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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association

VOLUME 35

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NUMBER 7

Proceedings June II

United For Victory

S. L. A. Marshall

Book List on Modern Military Science

Willard Kelso Drennis

Protection of Statistical Information from Enemy Use

Stuart A. Rice

**Problems Created by the Discontinuance and Alteration
of Statistical Information and Other Sources**

Graham Hutton

Postwar Planning

W. Lloyd George

Published by

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Indexed in Industrial Arts Index and Public Affairs Information Service

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UNITED FOR VICTORY¹

By S. L. A. MARSHALL

Military Analyst, *The Detroit News*, Detroit, Michigan

WE ARE citizens of an ignorant republic and have many, many things to learn. We need to redirect our intelligence and our application along lines which are consistent with the future—a future in which the American people will have a more complete grasp of their important affairs than they have at present.

LACK OF MILITARY KNOWLEDGE

As members of the Special Libraries Association you are interested in specialized knowledge. As a writer of military books, and as one who has labored in that field most of his life, I want to impress upon you that those who quest for military knowledge are confused because there are too many books on the subject, many of which are bad, and in looking for the good ones much time is wasted. In the libraries of the United States with the exception of a few such as at Fort Benning or at the War College, there is not one librarian who considers it important to develop a discriminating judgment on military books; to know which are good and which are not and which should be presented to the public and which kept from it. There are being published today

perhaps ten times as many books on military affairs as were ever published before in our history, and for every 100 books so published there will be only three or four that add anything to public enlightenment or to public grasp of military principles or those policies upon which the safety of this republic rests. Mr. Fadiman's judgment has been regarded highly by the rank and file of America and if he says a book is good the public believes it. But his judgment on military affairs is based altogether on the question of whether the book is well written and not upon whether or not the premises are wrong. Books that are suggested for the general public by *The Detroit News*, *The New York Times*, *New York Herald Tribune* and by practically every publisher have no specialized background, no specialized approach to the field itself. Unfortunately these books are farmed out to people whose names have headline value. They are farmed out, for instance, to college professors rather than to men who have devoted their lives to a study of the subject. There are, however, a few exceptions. The *Saturday Review of Literature* is one, but it is about the only publication of which I know that makes an earnest approach to books on technical subjects.

Looking back over these past few years, we can see the result of this kind of chaotic organization of public thought. In 1932 a

¹ An abridgement of a talk presented before the First General Session of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of Special Libraries Association in Detroit, Michigan, June 19, 1942.

book was written that told the future of war in this world and provided a perfect blueprint for everything that has happened to our military forces in these last two and one-half years. There was only one man who realized what World War I had done to military progress. He became head of the British Tank Corps and a distinguished soldier in mechanized operations. He is Major J. F. Fuller of the British Army. Major Fuller felt very strongly that what the world needed was a book that everyone in Britain could read so that he could realize what was going to happen in a future war and thus be able to face that future. He hoped that his book, loaded with pure gold all the way through, would be read by Englishmen who in turn would compel their government to do the same. That book sold less than 100 copies in Britain; 28 copies in the British Army. Only 5 copies reached the United States. I happened to obtain one of them; one is at the War College; one at Fort Benning; one at Fort Leavenworth; and one at Fort Riley. One day I picked up the Fort Benning book to see how it had been appreciated and discovered it had been borrowed by only two officers in ten years. On the other hand in Germany 30,000 copies were published for the benefit of the officers and in Russia, the Red Army published 60,000 copies.

We have in the United States approximately 450 men who, since the war started, write as experts on military affairs for radio and newspapers. Of those 450 men, there are not more than six who have the background to enable them or to justify them in taking such an assignment. Today a man who writes on this subject for 48 hours is considered not only qualified but an expert and people listen to him and think him important. Actually they know about as much as he does, but the prestige given to him by his position makes them

consider his views of value. Isn't it time to snap out of all this and realize what we are doing to ourselves; realize that the reverberation and the strange aberration that occurs in this war will be the direct consequence of our system of organizing our knowledge and of our system of education in the United States? I tell you, the undue optimism in our country is not a light thing. It is perhaps the most alarming situation with which we must contend.

My judgment is based upon what I have gathered since Pearl Harbor on having talked to 647 audiences. During that time I have come in contact with something like a third of a million of my fellow Americans in the state of Michigan, in Ohio, in Illinois and in Canada. If you think that the American people are awake and aroused to an understanding of this war and are ready to go forward and know what is demanded of them, then you have not the slightest idea of the job that is ahead of us. We are like the Dodo in *Alice in Wonderland* who proposed a wonderful game, in which everybody played, everybody won and everybody received prizes.

AMERICAN PEOPLE NEED TO BE AROUSED

We can win a war and lose everything that was worth fighting for. We can win a war and lose the peace unless we understand what is demanded of us. It has been interesting to me to note the lack of awareness on the part of our people. They do not realize that fighting a total war means something total to themselves. It would be worthwhile to look at the Russian people for a moment and see how they live. Every kind of autonomy such as the autonomy which you represent this morning has been taken from them; every kind of selfish impulse has been stripped from them. That is true of women as well as men. If a Russian woman is found to have more than a thousand rubbles in her pos-

session, even though she may be one of the finest workers in the land, she will be sent to prison for five years. These people have put aside all selfish impulses. All those things they liked to do have been renounced in favor of the state. Individuals all down the line have driven selfishness out of their lives. This is also true in Germany, Italy and Japan. We in the United States, believe that every man is given the right to do as he pleases and that by giving up only what is exacted of him or demanded by law, he can compete against these nations. It does not seem to occur to the American people that the very basis of success is voluntary cooperation. We are letting our heritage slip through our fingers. What is needed to arouse the American people to move forward with full might in the war effort is the goal of a worthwhile peace. As in 1919 we have the essentials that will win the peace. But we are not going to attain it because sugar is rationed or because rubber is rationed; or think that by complying with these and other regulations we are putting ourselves in the proper state of mind.

THE ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY

I often wonder what has happened to Democracy in our time because something has happened to it. We have lost certain essentials and we have slowed down. Maybe it is so because what we consider is the advancement of civilization is only the technique—such as radio. We resemble savages who listen to the wind and who bend their ears to catch the sound because they think the gods are talking to them. In the same way, the American people stretch their ears through the ether in order to catch our thoughts. You cannot move people to action by talking to them over the radio. There is something in the old town meeting idea of

people gathering together with other men and women to express their personal views, which is the very essence of Democracy.

I have heard people listen for fifteen minutes to Kaltenborn and at the end of his talk, remark, "That was a tremendous presentation, what is trump?" I have had said to me by people in Michigan, "I thoroughly approved of your comments the other night." But when I replied "What did you do about them?" no one has said, "I did thus and so."

We think that Elmer Davis can save a situation when that situation can only be saved in terms of millions of people taking a new attitude, reorganizing their points of view and losing their present stupid optimism. The time is at hand when our government should sound a clear call to battle and make everyone understand what Democracy is; that this is as much a personal job for him as for his forebears in the Revolutionary War. If we can but reach higher levels in approaching the spirit of the American people, if we can rally them with a battle cry that will appeal to their realization that these are their homes, their lands, their mountains, their rivers and their valleys—enriched by a past that now challenges them—we would then arouse a spirit in America that would transcend above rumors, race prejudices and the notion that we are fighting to defend the British Empire. It is the fighting spirit of a nation which counts above all else and it is only through that spirit that peace will come again to this land.

We can well observe, in closing, the example that was provided for us by the first anniversary of Russia's entry into the war. Russia is still a strong nation; still has a marvelous chance for defense; still is able to hold the enemy. This has not been accomplished so much because of her

higher military forces, but because there are millions of men and women who said "Kill me if you must, but you must kill me before I let you kill this ideal in which I believe." They have a faith, not only for living but for dying. We must understand that freedom never came down to any man through the ages on a silver platter, that every privilege we have is descended to us because somewhere along the line there were men and women willing to fight to their death so that, if they themselves could not profit by that freedom, they could pass it on to future generations. It is only by arousing this nation to put forth its full effort that the doubts we now have will vanish and our power will rise mag-

nificently. Then and only then shall we return to this spirit:

"Shall I ask the brave soldier, who fights by my side
 In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
 Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
 If he kneel not before the same altar with me?
 From the heretic girl of my soul should I fly,
 To seek somewhere else a more orthodox kiss?
 No! perish the hearts, and the laws that try
 Truth, valour or love, by a standard like this!"

There must finally come to us, a realization that in our day, liberty as we understand it can have no other interpretation than this. Then as we sing our National Anthem and in closing proclaim that America "is the land of the Free" we shall know that it will remain the "land of the Free" only so long as it continues to be "the home of the Brave."

Book List on Modern Military Science

Compiled by WILLARD KELSO DENNIS

Librarian, Parks Air College, Inc., East St. Louis, Illinois

NATIONS fighting the Axis encourage free thought and learning. Everyone follows the war very closely through the newspapers, radios, books and maps. Every individual in his small way hopes to be an expert on military affairs, forming definite opinions on the conduct of the war. Each is influenced to a great extent by the authorities read and heard. These authorities mold public opinion. They provide the background necessary for the understanding of the movements and actions of the armies, navies and air forces of the military powers.

Keeping in mind what Mr. Marshall said regarding the lack of military knowledge of most librarians and, therefore,

their difficulty in recommending suitable books on this subject to their clientele, I wrote to a few of the acknowledged experts along these lines for the books they considered to be the most authoritative on military affairs. The result is the following compilation of a list of books recommended by Hanson W. Baldwin, Military and Naval Correspondent for *The New York Times*; Fletcher Pratt, who served with the War Library Service in World War I and who is a member of the U. S. Naval Institute; S. L. A. Marshall, Military Analyst, *The Detroit News*; George Fielding Eliot, Military and Naval Correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* and Military Analyst for the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mark Watson, Mili-

