltimore. Blocks and blocks of low flights, all in the same block are of the same height. The material in the steps formerly indicated the standing of the occupants: white marble from Tennessee, or stone, or wood. But whether of marble or wood, the steps are all glistening white.

Phillips Temple of Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, worked for weeks on bus routes around Washington. Sam Feldstein, a Baltimore lawyer, made arrangements for bus transportation from Baltimore to "other parts". Arrangements included police escorts.

In Washington, crowds went to see Edgar Hoover's display of guns, death masks and finger prints. One librarian was reported to have declined to have her finger prints taken and put in the citizens' identification file because she thought she might want to commit a murder at some future day. And she found several of her colleagues had the same idea. ... Of course we were told nothing, but we heard that the Canadians smuggled their convention exhibit across the border.

We can't improve on the BALTIMORE BRIEFS' report on the social activity in Washington. "TEAS, TEAS, AND TEAS ... That old library hospitality broke out all over Washington. ... Edith McMahon, of the American

Federation of Labor, tossed a tea at the A.F.L. building. ... Elsie Rackstraw of the Federal Reserve, one of Washington's architectural show-places, was hostess at a tea for the financial group."

BALTIMORE BRIEFS was edited by F. Stirling Wilson, Chief of the Business Information Service of the Department of Commerce. Elizabeth Cullen, Librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, was Associate Editor. We wondered just how it was possible for any one to put forth daily such fresh delightful reports on convention doings — they are inspiring us at this moment. Eleanor Cavanaugh told us that Mr. Wilson broke into a dense business session, Room 1328, at 11:00 one night and simply "held everyone's noses" until they gave him some news. BALTIMORE BRIEFS did say next morning that whereas Ruth Savord was composing resolution "whereases", Maria Brace was trying to get her committee on statistical method to come to order, and Linda Morley was explaining the research resources at Philadelphia, Standard Statistics Eleanor Cavanaugh was just plain LOAFING.

Eleanor Cavanaugh not only was caught loafing, but she won a year's subscription to FORTUNE for being on time and remaining throughout the 9:00 A.M. General Session on May 23. At each general meeting, a prize was given to one punctual, ever-present librarian. As each person entered the convention room, he gave to a page at the door a ticket with his name. At the close of the meeting, the meeting chairman drew a ticket and announced the winner. Mary Giblin, Classifier of Engineering Files, The Detroit Edison Company, won four autographed books on Maryland; Verna-Mae Hahn, Library School student at the University of North Carolina, won an electric clock. Louise Thompson, Librarian of the Henry G. Stevens Memorial Library, Detroit Public Library, carried home a tooled leather box of Crosse and Blackwell's delicacies. Chloe Morse, President of Chloe Morse, Inc., won an all expense cruise ticket to Williamsburg. Miss Morse's life schedule demanded that she accept the alternate of \$10.00 cash.

Two uniformed pages were another evidence of the complete thinking of Baltimoreans. Helen Gaines and Eileen Mitchell of Enoch Pratt did volunteer service, assembling and arranging exhibits, carrying messages and doing errands. They forgot only to wear pedometers so we could meditate on their daily mileage.

Over 75 conventioners kept going until they

had seen Point Lookout, Norfolk and Williamsburg. A few others had dropped off after the party on board the boat just before it left Baltimore. So far, we have been unable to get from any one, pinned down or not pinned down, any more definite details of the cruise than that the moon was glorious, the water calm and everything completely perfect.

Lest any one wonder — The PROCEEDINGS of the convention, being published separately, will bear witness to the learning all convention goers were exposed to.

Publications

Business Services

Handbook of Commercial and Financial Services has been published by the S.L.A. Financial Group; \$2.00 from Headquarters, 345 Hudson Street, New York City. The handbook lists 264 services, giving publisher's name and address, title, frequency, price and description of service. It includes a title and a subject index.

California Industries

"Southern California Industries, a Selective Bibliography of Recent Material Including General Works" . . . by Norma Ilin Ireland. Published in May Bulletin of Southern California

Chapter. Subject headings include: Aircraft, Citrus, Motion Pictures, Oil, Radio, Rubber, Tourist. Entries refer to magazine articles, pamphlets and books.

Basic Reference Books for Art Library

Published in Bulletin No. 8 of the University and College Departmental Librarians Group of S.L.A. In addition to classified reference books, there are entries under Architecture; Design. Decoration and Ornament; Graphic Arts. Illustration; Interior Decoration. Furniture. Textiles; Minor Arts; Painting Media. Theory. Technique; Sculpture; Contemporary Art; Stage Design; Music.