- tary Writer for the *Baltimore Sun*; and Joseph I. Greene, Editor of the *Infantry Journal*. The name or names in parenthesis following each entry is that of the expert or experts recommending each book.
- Abend, Hallett. *Ramparts of the Pacific*. Doubleday, Doran, 1942. \$3.50. (Watson)
- Alden, C. S. *Makers of naval tradition*. Ginn, 1925. \$1.56. (Watson)
- Arnold, H. H. *Army flyer*. Harper, 1942. \$2.50. (Watson)
- Arnold, H. H. *Winged warfare*. Harper, 1941. \$3.00. (Eliot) (Greene)
- Baker, G. P. *Book of battles*. Dodd, Mead, 1935. \$4.00. (Pratt)
- Baldwin, H. W. *Strategy for victory*. W. W. Norton, 1942. \$1.75. (Watson)
- Baldwin, H. W. *What the citizen should know about the Navy*. W. W. Norton, 1941. \$2.00. (Baldwin) (Greene) (Watson)
- Bernhardt, F. A. J. von. *War of the future*. D. Appleton-Century, 1921. \$3.50. (Marshall)
- Binger, W. D. *What the citizen should know about civilian defense*. W. W. Norton, 1942. \$2.50. (Greene) (Watson)
- Brodie, Bernard. *Sea power in the machine age*. Princeton University press, 1941. \$3.75. (Baldwin) (Eliot)
- Brown, Paul. *Insignia of the services*. Charles Scribner's sons, 1941. \$1.50. (Greene)
- Bywater, Hector. *The great Pacific war*. Houghton Mifflin, 1942. \$3.00. (Baldwin)
- Cant, Gilbert. *The war at sea*. John Day, 1942. \$3.00 (Eliot) (Pratt)
- Churchill, Winston. *The unknown war; the eastern front 1914-1917*. Macmillan, 1941. 158 (Marshall)
- Churchill, Winston. *The world crisis 1911-1918*. Charles Scribner's sons, 1931. \$5.00. (Marshall)
- Clark, T. B. *Remember Pearl Harbor*. Modern Age books, 1942. \$1.25. (Greene)
- Colby, Elbridge. *Army talk*. Princeton University press, 1942. \$2.00. (Greene) (Watson)
- Craige, J. H. *What the citizen should know about the Marines*. W. W. Norton, 1941. \$2.00 (Greene) (Watson)
- Davis, George. *Navy second to none*. Harcourt, Brace, 1940. \$3.75. (Baldwin)
- Denlinger, Sutherland. *War in the Pacific*. Robert M. McBride, 1936. \$3.00. (Watson)
- De Seversky, A. P. *Victory through air power*. Simon & Schuster, 1942. \$2.50. (Watson)
- DeWeerd, H. A. *Great soldiers of the two world wars*. W. W. Norton, 1941. \$3.50. (Greene) (Watson)
- Dodge, T. A. *Napoleon; a history of origin and growth of the art of war*. 2v. Houghton Mifflin, 1904-1907. \$20.00. (Pratt)
- Dupuy, R. E. *Civilian defense of the United States*. Farrar & Rinchart, 1942. \$2.50. (Greene)
- Edwards, Kenneth. *We dive at dawn*. Reilly & Lee, 1941. \$3.00. (Pratt)
- Eliot, G. F. *The ramparts we watch*. Reynal & Hitchcock, 1938. \$3.00. (Marshall)
- Fahey, J. C. *Ships and aircraft of the United States fleet*. 2d ed. Ships & Aircraft, 1941. 75¢ (Watson)
- Falls, C. B. *The nature of modern warfare*. Oxford University press, 1941. \$1.25. (Eliot)
- Farago, Ladislav. *German psychological warfare*. Committee for National Morale, 1941. \$2.50. (Greene)
- Foertsch, Hermann. *The art of modern warfare*. G. E. Stechert, 1940. \$2.75. (Baldwin) (Eliot)
- Ford, H. S. *What the citizen should know about the army*. W. W. Norton, 1941. \$2.00. (Greene) (Watson)
- Fuller, J. F. C. *Decisive battles*. Charles Scribner's sons, 1940. \$4.50. (Baldwin) (Marshall)
- Fuller, J. F. C. *Generalship of U. S. Grant*. Dodd, Mead, 1929. \$5.00. (Marshall)
- Fuller, J. F. C. *Lectures on field service regulations*, v. 3. Sifton, Praed, 1932. 78 6d. (Marshall)
- Garnett, D. E. *The war in the air, Sept. 1939 to May 1941*. Doubleday, Doran, 1941. \$3.50. (Greene)
- Gaulle, A. J. M. *The army of the future*. J. B. Lippincott, 1941. \$2.00. (Pratt)
- Grant, U. S. *Personal memoirs*. Century, 1909. \$10.00. (Marshall)
- Hartney, H. E. *What the citizen should know about the air forces*. W. W. Norton, 1942. \$2.00. (Greene) (Watson)
- Henderson, G. F. R. *The science of war*. Longmans, Green, 1933. \$2.50. (Marshall)
- Herring, Pendleton. *The impact of war*. Farrar & Rinchart, 1941. \$3.00. (Marshall) (Eliot) (Greene)
- Hersey, J. R. *Men on Bataan*. Alfred A. Knopf, 1942. \$2.50. (Greene)
- Hessel, F. A. *Chemistry in warfare*. Hastings House, 1940. \$2.00. (Pratt)
- Hicks, J. E. *What the citizen should know about our arms and weapons*. W. W. Norton, 1941. \$2.50. (Greene) (Watson)
- Infantry Journal. *The soldier's handbook*. Infantry Journal and Penguin Press, 1941. 25 cents. (Pratt)

- Infantry Journal. *Tactics and technique of infantry*. Military Service, 1941. 4 v. in 2: v. 1-2, \$3.00; v. 3-4, \$4.00. (Greene)
- Johnson, D. W. *Topography and strategy in war*. Henry Holt, 1919. \$2.00. (Marshall)
- Knox, Dudley. *History of the United States navy*. G. P. Putnam's sons, 1936. \$5.00. (Watson)
- Levy, Bert. *Guerilla warfare*. Penquin books, 1942. 25¢. (Pratt) (Greene)
- McEntee, G. L. *Military history of the world war*. Charles Scribner's sons, 1937. \$7.50. (Baldwin) (Watson)
- Mahan, Alfred. *The influence of sea power upon history, 1660-1783*. 13th ed. Little, Brown, 1897. \$4.50. (Pratt)
- Mahan, Alfred. *On naval warfare*. Little, Brown, 1941. \$3.25. (Baldwin)
- Marder, A. J. *Anatomy of British sea power—1880-1905*. Alfred A. Knopf, 1940. \$5.00. (Marshall)
- Marshall, S. L. A. *Armies on wheels*. McClelland & Stewart, 1941. \$3.75. (Eliot) (Greene) (Watson)
- Marshall, S. L. A. *Blitzkrieg*. McClelland & Stewart, 1940. \$3.75. (Greene) (Watson)
- Mayo, C. B. *Your navy*. Parker & Baird, 1939. \$3.50. (Watson)
- Mikshe, F. O. *Attack: a study of blitzkrieg tactics*. Random House, 1942. \$2.50. (Greene)
- Munson, E. L. *Leadership for American army leaders*. Infantry Journal, 1941. \$1.00. (Greene)
- Newman, J. R. *The tools of war*. Doubleday, Doran, 1942. \$5.00. (Marshall) (Baldwin) (Eliot) (Greene)
- Nickerson, Hoffman. *Armed horde, 1793-1939*. G. P. Putnam's sons, 1940. \$4.25. (Baldwin)
- Oman, Sir C. W. C. *Art of war in the Middle Ages*. Houghton Mifflin, 1924. \$12.50. (Pratt)
- Palmer, J. M. *America in arms*. Yale University press, 1941. \$2.00. (Watson)
- Peck, James. *Armies with wings*. Houghton Mifflin, 1940. \$3.25. (Pratt)
- Phillips, T. R. *Roots of strategy*. Military Service, 1940. \$3.00. (Eliot)
- Powell, Hickman. *What the citizen should know about the coast guard*. W. W. Norton, 1941. \$2.00. (Greene) (Watson)
- Pratt, Fletcher. *America in total war*. Smith and Durell, 1941. \$3.00. (Marshall)
- Pratt, Fletcher. *Navy: a history*. Doubleday, Doran, 1938. \$4.00. (Baldwin) (Watson)
- Pratt, Fletcher. *What the citizen should know about modern war*. W. W. Norton, 1942. \$2.50. (Greene) (Watson)
- Puleston, William. *Armed forces in the Pacific*. Yale University press, 1941. \$3.25. (Baldwin) (Eliot) (Watson)
- Rosinski, Herbert. *The German army*. Harcourt, Brace, 1940. \$3.00. (Greene)
- Schubert, Paul. *Sea power in conflict*. Coward-McCann, 1942. \$2.50. (Eliot)
- Shirer, William. *Berlin diary*. Alfred A. Knopf, 1941. \$3.75. (Marshall)
- Shotwell, J. T. *What Germany forgot*. Macmillan, 1942. \$1.75. (Marshall)
- Slessor, J. C. *Air power and armies*. Oxford Publishing Co., 1936. \$3.25. (Eliot)
- Spears, F. L. *Prelude to victory*. Alfred A. Knopf, 1939. \$5.75. (Marshall)
- Sprout, Harold. *The rise of American naval power*. Princeton University press, 1940. \$3.75. (Baldwin) (Watson)
- Sprout, Harold. *Toward a new order of sea power*. Princeton University press, 1940. \$3.75. (Baldwin)
- Spykman, N. J. *America's strategy in world politics*. Harcourt, Brace, 1942. \$3.75. (Greene)
- Stevens, W. O. *History of sea power*. Doubleday, Doran, 1937. \$6.00. (Baldwin)
- Stowe, Leland. *No other road to freedom*. Alfred A. Knopf, 1941. \$3.75. (Marshall)
- Strong, A. L. *Soviets expected it*. Dial press, 1941. \$2.50. (Watson)
- Taylor, Edmond. *The strategy of terror*. Houghton Mifflin, 1940. \$3.25. (Marshall)
- Thompson, P. W. *How the Jap army fights*. Penguin books, 1942. 25¢ (Greene) (Watson)
- Thompson, P. W. *Modern battle*. W. W. Norton, 1942. \$2.75. (Marshall) (Pratt) (Eliot) (Greene) (Watson)
- Thompson, P. W. *What the citizen should know about the army engineers*. W. W. Norton, 1942. \$2.50. (Greene) (Watson)
- Willoughby, C. A. *Maneuver in war*. Military service, 1939. \$3.00. (Baldwin) (Pratt)



Protection of Statistical Information from Enemy Use¹

By STUART A. RICE

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IT IS gratifying to discuss this problem with the Special Libraries Association. You are perhaps more intimately concerned with restrictions upon the publication of information than any other professional group in the nation. I accepted your invitation knowing that I would find among you an intimate and sympathetic understanding of the issues which I am to discuss, and of their implications for customary ways of thinking among intelligent and liberal people. Let me begin by considering the changed ways of thought which my topic implies, and by using an illustration which some of my audience has heard before.

Time, the weekly magazine, began its first page story on November 24, 1941, with an elaborate analogy: "Mussolini", it said, "placed his desk at the end of a huge room so that visitors would have time to grow uncomfortable as they approached it." Similarly a visitor to the United States, Saburo Kurusu, Japanese "peace" envoy, after an interview in San Francisco in which he talked of making a "touchdown," had flown across America to Washington like a man going across a more enormous room. From his plane

window he looked down "over California's infinitely fertile farm lands, over forests of oil derricks. . . . At Burbank . . . beside the great Lockheed and Vega plants . . . hundreds of war planes, complete and incomplete stood . . . outside . . ." Before reaching the end of the enormous room, he "had glimpsed steel, oil, aircraft and other production facilities that make pygmies of those which Japan possesses. . . . Envoy Kurusu no longer spoke of touchdowns." I was among the many to whom this purported analogy gave a smug satisfaction. A tour of American war production facilities by all Japanese military leaders would have seemed a good idea!

That was at the end of November 1941. Less than five months later our newspapers inconspicuously carried the information that window shades on commercial planes in this country would be drawn "to prevent scrutiny of war industries, harbor defenses and the like in the vicinity of airports." The new policy was put into effect by the Airline Transport Association at the suggestion of the War Department. Thus the blackout concept caught up with the "enormous room" phantasy. It is easy to misinterpret the changed attitudes and valuations illustrated by these two items. As *Time* assumed and as the President has often demonstrated there is a case for the disclosure of our military and industrial

¹ Address before the Joint Meeting of the Commerce and Financial Groups at the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of Special Libraries Association, Detroit, Michigan, June 19, 1942.

strength for propaganda or other strategic purposes. At the same time the details of this disclosure may be of advantage to the enemy. Hence, the very same information may require in the national interest both suppression and the widest dissemination, depending upon timing, circumstances and who is doing the disseminating.

Such considerations of strategy involve no basic change in mental habits. I am talking of an article of national faith which appears to have become insecure. We, who were reared in liberal traditions, have taken freedom of communication for granted. However skeptical we may have been concerning *laissez-faire* as a principle of economic order, *laissez-faire* has characterized our belief in purification by knowledge. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free." Truth will win over error in the end and thus spell the doom of tyrants. This faith is surely one cornerstone of the librarian's profession. Must it now be abandoned? I believe that the answer is no. We have not since Pearl Harbor lost faith in the triumph of truth when engaged in fair combat with error. Rather, we have reluctantly admitted that free competition between truth and error does not and cannot now exist. In a world of "controlled" economies, arrayed against each other in a death struggle, a diminishing place has been left for *laissez-faire* in the communication of facts and ideas. Our national task is through victory to reestablish the conditions in which fact and opinion may be freely disseminated and fearlessly evaluated. Meanwhile we must fight fire with fire. In the United States, during the past six months, some modes of communication of some kinds of facts and interpretations have been abolished or seriously restricted. I am here to tell you about those restrictions which pertain to the publication and use of statistical information; but may God forbid the continuation of these restric-

tions when the wartime need for them has ended!

Concern about the termination of these wartime restrictions may easily be induced by a study of the historical development of statistics in the modern world. Statistical data were originally collected and used as instruments of national policy. As they became available to the public they were found useful also as guides to individual action. They permitted more accurate forecasts of prices and of other factors determining market supply and demand. Statistics thus assisted in the downfall of mercantilism; in the replacement of governmental controls over markets by the forces of free competition; and hence contributed to the evolution of liberal, democratic society. In a world at war, governmental directives are again replacing free competition and statistics are again used primarily as instruments of national policy. Governments need accurate data at their disposal concerning the material resources, industrial output and capacities, transportation facilities and manpower. They also need to weigh these elements of strength against those of hostile nations, but statistics on such matters are weapons which must not fall into enemy possession. The leading European belligerents since the beginning of the war have greatly extended their statistical activities while greatly reducing their statistical publications.

The conversion now in process of our nation's statistical organization into a wartime instrument involves many heartaches for those who yearn for statistics and research as usual. Skipping these heart interests I wish to reformulate my subject as an attempt to answer the following four questions: First, in what ways are statistical data useful to the enemy and to ourselves? This is important if we are to know what data to suppress. Second, what are the problems of protecting our data from

enemy use? This involves some consideration of the governmental agencies that are involved. Third, what restrictive measures have been introduced? This will be something of a catalogue. Lastly, what part can librarians have in these mechanisms of protection? This is a question which can profitably be left very largely to my audience.

HOW THE ENEMY USES DATA

If we are to know what to keep from the enemy's hands, we must know what he would like to have, and why. Experience respecting such matters is scanty in the United States, but we may benefit from the experience of our friends and allies, and from what we know of enemy practice. Without attempting a logical classification, or one of mutually exclusive categories, but with a quite unwarranted air of authority, I will cite three types of interests which the enemy may find in our statistical information.

His first and most obvious interest is in the selection of targets. Target information is disclosed whenever the enemy is enabled to learn the location or character of a military installation, a naval unit, a facility for war production or a land or water route over which vessels, vehicles, troops, war workers, strategic materials or products are moved. "Target" is used broadly, to include objects of potential sabotage, shell fire or bombing. The disclosure of target information is not always obvious. Suppose that a published statistical table shows the monthly production of aircraft by types and by States. A great deal may already be known to enemy agents about the location and character of the producing plants on the basis of general knowledge in the communities concerned. Nevertheless, the statistical table would almost inevitably disclose target information since it would assist the enemy in assigning to his staff of

saboteurs those particular tasks which would produce the maximum dislocation in aircraft production. Again, published figures of exports and imports by commodities and countries would throw much light upon trade routes along which the enemy could deploy his forces at sea.

The second type of enemy interest in our statistical information reflects his hope of gaining clues to our military strategy. A table showing the disposition of our military strength throughout the world would be ideal for his purposes. Lacking this, helpful disclosures may inadvertently be made by statistical data of seeming innocence. For example, data on the production of men's gloves or clothing, suitably broken down by type, style and weight, might provide such "tip-offs;" since fur gloves would scarcely be intended for use in the tropics, nor feather-weight clothing for use in Iceland or Greenland. Similarly domestic commodity shipments to certain ports might disclose prospective embarkations and their destinations. Statistical series on the components of national income may disclose the size of the armed forces because of existing knowledge of per capita Army and Navy pay. Data on employment by industry indicate the direction of industrial effort and may therefore show the direction of military effort.

The third and broadest category of enemy interest in statistical information is related to "economic warfare." It is here especially that we start with an enormous handicap. While our statistics were being given freely to all the world, totalitarian nations were concealing the most vital of their own and using ours to plan their conquests. In a recent article in *Foreign Affairs*² Karl Brandt asserts:

"The domestic resources of the Germans, the Italians and the Japanese were inadequate in many

² "Mobilizing our Dormant Resources for Total War," by Karl Brandt, reprinted from *Foreign Affairs*, an American Quarterly Review, April 1942.

respects; in some respects they were nil. They set about supplementing them by stockpiles of strategic materials. And when the war began they knew just what they wanted to secure from their military conquests, and just where to seize it and how to exploit it. By ceaseless toil and relentless concentration on the sole task of arming, they built up an overwhelming striking power; and then, utilizing that power, they went from one conquest to another, each economic as well as military."

Those who plan economic warfare may utilize almost any item of information concerning the economic and social system of the opposing nation. The objectives are to build up a rounded and comprehensive picture of the enemy's national economy; to determine its elements of strength and weakness; to forecast its economic, social and political trends; and in the light of these to develop specifications for military, economic, political or psychological attack upon it. Some of these specifications are again in terms of targets. Others may be in terms of preclusive buying or diplomatic agreements with respect to the disposition of raw materials. A further objective is to forecast the economic possibilities of aggressive action by the enemy nation, or obtain clues to his future military strategy.

Respecting all of these types of enemy interest, it is important to observe that statistical information having little value to the enemy in and of itself may be important because of its correlation with other more important information. Figures on employment and payrolls are closely correlated with the corresponding industry figures on production of goods or services. Figures on the production of strategic and critical commodities are important because they may indicate, by themselves or when combined with figures of stocks and imports, the *supply* of the commodity in question. Freight car loadings may provide another measure of production or of supply. The importance of estimates of supply is indicated by our own concern over Nazi supplies of oil and other important, scarce

commodities. Basic military strategy may depend upon evidence, or lack of it, concerning such questions.

The interest which statistics possess for governments, our own and our enemies', should not obscure their importance for private citizens. This is probably in direct ratio to the extent to which the life and work of the citizen are still governed by free enterprise. Thus in the production of minerals and metals, the numbers of producers are relatively small and governmental controls have largely replaced demand, supply, price and cost factors as regulators of production. It is not the *market price* of copper and magnesium and the costs of producing them which determine output, but the specifications of need by war agencies, to which may be added artificial price inducements. In agriculture, on the other hand, there are six million producers. Artificial price inducements may be offered for meeting agricultural production "goals," but nevertheless the basic market controls are still exercised to a much greater degree than in mining by competitive influences which depend upon many kinds of current statistics. A continued flow of these statistics is thus important to individual citizens, to the general public and to the national interest itself. The conclusion to which I am leading is that every proposed restriction must balance off its disadvantages against the need to thwart the enemy in his purpose to injure us. I am sure you will agree that equations of this kind, possessing unlike terms, are often difficult of solution.

THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION

The problem of protecting data from enemy use is related to two wartime functions which are distinct but closely linked together in the public mind, namely, censorship and propaganda, or the dissemination of public information. Official responsibilities concerning these functions have been somewhat intermingled, since

both are cut across by another important distinction, that between official and unofficial communication of information. Still another basis of distinction which has been observable in the administrative machinery concerns the *media* of dissemination—the so-called “release,” the statistical bulletin or report, the press, magazines, radio, postal service, etc.

My exposition of the agencies, activities and relationships which have developed in adaptation to these cross-cutting factors has necessarily undergone a last-minute revision. As the draft of this paper was being “cleared” by the Office of Facts and Figures, six days ago, that agency and several other governmental units, either as a whole or with respect to their powers and duties related to the informational function, were consolidated by Executive Order (June 13) into a new Office of War Information. I cannot prophesy the modifications of policy and procedure which will result from this long-awaited Executive action. I will therefore lean somewhat heavily upon the *status quo ante*, especially since some of the major lines of responsibility have not been substantially altered.

The primary distinction between the informational and censorship functions remains unchanged. Section 8 of the Order provides that “The Director of the Office of War Information and the Director of Censorship shall collaborate in the performance of their respective functions for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and full dissemination of all available information which will not give aid to the enemy.” The Office of Censorship confines its interest in the public dissemination of information to the unofficial media. It supervises a voluntary “Code of War-Time Practices for the American Press” and a similar voluntary code for radio. By agreement with the Director of Censorship, the Office of Facts and Figures, now consolidated in the Office of War Information, was deemed to be the appropriate

agency for a corresponding control over government publications. It also, by Executive direction, was responsible for clearing the public utterances of certain public officials. These controls, like those of the Office of Censorship over press and radio, depended largely upon the voluntary acquiescence of Federal agencies. They were guided by determinations of governmental policy by a Committee on War Information, established by the Executive Order creating the Office of Facts and Figures, and containing policy-making officials of the War and Navy Departments and other war agencies. This Committee is now succeeded by the Committee on War Information Policy provided by Section 3 of the recent Executive Order. The size and character of its membership did not warrant attempts by the Committee on War Information to settle detailed issues respecting the publication or suppression of statistical data. On March 18, 1942, therefore, the Bureau of the Budget was directed in an Executive Order to maintain continuous surveillance of governmental publication of statistical data and to determine in any instance whether publication would be in accordance with governmental policy designed to guard against the unauthorized disclosure of vital information as formulated by appropriate authority. Within the Bureau of the Budget this task falls to the Division of Statistical Standards and the “appropriate authority” to whom we looked for over-all policy determinations prior to June 13 was the Committee on War Information. The “appropriate authority” is now the Office of War Information and/or the Committee on War Information Policy, the Chairman of which is Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information. Not wholly clear is the relationship to these mechanisms of the protective or “security” functions, represented especially by the intelligence and security units of the War and Navy

Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Post Office Department.