Government Publications

A preliminary list of "Statistical Data Released to Public by Credit Agencies of the U. S. Government" (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department not included) has been issued by the Federal Reserve Board. This is the second preliminary release in the projected revision of "Descriptive List for Use in Acquiring and Discarding United States Government Periodical Mimeographed Statements" issued a few years ago by the Financial Group of Special Libraries Association. The list gives frequency of publication, date of first issue and type of printing.

Cut Correction

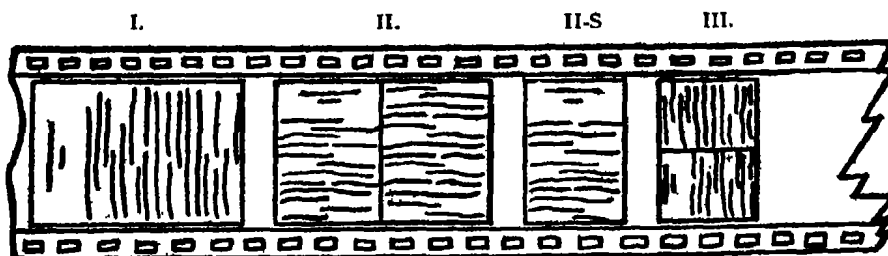
CUT USED IN "THE FILING AND CATALOGING OF MICROFILMS" IN *Special Libraries*, MAY-JUNE, 1939, PAGE 162

GLOSSARY

Placement — The position of the image in relation to the dimensions of the film itself. In microfilming a book the following standards have been unofficially adopted:

Negative film — Having the lights and shades in approximate inverse order to those of the original subject. (White print on dark background.)

Placement



(Adopted from drawings of R. C. Binkley and from a private communication of V. D. Tate)

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The President's Message

(Continued from page 187)

libraries in the East and in the West during her travels about the United States. During the last three years she has been active in the New York Chapter of Special Libraries Association as First Vice President and as Financial Group Chairman. Her personal interests are almost unlimited in subject range.

I know that the members of S.L.A. will give Mrs. Meredith the same coöperation and support they have afforded former Editors. She will welcome hearing from you at all times.

ALMA C. MITCHILL, *President.*

News Briefs

Spring in New England

New England College Librarians held their annual meeting at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I. All librarians and library workers in degree-conferring institutions in New England were invited to take part.

The New England Librarians Conference was held at Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., on June 19-22.

Summer

New England museums are showing their visitors New England — its architecture, its silver, its arts and crafts, early prints and contemporary oils.

Big Business

" . . . the book business is getting better and better, if measured by the ton. 1938 saw the birth of 11,067 new titles and new editions, with Macmillan and Grosset leading the stork derby. Of the billion pieces of printed matter that were sold, given, or forced onto the public in 1937, books accounted for a mere 200,000,000.

"For the job of keeping America safe for democracy and selling toothpaste, the Printing and Publishing industry presented an annual bill of only \$2,200,000,000. All of which probably proves something — likely that the printing press alone cannot educate America." These facts and figures evidence a statistical urge of the Michigan Chapter. They were published in the Chapter's Bulletin.

Newspaper Clips for Posterity

The *Chicago Tribune's* daily quota of 600 clippings are now being taken from a limited linen edition, especially printed on rag paper.

Washington, D. C.

The District of Columbia Library Association, Washington, elected the following officers for the coming season: **PRESIDENT:** Elsie Rackstraw, Federal Reserve Board; **VICE PRESIDENT:** John Russell Mason, George Washington University; **SECRETARY:** Clara Widger, Army Industrial College; **ASSISTANT SECRETARY:** Janice S. Brown, Plan Industries Board; **TREASURER:** Edmund Freeman, Bureau of Railway Economics; **EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Mary G. Lacy, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Hazel McDonald, Securities and Exchange Commission; James Leslie, Library of Congress; Ralph Thompson, Public Library.

Modern Museum, New York City

As far as librarians were concerned, the handsome new building of the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, was opened on June 2. Guides took the visitors through the exhibition galleries. The library contains about 4,500 books and pamphlets on strictly contemporary art — post 1900. The library stacks, built into the reading room, are of Art Metal, specially finished in blue. Fluorescent lights are used between the stacks. The reading tables are designed in wedge shape, built around columns which are structural parts of the building. Lights hang from the ceiling, over the tables; the table tops are of linoleum, the floor of cork. Readers are protected from all "lobby" noises by glass screens. Adjacent to the library is a private projection room. At the S.L.A. group meeting, Mr. Abbott, Director of the Film Library, gave a short talk about the aims and successes of the film library and about the distribution of historical and important films to schools, colleges and institutions. The films are, of course, kept carefully in fire-proof storage, "way up in the country".