Among the further issues which are involved here, I believe that two will be of particular interest to librarians. The first concerns the so-called "classification" of information. Under separate War and Navy Department regulations, information may be "classified" as "secret," "confidential," or "restricted." If not so designated it is known as "unclassified" and is unrestricted in its use. "Secret" information must be kept in the possession of the smallest possible number of responsible officials, must be kept under lock in a safe place and can be transmitted from one person to another only under maximum safeguards. "Confidential" information is of a somewhat lesser order of secrecy. "Restricted" information is generally available to official personnel for whom it has interest, but may not be published. Quite recently the Department of Commerce and certain war units have adopted similar regulations, but as yet there is no general classification system for the Federal Government. The responsibility for establishing a uniform Federal classification system, if it is deemed necessary, probably now falls upon the Office of War Information. Such a system, in my opinion, should rest upon reciprocity among Federal agencies as to the respect paid to the classifications of one agency by another, but would further provide for central review and surveillance over the classifications of data by individual agencies.

The second issue to which I refer concerns the rights of non-military Federal agencies to receive individual reports from citizens, especially from holders of war contracts; together with the duties of citizens to supply such information for ordinary administrative or statistical purposes. At one time a directive issued by the War Department required that no in-

formation should be supplied to anyone by a war contractor without specific military approval. If literally enforced, this would have prevented, for example, the current collection of employment information by the Bureau of Labor Statistics or even the filing of corporation tax returns with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. These unforeseen results were unintentional and there is now complete agreement that all governmental agencies may continue to receive individual reports required by law, regulation or administrative necessity.

RESTRICTIONS INTRODUCED

The proscriptions upon statistical publication agreed upon to date were outlined in a memorandum of March 16 addressed by the Division of Statistical Standards to Federal statistical agencies. Not to be published is Statistical Information, including production schedules and progress reports, which would reveal the current or prospective situation concerning the following subjects:—

- (1) Aircraft and parts
- (2) Ordnance, including guns, ammunition, combat vehicles, etc.
- (3) Shipbuilding, including combat vessels and merchant ships
- (4) Overseas bases
- (5) Utilization or movement of ships, or amount of ship tonnage, on the high seas or in coastal waters
- (6) Size, composition and movement of armed forces
- (7) Machine tools (other than total production)
- (8) War contract awards
- (9) Military installations
- (10) Site locations or operations of individual plants or companies holding war contracts
- (11) Supplies of strategic and critical materials and services

In some respects this list is more restrictive than it appears. In particular, item (5),

"utilization or movement of ships, or amount of ship tonnage, on the high seas or in coastal waters" includes the suppression of figures on the foreign trade of the United States, other than gross totals, for the period since October 1, 1941.

On the other hand, item (11), "supplies of strategic and critical materials and services," is liberally interpreted. To date it has been applied to only 37 items, although the number of strategic and critical materials on the most recent list of the Army and Navy Munitions Board (April 10, 1942) is 109, some of which, moreover, are really classes or groups of commodities. Most of the proscribed items are minerals, metals and chemicals. It is contemplated that the 1941 *Minerals Yearbook* will be printed as usual but as a "confidential" document, limiting its distribution to official users, and that the remaining copies will be impounded for unrestricted distribution after the war. However, certain individual chapters of this volume containing information on non-strategic commodities are being published as separates.

Government agencies are by no means the only collectors of statistical data included on the March 16 list. In some fields trade associations or trade journals are the chief collectors and compilers of important statistical information; but the publications of these organizations along with those of State and local governments are under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Office of Censorship. To avoid inconsistency that official has agreed in respect to unofficial statistical publication "to follow the lead" of the Division of Statistical Standards respecting the publication of analogous official statistics. Thus statistics on certain minerals and metals which can no longer be published by the Bureau of Mines cannot be published by the various trade associations and trade journals in the same fields.

Of similar intent is the policy that all

American republics lend their support to the restrictions on statistical publication adopted by any one of them. This policy was recently recommended to the various American republics by the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee. Without such action, for example, the suppression of figures on United States imports of copper from Chile might be nullified by the publication of figures on Chilean exports of copper to the United States.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF LIBRARIANS IN THE PROTECTION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION?

I ask the question of you first because it will inevitably be asked of me. My answers are halting. Federal agencies have been urged to scrutinize and thoroughly comb their mailing lists, eliminating all names of unidentified persons and persons without a clear use for the data supplied them. I suggest analogous steps respecting the users of your shelves and tables. Identify all of your customers. Make sure that you know *who* is using *what* information, without exception. Establish special precautions to safeguard any confidential material which may be sent to you. Raise questions with "appropriate authorities" about doubtful cases.

Beyond these common sense precautions and others like them, may I suggest that the librarian's most significant function during these war years may be not unlike that of the guardians and copyists of manuscripts in the middle ages—those who in many a cloister protected the basic materials of learning until the regrowth of civilized urban society. Yours may be a similar share in the task of keeping the nation's information series intact, against the return of a world once more free; a share during blackout in the guardianship of the factual continuities which the new postwar world will again require.

Problems Created by the Discontinuance and Alteration of Statistical Information and Other Sources¹

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TOTALITARIAN war means totalitarian effort. This total effort on the part of modern nations in turn, means, securing the fullest intelligence and information for one's own Government authorities and agencies, while denying that intelligence and information to the enemy. Thus, when a democracy goes into total war effort, it runs up against problems which dictatorships have already overcome in peacetime. In short, in peacetime democracies make a boast of getting and giving not only the fullest information about themselves to their own citizens but also to the citizens of all other states, dictatorships or not. Democracies dare not continue to do this in total war. Therefore, democracies have to impose on themselves, on their Government agencies and on their citizens, restraints, interruptions and alterations in a very wide field of what we may call "public information." That information, which came to the public in peacetime democracies from thousands of Government and private sources, must in total war only come to Government agencies or to executives of those firms which are responsible for highly important sectors of the war effort. Only the agents of democratic Gov-

ernments can be allowed to have access to such vital intelligence, which throws so revealing a light on the nature and development of the democracies' war efforts, on their difficulties, their successes, their bottlenecks and their toughening sinews.

GOVERNMENT SERIES DISCONTINUED OR "SCRAMBLED"

Let me begin by taking a simple example from British experience. If Britain had continued to publish its regular Governmental series of shipping and foreign trade statistics; if it had published the detailed figures of the volume of freight traffic borne by each railroad; if it had maintained its service of detailed statistical information on inventories, port and harbor traffic, fuel output, output per factory, etc., the enemy agents in neutral centers would have easily been able to determine what focal points in Britain should be bombed, where enemy submarines could most destructively operate, and what Britain's greatest weaknesses in the next few months might be. On that intelligence, the enemy's own tactics, indeed, perhaps his whole strategy, might be predicated. Therefore the mass of British citizens, including even the Press, could not be allowed to reproduce, or even possess without the most stringent safeguards, such dangerous knowledge.

What is not so obvious, however, is the extent to which peacetime information,

¹ Address before the Joint Meeting of the Commerce and Financial Groups at the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of Special Libraries Association, Detroit, Michigan, June 19, 1942.

statistical series, etc., have necessarily to be altered or as we now say "scrambled," in order that the enemy should not be able to deduce the most important elements in our developing war effort. For these elements, if they became known, would clearly indicate what might be expected in our own strategy and tactics. The layman in peacetime who has to work on such statistical series and regular information services is a very important and valuable person in wartime. He is familiar with his raw material and his instruments for securing and fashioning it. When he becomes a Government servant, when he enters the inner ring of those directly associated with responsibility for his country's war effort, he then realizes the danger which release of that material would cause. Often it is the layman who has become a Government expert "for the duration" who goes to his Government and says, "See here, I have been working on these production statistics for twenty years. If you go on releasing this particular series,—say, raw material inventories,—the enemy will know exactly what our total production of, let us say, airplane motors can be, at its maximum, during the next six months." That is why even such seemingly innocent series as price-indices, payrolls, freight figures and production statistics have all to be "scrambled" in some way. Their direct relationship to vital sectors of the war effort has to be broken, and an indirect relationship has to be set up in such a way that only the trusted initiates have the key to the communicating channel between one set of figures, one lot of information and the other.

I do not want to stress this point because you are all specialists in special information and intelligence of one kind or another. I realize from my experience with many of your fellow members in A.S.L.I.B. during the first two years of this war, that

you already perceive how important to your own country and to the enemy is the special information which arises from so many sources in a country's total war effort. However, I must emphasize one point. It is not so much the leakage of a single item, a single figure, which is deadly serious, as it is the leakage or publication of a regular series of such figures. In other words, if the enemy knew the exact number of bombers produced in Britain, last month for instance, it would be very helpful to him, but if he could discover a regular British series of statistics which indicated the developing consumption of a vital hardening alloy, he would receive much greater help. In short, what we have to ensure is that the enemy is denied any admittance to the connecting corridor between the absolute facts on the one hand, and the effect of those facts on our war effort and strategy on the other. We not only deny him all the facts we can, but in addition, we take care that he cannot jump from a single fact, supposing he gets it, to the ultimate implications of that fact. We also take care to present what facts we do present to the world in such a way as to prevent the enemy going back and linking them to the freely published series which we proudly and truthfully used to put out in peacetime. We break all connections. Inevitably that means we break them for our own mass of the citizens as much as for the enemy.

What particularly concerns me, however, is the peculiar set of problems which this wartime necessity has created for us today and in the future. Consider for a moment what has been the rule in Britain for nearly three years of war. We, in Britain, have had, from the outset, to discontinue entirely the publication of certain highly revealing national statistics:—the detailed export and import figures, shipping statistics, production and labor statistics, traffic figures, detailed fuel and

power production and distribution statistics and even the composition of the various wholesale and retail prices which enter the regular indices of prices. Although these are mainly Government statistics in peacetime, we have had to go much farther. You cannot allow corporations to publish their own private figures of contracts, inventories, output, personnel, etc., for these give to the enemy perhaps the location, or the growth, or the importance, or the future development of whole industries. Of course I do not mean that comparatively unimportant firms working wholly for civilian needs do not publish *some* material which tells the world what is going on in that firm or industry; but I do mean that, in so far as published material throws any sidelight on what Britain is intending to do in its war effort, that material must not be allowed to reach the enemy. It does not help the enemy to know that a certain firm made a certain profit, for the enemy knows that we have a 100% Excess Profits Tax in Britain, and the enemy cannot deduce how that profit was made,—by what volume of contracts, by what increases in personnel or prices, by what installation of new plant and equipment, or by what increasing rate of turnover and output per man per year. But if that firm is directly associated with our war effort,—and as you know over 60% of our total national output of all goods and services is now devoted to direct prosecution of the war,—it must not publish or make freely available any information which might aid and comfort the enemy.