From the terrace off the Members' Lounge on the top floor, with a cup of tea in hand, one could look down on the large gentle garden with its plywood screens, its trees and its sculpture.

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Museum, Newark, N. J.

John Cotton Dana founded the Newark Museum, adjunct of the Newark Public Library. "... extraordinary librarian," he "started the first children's library in the U. S., the first business branch libraries, the first extensive public files of periodicals and newspapers. On the fourth floor at Newark he set aside two rooms and a corridor for Art; in 1909 it was incorporated as a museum. ... Dana made his museum of interest to working people and the middle class. In 1912 he got up the first industrial arts exhibition ever held in the U. S. ... He arranged an exhibition of jewelry ... displayed New Jersey textiles, New Jersey bath tubs. ... Dana brought art to the people by such innovations as museum branches (in his own branch libraries), free tours for school children, exhibitions of well-designed articles bought for a dime apiece in the city stores, a 'lending collection' of art objects ranging from Tibetan to Pennsylvanian, packed in neat boxes and borrowed like library books. ... Dana's social philosophy of art inspired the nation's first Federal Art Project through its director, Holger Cahill, who worked under Dana from 1922 to 1929. ... John Cotton Dana died ten years ago this month. ... Since then the Newark Museum, under Director Dana's devoted successor, Beatrice Winsor, has gone through lean years and come out with no activities lost." — *Time*, 10 July 1939, p. 45.

Special Libraries

Review copies are now being sent to *Occupational Index, Inc.*, which is published monthly at New York University.

Kinds of Libraries

An organization chart of the library field, both general and special, is reproduced in *Domestic Commerce*, 30 June 1939, page 377. The chart was compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse, Research Consultant, W.P.A.

Very Personal

Students' Adviser

Florence Ward Stiles, Architectural Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was appointed to the newly created post of adviser to women students. This is a responsibility in addition to Miss Stiles' library duties.

Instructor

Elizabeth Blossom of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library has been conducting an introductory course in the systematic botany of flowering plants. Two Sunday afternoon field trips were scheduled in addition to the six class meetings.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Speaker

Isadore G. Mudge, Reference Librarian, Columbia University, spoke on cataloging and bibliographical problems encountered in building up a collection of early periodicals for children. This was before the Boston Group of Catalogers and Classifiers.

A First Librarian

Jean Norcross, on August 1, became the first librarian ever appointed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., "Established 1841". Miss Norcross was formerly Librarian of Tamblin & Brown, New York City. She is also Second Vice-President of the New York Chapter of S.L.A.

New Yorkers Wear Lanes to Nova Scotia

By land and by sea. Rebecca Rankin (Municipal Reference Library) and Alice Bunting (New York Public Library, Interbranch Loan) took a land route through the White Mountains, Maine and Prince Edward Island. Marguerite Burnett (Federal Reserve Bank) and Elizabeth Wray (Standard Statistics Company) went by boat. They all got together at Draffon Farm, Nova Scotia.

Married

Ruth Barber of the Cleveland Railway Company to Ragner M. Knutsen of the Cleveland Railway Company, April 5, 1939.

She Likes It

Eleanor Cavanaugh is spending her summer at the World's Fair — at least as much of the summer as she can. Her life's only worry is that the Fair will close before she has seen every bit of it.

Rebecca Rankin Cuts Lawn on Saturdays

New York's Rebecca, just a country girl at heart, knows all the answers to questions about New York. She is the author of "New York Advancing", the authorized book about the city government published first in 1936 and reissued in a special World's Fair edition. She conducts the City Question Box twice a week over radio station WNYC, she has charge of the information desk at the New York City Building at the Fair where civic minded sightseers stop to match their home town with what have you. "Nothing has been asked for which we were not able to supply the answers — usually from 'New York Advancing.'" But on Saturdays she sprays her roses and weeds her flower beds.

Young Man Went West

Ruth Brennan Tawney has followed her husband to California. All right, Ruth, we've been told the big West is no place for a man alone, but the New York Chapter is grieved at losing you for its Secretary.

JULY-AUGUST, 1939

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