Let us look at the implications of this. For an undefined period, "the duration," the most important Government and private sources of information are diverted so that only the Government's own agencies and servants can have access to that information. Of course the Government in wartime has an immeasurably in-

creased force of agents in what used to be called industry, the distributive trades, transport, agriculture and the civil service. But they cannot publish, in the legal sense, any information. They can only use it and only have access to such portions of it as are necessary to their own immediate part in the total effort. On the other hand, the Government and its manifold wartime agencies have become the reservoir into which most of the vital information and intelligence goes "for the duration." Two problems at once emerge. First, these vital records, which are links in the chain of information from the pre-war world to the postwar world, have to be collated, safeguarded, stored and indexed so that, after the war, the experience of the whole country in total war can be truly described, as an unbroken trend from peacetime through war to peacetime again. Secondly, during the turmoil of war, some people, some Government agency or agencies working in unison, must see to it that the wires do not become crossed; in other words, that one public Department's secret information does not slip out of relationship to information which is intimately connected with it, but belonging to another Department. If this were to happen, we could never be sure of "unscrambling the eggs" after the war and presenting the full and accurate picture of our wartime experience. Also, if it did happen, we could never be sure of re-establishing the essential continuity between the long regular series of public and private information preceding this war, and the vital information which we shall require to establish a sound and secure international order in the peace of the future.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

I can assure you that these contingencies have been ever-present in the minds of the responsible authorities in Britain from the

outset. We, in Britain, are proud of our long record of public and private statistics, information and intelligence. It has for long been the quarry of many researchers from many lands. Both the British Government agencies and private firms and institutions have had to take very far-reaching and often costly measures to safeguard priceless records, going back in some cases for centuries. It is not my task today to speak of what we have done in our public and special libraries, museums, private firms and other establishments to ensure that vital continuity of information which we know that we, and other nations too, will assuredly require of us in a future in which, as we hope, information for our peoples will again be free and untrammelled by any consideration of imparting knowledge to enemies. But I can tell you that we have done it by micro-photography, by special construction, by removal to places of safety and by close and continuous co-ordination of the wealth of wartime information which arises from every public and private partner in the total war effort. We have lost many of our homes. One in every five in Britain has suffered damage by enemy action or has been destroyed. We have lost irreplaceable historical monuments, centuries old. But we have not lost our history as a people; for that lives in our records, and with very few exceptions, surprisingly few exceptions, our public and private records are safe.

This only emphasizes the other kind of problem about which I want to say something. There are *new* kinds of information arising in this war, which bear no relationship to anything which has gone before. In industry, in the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of children and adults to strange surroundings and strange companionships, in the local and national medical services, in rationing drastically an entire people, in Governmental and

corporate finance, in shipping and transport, even in the wartime experience of the retail stores, above all in the daily life of a people living under constant threat of aerial bombardment, utterly *new* but most valuable information has emerged and has been recorded and collated. Government, medical officers, psychiatrists, advertisers, railroad companies, parish priests, lawyers, manufacturers, storekeepers, publishers, mayors, aldermen and town clerks, all these and many more have become the reservoirs of new and special information which should first correct many of our peacetime impressions, and, secondly, start new kinds of inquiries and new series of regular statistical and other information. All this new information, therefore, must also be related to the old; and that, again, is a job which we must not lose from sight. This war has taught us much more about ourselves; and that is certainly the beginning of wisdom. We want to hold on to that wisdom and make it regularly available after this war. In this particular job there is probably wider scope for the private institution, the special library or information bureau, than for Government.

COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE AGENCIES

I want to correct an impression that I am sure, by now, you will all have. While it is necessarily true that the most important regular sources of public and private information have had to be closely controlled by some Government agency or other "for the duration," it is not true that this process in Britain has resulted in a kind of Governmental "corner" or "monopoly" of such information which will persist indefinitely after the war. That has never been the attitude of the Government. Its attitude, throughout, has been that a temporary emergency has necessitated an equally temporary control; but that with the passing of the emergency, as

soon after the war as proves practicable, public and private sources of information should be freed from such emergency control, and the work of re-establishing continuity in our series of regular information and statistics should be undertaken. In that work, the Government agencies, many of them also temporary, will have to work closely with private institutions and firms in order to make available for public and private use the information which we shall all need again. This is an immense task, for not all of the withheld series will be releasable at once. It may take some time before we can trace the experience of British exports and imports, prices, cost-schedules, land and water traffic, production, etc., from pre-1939 until after this war.

In this connection I should like to point out one significant fact in our British experience. From 1939 onwards we had to set up and equip many wartime departments and agencies. These agencies were necessarily recruited, under pressure of events, from the best people we could find; men and women who had had specific experience of the particular work which that wartime Government agency was formed to do. Examples are the Ministry of Economic Warfare, the Ministry of War Transport, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Information and a great number of other agencies or adjuncts to existing Departments, called into being by the demands of total war. Each of these agencies naturally laid hands on the persons best qualified to handle its specific work. Each needed what we may broadly term an "intelligence" or "information" department, a special library, or an "archives division," and of course most of them had to have a "public relations department." In these special divisions of each wartime agency, men and women went to work from what, in peacetime, had mainly been special libraries, or information depart-

ments, or public relations departments, or archives divisions of private corporations, public institutions, trade associations, Chambers of Commerce and other special information bureaus. In this way, to a large extent, we were able to draw on a vast amount of accumulated experience. Moreover, as business and Government moved ever closer together in the partnership which total war necessitates, businessmen and executives, both men and women, moved easily over from business or professional work to full-time, paid Government jobs in one or other of the new wartime agencies. In so doing, of course, they took with them not only their personal experience, valuable as that was; but they also took, in many cases, their private records, their files, their libraries or their information bureau and its contents; or, which comes to the same thing, they remained in private business or in their professions, placing freely at the Government agency's disposal their records. You can imagine how important this was to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, or to the Ministry of Food, or to the Ministry of War Transport. In this way, any Government agency vitally concerned with work which private corporations or institutions had known and performed for years, indeed, for decades, had a kind of working partnership with the long-standing experience of innumerable firms, institutions, universities, special libraries and record-keeping bureaus. It may not be fanciful to expect that after this war, in Britain at any rate, there will be much closer collaboration between the agencies of Government and the private business, professional and other institutions in the country. For the present, the tie-up is fairly close and the Government authorities exercise a necessarily strict control over what such private institutions may publish. It is interesting to note that, when the time comes to re-establish

the freedom to publish public or private records, both the Government agencies and the private institutions may want to carry on in closer cooperation. That would, in my personal opinion, mean a gain for both parties. For even in peacetime the Government has access to sources which are not wholly published so that after the war both parties may find that it is to their advantage to continue to share their records and experience. As we found when we were forced to do this by war, we secured what newspapermen and businessmen would term "a better coverage of the field" by sharing our official and private experience.

CONCLUSION

I have only been able lightly to sketch for you the main problems which as a result of a democracy's entry into total war arise from the discontinuance or alteration of statistical and other informational sources. We are still in that war and the effort is steadily becoming more and more total, until an equally total victory is won. I do not want you merely to accept your British Ally's experiences, experiences now nearly three years old in the war, and then try to translate those experiences into exactly parallel American equivalents. Our two countries are vastly different in lay-out, in size, in administra-

tion, in exposure to war-risks and in organization. All I have tried to do, from our British experience, is to set your minds working on the queries which my remarks may conjure; to act as a mere stimulus to discussion among yourselves about the best way in which each and all of you, with your great accumulated and special experience, may make your contribution to your country's total war effort. That is perhaps what discussions between Allies can best perform.

I cannot close without a personal testimony to the excellence of your work and the work of your Association, which I have known for many years. May it continue to flourish. In the months or years which still separate us from that total victory towards which we are all striving, may your work and your Association find the ways and means to solve the problems which are peculiar to your own country's wartime experience and to your own very important field of service. That field—the field of special information, knowledge and intelligence—is the field upon which we are planning, fighting and going to win this war. When we have won it, it will remain the field upon which we have to plan, establish, secure and win the peace. That is a field of which you, who cultivate it, should feel proud.

Postwar Planning¹

By W. LLOYD GEORGE

Editor, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

TODAY those who talk and write about what the world will be like after the war almost match in number those who discuss the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, or argue about Russian strategy or "A Second Front".

Certainly postwar interest now is far greater than it was at any time during World War I. In 1918, according to those who were close enough to the scene to know, little, if any, thought had been given to postwar problems as late as a

month prior to the armistice. To discover the reason for this different attitude today, this greater concern for the postwar future is something that historians, students of mass psychology, political scientists and experts in the field of public opinion analysis will have to explain. It is enough for us to know that there is a wide-spread and unusually articulate concern over what will happen. It is important for us to discover the main currents of expression, and to understand some of the directions being taken by postwar planning.

THE FOUR FREEDOMS AND NINE "RIGHTS"

The Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms statement of President Roosevelt in his message to Congress at the beginning of 1942 constitute the basic statement of general objectives for all our postwar planning.

As you will recall, those freedoms are:—

Freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

Freedom from want—which translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life—everywhere in the world.

Freedom from fear—which translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere.

A further expression of objectives, now being widely discussed, was made early this year by the National Resources Planning Board. These are in terms of nine "rights" as follows:

1. *The right to work*, usefully and creatively through the productive years;
2. *The right to fair pay*; adequate to com-

mand the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift and other socially valuable service;

3. *The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care*;

4. *The right to security*, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident;

5. *The right to live in a system of free enterprise*, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority and unregulated monopolies;

6. *The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent*, free from the spyings of secret political police;

7. *The right to equality before the law*, with equal access to justice in fact;

8. *The right to education*, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and

9. *The right to rest, recreation and adventure*; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

These statements of objectives are something you might usefully have posted prominently before you as a kind of touchstone to be used in interpreting the flood of materials pouring out on the reading and listening public today. The U. S. Office of Education has a poster of the Four Freedoms and the Office of Facts and Figures has reproduced a poster carrying a combined printing of the Four Freedoms with the National Resources Planning Board's statement of rights. More recent landmarks of expression of postwar planning aims have been the speeches of Vice President Henry A. Wallace before the Free World Association in New York on May 11 and the later address of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. Mr. Welles clearly marked the place of reciprocal trade treaties in paving the way to better international trade in the postwar world. He also, more recently, recommended a "cool-

ing off" period after the war before nations meet on the terms of the peace.

THE COMING ERA

Vice President Wallace labeled the coming era as "the century of the common man" and voiced in a manner he termed "half serious and half joking" a war aim that caught the attention of the American press. He said: "The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day".

There is, of course, just as much speaking and writing on the subject of postwar planning outside the government as there is inside it. Charles E. Wilson and David C. Prince of the General Electric Company nearly a year ago were among leaders who began directing the attention of the business world to the importance of a forethoughtful attitude on the problems that will arrive with cessation of hostilities. Business and trade associations, technical and professional societies, civic groups, citizens forums, adult education classes have all been discussing and publishing a great deal in the field. The National Resources Planning Board early in 1941 found it necessary to compile a bibliography for its workers in the field of postwar planning. Our small supply of this document was quickly exhausted, and the demands attending the keeping of such a bibliography current soon proved too large for the Board's small library staff, so that the project was taken over and is now operated by the Library of Congress, Legislative Reference, War Services Section.

So far, I have mentioned merely some of the high points in the rapid development of the literature of postwar planning, referring to them in a way that will let the mentioned sources stand as guideposts to anyone trying to determine what are the main currents of thought about the postwar world. There are many other important statements of objectives and

problems. In the government, Donald Nelson of the War Production Board, Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare, Adolf Berle of the State Department, Thurman Arnold of the Department of Justice, have all made significant contributions to the discussion; so have Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Vice Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, in a recent address to the National Planning Association,¹ and Charles W. Eliot, Director of the Board, in his John H. Finley Memorial Lecture at the College of the City of New York earlier this year. Outside Washington, these men, of course, have their counterparts in the many industrial, trade and civic groups and in state and local governments. Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts and, more recently, Governor Stassen of Minnesota have made arresting statements about planning for the postwar period. The Twentieth Century Fund is currently issuing a series of pamphlets prepared by Stuart Chase, the first of which was *The Road We Are Traveling*. The Fund has also issued a very useful guide to organizations and activities concerned with this whole subject, under the title *Postwar Planning in the United States*.

POSTWAR AIMS

So much for the general picture of the more significant expressions in the field. Let us now try to follow some of the directions postwar planning thought has been taking and to cover the background of some of its development.

From the earliest days of the national defense program, there was wide-spread interest in the future effects on this country, and the world as a whole, of developing a tremendous productive capacity for war goods. It was the natural hope that this might be turned to producing for a higher standard of peacetime living for everybody. In Washington postwar planning discussion and activity grew up on every hand. It was not long before it

became clear that some coordination of activities was necessary. As a result, today there are generally three agencies responsible for different phases of postwar plans. The Board of Economic Warfare and the Department of State are responsible for plans in the international scene. The National Resources Planning Board is responsible for the study of postwar problems and the coordination of plans in the domestic scene.

In November 1940, the President requested the National Resources Planning Board to undertake a study of what was then called post-defense planning. Later (January 4, 1941) the President wrote "I am glad to know that the Board is proceeding with the development of plans and proposals for the post-defense period. These plans will, of course, involve many Federal agencies and cooperation with State and local governments and private citizens, and I hope all executive agencies of the Government will assist you in correlating proposals for my consideration". In its work in this field the Board recognizes the principle stated by Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, who, on appointing a Post-Defense Stabilization Board for his State, said, "Although the most pressing job at present is speeding up production of defense materials and strengthening our armed forces, it is imperative to begin planning for a tremendous economic and social readjustment which must be made after the war. Knowledge that careful plans are being laid for the future will have an important bearing on defense work itself because there is nothing like confidence of security for strengthening morale, and thus giving renewed energy to war-time production."

The Board itself stated in its report *National Resources Development*, transmitted by the President to Congress January 14 of this year, that its postwar aims were on

three principal targets: Full Employment; Security; Building America. Discussing these goals, it said:

"Full Employment.—We shall soon have full use of our resources, material and human, to win the war. We will need full use to win the peace. Our people do not intend to let an economic depression, unemployment and 'scarcity in the midst of plenty' ever again threaten our growing standard of living or our economic security. If the victorious democracies muddle through another decade of economic frustration and mass unemployment, we may expect social disintegration, and sooner or later, another international conflagration. A positive program of postwar economic expansion and full employment, boldly conceived and vigorously pursued, is imperative. Democracies, if they are going to lead the world out of chaos and insecurity, must first and foremost offer their people opportunity, employment and a rising standard of living.

"Security.—Besides the opportunity to work and to have a just share in the products of our labors, we Americans want and expect as one of the Four Freedoms—'Freedom from Fear'—fear of dependence in old age, fear of unemployment, sickness and disability.

"Building America.—The President says that, 'We Americans . . . are builders.' We know we can make our land more efficient, more livable, more beautiful. We propose to do so."

In accordance with the needs and the decisions the American people have already made concerning the maintenance and extension of personal freedom, security and opportunity, the central objectives of the Board's postwar planning may be summarized as follows:

"One. We must plan for full employment, for maintaining the national income at 100 billion dollars a year, at least, a point which we shall soon reach, rather

than to let it slip back to 80, or 70 or 60 billion dollars again. In other words, we shall plan to balance our national production-consumption budget at a high level with full employment, not at a low level with mass unemployment.

"*Two.* We must plan to do this without requiring work from youth who should be in school, the aged who should be relieved if they wish it, women who choose to make their contribution in the home, and without asking anyone to work regularly in mines, factories, transportation, or offices more than 40 hours a week or 50 weeks a year, or to sacrifice the wage standards which have been set.

"*Three.* We must plan to decentralize post-emergency activities as far as possible; to use to the utmost our system of modified free enterprise with its voluntary employment, its special reward for effort, imagination and improvement, its elasticity and competition; and to advance cooperatively under national and governmental leadership.

"*Four.* We must plan to enable every human being within our boundaries to realize progressively the promise of American life in food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, work, rest, home life, opportunity to advance, adventure and the basic freedoms.

"*Five.* We must plan to make Building America the keynote of the postwar program, including both development of our national resources adding to the National Estate, and service activities, which will increase the vitality, health, skill, productivity, knowledge and happiness of the American people, and thus together end unemployment and add to our wealth and well being."

From this statement of objectives the lines of action to be explored and developed as elements of a postwar program are clear. They include:

1. Plans for Demobilization:
 - a. For men, jobs, re-training and dismissal wages.
 - b. For machines—retooling and conversion.
 - c. For controls—maintenance as long as needed.
2. Plans with Private Enterprise:
 - a. Encouraging initiative:
 - (1) Production.
 - (2) Services.
 - b. Consumer Market analysis.
 - c. Industrial Location and Plant Conversion.
 - d. Government aids and cooperation.
3. Plans for Public Activities:
 - a. Improvements and Facilities.
 - b. Services.
4. Plans for Security—old age, unemployment, public assistance, family allowances and special aids.
5. Plans affecting Labor Force.
6. Plans for Financing and Fiscal Policies.
7. Plans for State, City and Regional Participation.
8. Plans in the International Scene—with particular reference to their domestic implications.

The Board in further discussion of the subject has said that the great problem we face when the war ends is to move over from a system of full employment for war to a system of full employment for peace, without going through a low-employment slump.

"Of course, it will take time to get the new peace-time businesses going, to retool the plants, hire and retrain the workers, expand the factories and get things moving efficiently along new lines. The time required for the switch-back will not be so long, however, as the time required now for the switch-over, if we may judge by world experience after the last war.

(continued on page 271)

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EVENTS and PUBLICATIONS¹

M. MARGARET KEHL, *Department Editor*

In time of war education can no more proceed "as usual" than any other social enterprise. Teachers, schools and colleges are eager to make all essential adjustments and to play their part in the common sacrifice. In order to provide guidance for them in this task, the Commission on Teacher Education requested its chairman, E. S. Evenden of Teachers College, Columbia University, to assemble in compact form the main lessons of the past bearing on the subject and to prepare a brief outline of fundamental educational principles. Mr. Evenden's report has now been issued by the American Council on Education under the title, *TEACHER EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRACY AT WAR* (Washington, D. C.: 744 Jackson Place. N. W., 1942. 118p., paperbound, 75 cents).

* * *

The Public Library of Washington, D. C. states that Miss Jennie D. Parrott of 1825 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. offers copies of *MY INVESTMENTS IN THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY* free to libraries. Please send a 3 cent stamp to the author to cover postage.

* * *

The eighth biennial volume of the *STATE LAW INDEX* has been released for sale by the Superintendent of Documents (Washington, D. C., \$1.50). It provides a key to 12,608 general and permanent laws enacted during 1939 and 1940 by the forty-eight states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and to the temporary laws enacted by them in their efforts to solve the problems of the "depression."

* * *

Since technological improvement has been a major factor in increasing industrial productivity and in evaluating standards of living, the public interest requires that it should continue without undue restriction. Yet many employees have reasons to fear it and some actually oppose it. This situation constitutes an important challenge, particularly to industrial managers. Can they obtain employee approval of technological change, or, at the least, employee toleration of it? This question gave rise to the study on *MANAGEMENT, LABOR AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE*, by J. W. Riegel (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 1942. 187p., \$2.50).

The Public Affairs Committee has issued three new pamphlets. Number 68, written by Maxwell S. Stewart, is entitled the *COMING CRISIS IN MANPOWER* and places first among the issues which the War Manpower Commission must face, the basic problem of balancing our military and naval needs against our industrial requirements in the light of our lend-lease commitments. *VITAMINS FOR HEALTH* is the title of Pamphlet Number 69 and it is written by Henry Borsook and William Huse. It discusses three possible methods of vitamin intake; carefully planned diets, scientifically fortified foods and the prescription of synthetics and concentrates. Robert E. Cushman is the author of Number 70. In *WHAT'S HAPPENING TO OUR CONSTITUTION?* Professor Cushman reviews in detail how states' rights gave way to a strong central government, how the federal power over interstate commerce has been extended to include practically all of the nation's business, and how there has been a growth of federal power to protect the nation's social welfare. (New York, N.Y.: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, 1942. 10 cents each.)

* * *

Here is a book which will be welcome to architects, interior decorators, industrial designers, in fact to everyone interested in the subject of interior decoration. *DESIGN OF MODERN INTERIORS*, by James and Katherine Morrow Ford, is the first comprehensive survey of recent American interior design. It analyzes the latest advances in modern custom design and shows how such advances can be immediately applied to defense housing. There is also an invaluable discussion of the best placement of furniture, provision for circulation, privacy, comfort, safety, storage and general convenience. (New York, N.Y.: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 112 West 46th St., 1942. 132p., 324 illus., \$5.00.)

* * *

A truly delightful book is Francis Meehan's *LIVING UPSTAIRS, READING FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE*. "Every man and woman has deep desires for experience of life's riches and feels the need for a satisfying philosophy of living. Here is a book that provides a key to the rich satisfaction and varied experience that we all look for in life. In this book about books Francis Meehan opens a door to the marvels of human experience and pleasure and understanding which are found in the world's literature." (New York, N.Y.: E. P. Dutton, 1942. 256p., \$2.50.)

¹ As Miss Kehl was away on her vacation during the month of August, the items in this Department were compiled in the office of the Editor.

With more than one quarter of this country's workers covered by collective bargaining contracts and trade union membership now at an all-time high of around 11 million, recent developments show a tendency toward regional and national coverage in collective bargaining contracts, greater organization of employers, and ultimate evolution of industry-wide collective bargaining. These are central findings of a survey, *HOW COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WORKS* (New York, N.Y.: Twentieth Century Fund, 1942. 986p., \$4.00), which describes collective bargaining methods in sixteen major American industries, ranging from long-unionized industries, such as railroads, through more turbulent, newly-organized ones, such as automobiles, rubber and steel.

* * *

The fourth edition of the *HANDBOOK OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA* (Washington, D.C.: National Research Council, 1942. 389p., \$4.00) contains data for 1,269 organizations for the United States and its dependencies and 143 organizations for Canada. The handbook includes the history, object, membership, meetings and publications of the organizations listed.

* * *

The adoption of the Federal Works Agency pamphlets on *AIR RAID DEFENSE TRAINING FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES* as the basis for air raid protection training by many institutions and municipalities has almost depleted the present supply and additional funds for reprinting and continued distribution are not available. Therefore, the Agency regrets that it can no longer comply with requests from libraries throughout the country for its A.R.P. Bulletins Numbers 1-4.

* * *

A very comprehensive and descriptive pamphlet has recently been issued on the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics. It is entitled the *RAILROADS' LIBRARY*. (Washington, D.C.: Association of American Railroads, 1942. 23p., gratis.)

* * *

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE held at California Institute of Technology, May 2, 1942, is now available. Such subjects as Current production problems, Industrial relations and the foreman, Inventory control, Methods study for the worker, Co-operative subcontracting, Production control, Retooling for war work, Industrial supervisor's responsibility in accident prevention, Women in war industries, How a foreman can meet the challenge of all-out defense production and All-out mobilization of man power, were under discussion. (Pasadena, Cal.: 1942. 49p., price?)

For those who are interested in pattern designing, *MODERN PATTERN DESIGN, THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE CREATION OF PATTERNS AS A MEANS OF DESIGNING SMART WEARING APPAREL*, by Harriet Pepin, Director, Pepin Academy of Fashion, should be most welcome. This book teaches the professional secrets of cutting smart, shapely wearing apparel as employed by our nation's leading designers. (New York, N.Y.: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1942. 353p., \$5.00.)

* * *

Particularly apropos at this time is a *DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS: ENGLISH-JAPANESE; JAPANESE-ENGLISH*, by Major H. T. Creswell, Major J. Hiraoka and Major R. Namba. (Chicago, Ill.; University of Chicago Press, 1942. 1226p., \$7.00.)

* * *

The cataloguers of British documents will find in a *LIST OF AUTHOR HEADINGS FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS*, by Dorothea D. Tod, a particularly useful tool. The list does not pretend to be complete, but it is selective and is based on a collection of documents which, in addition to modern items, includes the publications of the Record Commission, the Public Record Office and the Historical Manuscripts Commission. An effort has been made to cover the more important departments of government, including many which are now obsolete. (Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 1942. 37p. 50 cents.)

* * *

A condensed classified summary of the usable information on mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics and engineering will be found in *TECHNIDATA*, by Edward Lupton Page (New York, N.Y.: Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 1942. 64p., \$1.50).

* * *

Although the idea of the union catalog can be traced back to the fifteenth century it is only recently that its establishment has become a definite factor in library administration. *UNION CATALOGS IN THE UNITED STATES*, edited by Robert B. Downs, Director of Libraries, New York University, and sponsored by the American Library Association is a valuable contribution on the subject. It covers the history, current status and future prospects of various types of union catalogs for American libraries (Chicago, Ill.: A.L.A. 409 p., \$5.00).

* * *

Those who have not as yet found their niche in this war emergency will find *YOUR JOB AND AMERICAN VICTORY*, by Theodore Barrett, most helpful. Several thousand jobs are listed and hundreds are analyzed. (New York, N.Y.: George W. Stewart, 1942. 294p., \$2.50.)

THEORETICAL NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, by E. L. Attwood and revised by H. S. Pengelly, Professor of Naval Architecture at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, is a textbook for students and for draughtsmen engaged in the offices of Shipbuilders and Naval Architects. The rules given are illustrated by copious examples and the principles are clearly explained. (New York, N.Y.: Longmans, Green and Co., 1942. 526p., \$5.00.)

* * *

Illustrated profusely with charts is MEETING WARTIME DEMANDS FOR BIRTH CERTIFICATIONS. This report is the result of a study of the problem of issuing birth certifications during wartime. Ways of furnishing accurate birth certifications in less time and with a minimum cost are suggested. (St. Paul, Minnesota: Department of Administrative Management and Research, 1942. 50p., price on request.)

* * *

Hospitals for May, 1942, contains an article by Marion Kappes, Librarian, Joseph Brennemann Library, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill., on the "Library on a War Basis."

* * *

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION FOR LIBRARIES, by H. H. Fussler, is a study of administrative problems for the library administrator seeking practical information on the uses, equipment and sources of material for microfilming, rates and costs of microfilming work. Mr. Fussler, who was in charge of the microphotography exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1936 and who has been Head of the Department of Photographic Reproduction, University of Chicago Libraries since its establishment in 1935, is well qualified to discuss this all-important subject. (Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1942. 218p., \$3.00.)

* * *

Insurance Group Bulletin, S.L.A. for July, 1942, contains an instructive article on "War Information in an Insurance Library," by Pat Kleiman, Librarian, Cooperative Library, Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

A MANUAL ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FOR DEFENSE has been prepared by the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety (Boston, Mass., The Division of Health and Social Services, 18 Tremont Street, 1942. 30p.) to assist local Health Committees in organizing and developing their industrial health programs. Bibliographies are scattered throughout the pamphlet.

SEPTEMBER FORECASTS OF
Forthcoming Books

(Where the publisher has supplied the price and a brief description of the book, these have been included)

AUTONOMIC REGULATIONS, by E. Gellhorn. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N. Y. Probable price \$6.00. "This book originated from lectures given in the School of Medicine of the University of Illinois during the past nine years and of active research in the field of the physiology of the organism. It is stimulating reading and will help to coordinate experimental facts of far-flung regions of physiology and medicine under a unified and intelligent point of view."

BEHIND THE FACE OF JAPAN, by U. Close. Appleton-Century Co., New York, N. Y. Price \$4.00. "After Pearl Harbor a great demand sprang up for a new book on Japan by Upton Close. Will Durant says that Mr. Close's book is 'head and shoulders above other books on Japan'."

CELLULOSE AND CELLULOSE DERIVATIVES, edited by E. Ott. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N. Y. "The book is the well-designed cooperative effort of a number of experts in science and industry, to present an authoritative interpretation of the present status of the scientific picture of the cellulose field."

CONSTRUCTIVE INCOME TAXATION, by I. Fisher and H. Fisher. Harper, New York, N. Y. Probably price \$3.00. "This book offers a fundamental solution to the problem of income taxation. The authors believe that present income taxes are hurtful to personal and business savings and therefore to the very existence of the American economic system."

DICTIONARY OF THE ARTS, edited by D. D. Runes. Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism, New York, N. Y. Price \$7.50. "Through definitions and explanations, this book gives the reader an understanding not only of the terminology but also of the basic trends, motives and tendencies in the history of human culture. Essential for the teacher, the librarian, the professional artist, the researcher, the architect, the writer, the connoisseur."

EDUCATION—BETWEEN TWO WORLDS, by A. Meiklejohn. Harper. New York, N. Y. Probable price \$3.00. "A lifelong educator and exciting teacher here summarizes his views of the influences at work to shape and control American education. The author contends that the school is really at the heart of the dilemma confronted by civilization itself."

FIRST AID FOR THE AILING HOUSE, by R. Whitman. 3d ed. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y. Price \$2.50. "This valuable book has been the trusted standby of home owners ever since it was first published. The new edition not only provides comprehensive information on available substitute materials, but also shows how to extend the life of parts of houses likely to wear and makes practical suggestions for conserving paints and other finishes, paint brushes, etc."

HISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO, by M. Beal. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. Price \$3.00. "The resources of this region are many; lumber, mineral and nonmineral deposits, water power, rich soil—all all are contributing to the development of a country which today boasts of fine roads, cities, educational institutions and a high level of prosperity."

KALTENBORN EDITS THE WAR NEWS, by H. Kaltenborn. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Price \$1.00. "For the past eight months, H. V. Kaltenborn, recognized around the world as one of America's ablest commentators, has been answering questions from the newsreel audience. The questions have come from every section of the country—North, South, East and West—from men and women in every walk of life, and representing every shade of opinion. The editor's selection gives us an excellent idea of what the average American wants to know today—what his interests are in this war—what questions are on the end of his tongue—what he thinks and says."

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF BONE DISEASES, by I. Snapper. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N. Y. Price \$8.50. "The first exhaustive treatment in the English language of an important, but almost completely neglected field of medicine. This approach is not that of the surgeon, but that of the internist. Diagnosis, Biochemistry, Histology, Clinics and Therapy are dealt with in a well-balanced manner. Main emphasis has been placed upon the illustrations which make the book almost an atlas of the field."

MITCHELL: PROPHET OF AIR POWER, by I. Levine. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., New York, N. Y. Price \$3.00. "The story of the development of air power is epitomized in the story of "Billy" Mitchell, perhaps America's greatest and most significant contemporary saga. The author, one of the foremost journalists of our day, unfolds it against the canvas of an entire epoch, revolutionized by the rise of air power, as seen through the eyes of General William L. Mitchell, prophet of air power."

PLANETS, STARS, AND ATOMS, by G. Frost. Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. Price \$3.00. "Many pertinent questions regarding the universe are answered in terse and understandable language in this

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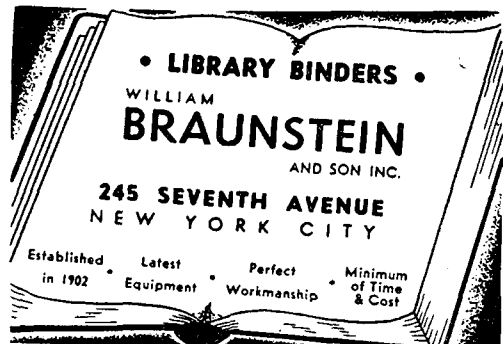
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popular study of the planetary systems and the composition and properties of matter."

PRINCIPLES OF AERONAUTICAL RADIO ENGINEERING, by P. Sandretto. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. "Provides the student of aeronautical systems and apparatus with information that will serve as a guide for the design of equipment, as well as to aid the communications engineer in the solution of the various problems encountered in dealing with aeronautical radio."

(THE) SMALL COMMUNITY, by A. Morgan. Harper. New York, N. Y. Probable price \$2.50. "The author writes as a firm believer in the importance of the small community in the total structure of American life. Here is at once a guide to the study of the small community by its own members and a constructive proposal regarding the recovery of vitality and democratic contribution of the local community's life."

SUPER-ELECTRICITY, by R. Yates. Appleton-Century Co., New York, N. Y. Price \$2.00. "Above everything else this book is practical. It not only explains the science of electronics but shows how you can turn your knowledge to practical purposes."

TECHNIQUES OF DEMOCRACY, by A. Bingham. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., New York, N. Y. Price \$3.00. "If democracy is to win the final victory it must learn new techniques for making freedom efficient."

VISIBILITY UNLIMITED, by E. Vetter. William Morrow & Co., New York, N. Y. Price \$3.50. "An introduction to the science of weather and the art of practical flying."

Announcements

Appointed to A.L.A. Executive Board

Ruth Savord, Librarian of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York, N. Y., was appointed by the A.L.A. Executive Board to fill the unexpired term of Althea H. Warren, who is also a member of the board as First Vice-President and President-Elect.

Reports to WAAC

Pauline McNally, formerly Head of the Station Department, Waterloo Public Library, Waterloo, Iowa, and an S.L.A. Active member, reports on September 14th to Des Moines, Iowa, to attend WAAC Officer Candidate School.

Indiana University, Extension Service Publications

Indiana University Library will no longer distribute publications of the Extension Division of Indiana University. If you desire to have your name placed on the mailing list of the Extension Division for their publications, will you please write a letter of

application to Mr. R. E. Cavanaugh, Director, Indiana University Extension Division, 122 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The International Association of Convention Bureaus Advocate Trade Sessions As An Aid to the War Effort

The following excerpt taken from *The New York Times* for August 20, 1942, will help us in our thinking when we consider eliminating the S.L.A. Convention in 1943.

"During the war emergency conventions of trade and professional groups have assumed a position of increased importance as a medium by which government officials may come in direct contact with large numbers of persons in specialized fields, it was asserted yesterday by speakers at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the International Association of Convention Bureaus at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

"Presenting the results of a 'sample survey' of approximately 400 national, State and regional conventions held in the United States and Canada since the first of the year, Alvin J. Monroe, manager of the Milwaukee Convention Bureau, said that about 1,000 government officials had been listed as speakers at the meetings. Evidence that the government agencies consider the gatherings the 'most economical contact points for getting across essential war information' may be found in the fact that the association is now being solicited by officials seeking to address the conventions', he said.

"The effect of 'convention travel' on the nation's transportation facilities is small and has never constituted more than 3 per cent of the total travel demand, it was asserted."

Magazines to England

In April of this year, Mrs. Kathleen Stebbins, S.L.A. Secretary, received a request from England for certain magazines for boys in an R.A.F. Station and an Australian Forces Club. The request was turned over to Miss Laura A. Woodward, who asked Miss Delphine Humphrey, Librarian, McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York, N. Y., to present it at one of the General Sessions of the S.L.A. Convention in Detroit. The members attending this meeting were so eager to help in such a worthy cause that voluntary contributions totalling \$56.35 were collected for the purchase of subscriptions to *Life*, *Time*, *Collier's*, *Look*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Aeronautical Engineering Review* and *Reader's Digest*.

On July 10, 1942, in reply to a letter from Miss Humphrey, Mr. A. C. Mann, Librarian, Research Department, Callender's Cable & Construction Company, Ltd., London, England, wrote as follows:

U. S. GOVERNMENT PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS

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FLIGHT—Construction and Maintenance: Wright-Dyer-Martin.....	2.50
FLIGHT—Meteorology and Aircraft Instruments: Wright-Martin-Dyer.....	3.25
BUILDING INSULATION: Close.....	3.00
INTERIOR ELECTRIC WIRING AND ESTIMATING: Uhl-Nelson-Dunlap.....	2.50
HOW TO DESIGN AND INSTALL PLUMBING: Matthias, Jr.....	3.00
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HOW TO TRAIN SHOP WORKERS: Prosser-Van Wyck.....	1.25
A GOOD MECHANIC SELDOM GETS HURT.....	.50
MACHINE SHOP OPERATIONS: Barritt.....	6.00
MECHANISM: Winston.....	3.50
TOOL DESIGN: Cole.....	4.50
PLANE TRIGONOMETRY MADE PLAIN: Carson.....	2.75
PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS: Hobbs-Dalzell-McKinney.....	2.40

Other NEW books in September.

Still others in October

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

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Inter-America Edition of Periodicals Directory

By CAROLYN F. ULRICH

Ready Fall 1942

This fourth edition of "Ulrich" will include a timely list of periodicals from Latin-America with full descriptions and on the basis of selected evaluation which has made the PERIODICALS DIRECTORY the accepted tool and buying guide for American libraries and reference shelves. 6000 periodicals will be listed from Canada, the United States and South America. The data on European periodicals cannot be usefully revised at this time. Data on American periodicals will be completely revised, as to addresses, prices, size, illustrations, departments, etc. The periodical budgets of public, university and business libraries can best be allotted and new fields covered with the guidance of this authoritative volume. Two-language section headings, indexes and preface will make the Directory useful in Latin-American libraries. Probably \$9.00

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62 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Humphrey,

Many thanks for your long letter and for the very generous offer it contained to supply the magazines to each camp. It was exceedingly good of you and Miss Laura Woodward and Mrs. Stebbins to go to so much trouble and gain such a grand response. I cannot tell you how much it will be appreciated by the two sections of the forces.

The official addresses are:

The Boomerang Club,
Australia House,
London, W.C.2.

and

Rev. Frank L. Mann,
Chaplain, R.A.F. & A.T.C.
Blyth,
Northumberland.

For reasons which will be obvious to you I cannot give the actual addresses of the R.A.F. units. As a matter of fact it is made up of some 9 or 10 units scattered about in isolated places which are rather difficult to reach under present conditions and consequently the boys are very much out of touch with the rest of humanity. To give you some idea: some of the units are situated on strips of land on the coast, and are joined to the mainland by a very narrow neck or in some cases not at all at high tides. They are therefore dependent on good weather for a small boat to reach them. Alternatively it might mean a very long roundabout walk to the nearest town, and as their time off duty is usually short, visits to town are not frequent, and the fellows just "stay put."

I have chatted with some of them and can assure you the magazines will be valued very highly. I would like to tell you more about them, but I am afraid the censor would naturally object, but I hope I have been able to give you a rough idea.

The Boomerang Club caters for all Australian Services in England and is a central meeting place for Air Force, Sailors and Army. The Clubroom provides Australian newspapers and magazines, but as you can well imagine they are very much out of date by the time they reach here. Now that the "Diggers" and "Doughboys" are getting to know each other better down in Australia the Club will make good use of the journals from the States as they contain quite a lot of news to interest them.

It was very interesting to know that you have been in England. Were you over here very long? Perhaps you have even been to Northumberland, famous for its Border memories of wars between the English and the Scots. I hope you will be able to make a second visit after all this upheaval is over.

Will you please pass on my sincere thanks on behalf of the R.A.F. and the Aussies to Miss Woodward and Mrs. Stebbins and of course yourself, for the instantaneous efforts to provide the magazines.

After the generous help of S.L.A. I find it difficult to make any adequate return, but I do hope you will let me know of anything that I can do for you over this side. If I can assist any of your fellows over here I shall be really glad to do so and if a tour of the town is wanted and I am not available I will try to arrange for someone to do the job and take them around. Please do not hesitate to let them have my address.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) A. C. MANN

Librarian, Research Dept.

**An Appeal from the Office of Civilian
Defense, Washington, D. C.**

July 20, 1942

Miss Laura Woodward,
Special Libraries Association,
Maryland Casualty Company,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Miss Woodward:

Nothing in the war effort is more important than the elimination of duplication, neglect, and confusion in the many essential jobs on the home front. The war job is too big for any one agency, however eager, and too exacting for any single group, however competent. It is a job for all and it will take vigorous teamwork on the part of all.

The official machinery—a machinery set up by law and executive order—for teamwork on the community front is the defense council. The efficiency of defense councils varies widely; but poor, good, or superior, they could all be better. The nation needs your cooperation in a continuing effort to make defense councils better. It needs your help in developing the greatest demonstration of community teamwork that America has ever known.

May I ask that you urge your members to volunteer their services to defense councils wherever they live? If your organization has local chapters, urge them to cooperate with defense councils in strengthening their communities. You can contribute the influence of your organization to up-building the American community for complete mobilization during the war and for the peace that will follow the war.

So far as the communities in which your members live are concerned, probably no appeal has or will come to you that can match the significance of this appeal. The character of defense councils is the best measure not only of the security of people in their homes, but also is a measure of the strength which all American towns can add together to the national war effort. Defense councils harboring improper politics, limited participation, and the domination of one class or group may hinder the successful prosecution of the war.

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On the other hand, if defense councils are effective, more material will be salvaged. If defense councils are vigorous, volunteer services will be equal to the increasing number of jobs which must be done. If defense councils are strong, the men in the armed forces will be more solidly linked to the home front. In a word, if defense councils are the instruments they were designed to be and can be, communities everywhere will meet the demands of the emergency and release productive power with cumulative and overwhelming results.

Every civilian must recognize that his first duty as a citizen is to make his democracy work in a war for democracy. Every national organization can take its greatest pride today in terms of the participation of its members in the war effort. I am sure we can count on the members of your organization to cooperate in meeting the needs of American communities in these critical days, and I am also sure that your organization can assist its members and their country by urging all members to insist on good defense organization in their communities and to participate fully in that organization for war.

As a first step which would, I think, be valuable to both your organization and the Office of Civilian Defense, could you secure reports of the activities which your local chapters are now carrying on in cooperation with their defense councils in the communities where they are located?

Your assistance in this matter will be recognized by us as the type of national organization leadership upon which much of the success in the civilian war effort depends.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) JONATHAN DANIELS

Assistant Director

In Charge of Civilian Mobilization

Supplement to the Handbook of Commercial and Financial Services

A Supplement to the Handbook of Commercial and Financial Services is one of the projects planned for this year by the S.L.A. Financial Group. Mr. Walter Hausdorfer, Librarian, School of Business Library, Columbia University, New York, New York, who has been appointed Chairman of the committee to undertake this compilation, wishes to have sent him the names of any additional services, as well as additional information on, or corrections to, services now listed in the *Handbook*. Mr. Hausdorfer and his Committee will appreciate whatever assistance S.L.A. members can give them in making this *Supplement* as complete as possible.

Postwar Planning

(continued from page 259)

"In the meantime, if things are left to work themselves out, what happens to the demobilized workers and veterans and their families? Will they be without work? Will they stop producing? Will the national income drop 15 billion dollars or so as soon as pent-up demands are met? Will the succeeding drop in consumption throw others out of work, and reduce national production and income another 10 to 20 billion dollars? If so, we shall be back again in the valley of the depression, and a terrific new strain will be thrown on our whole system of political, social and economic life.

"The American people will never stand for this. Sooner or later they will step in and refuse to let matters 'work themselves out.'

"The workers and farmers of America, the business leaders of America, the public officials of America know that the problem we face when the war ends is too big and complicated to be solved by the workers, the farmers, businessmen or the Government working *alone* or *independently*. Nothing less than energetic and intelligent teamwork will make it possible for us to move over from war to peace while maintaining full employment.

"In this program Government must take a leading part because it is the only representative of us all, the common meeting ground of all interests, and the one center of responsible coordinating power through which we can all act together.

"We do not want the Government to run the whole show. We do not want a totalitarian state. We want freedom of enterprise. We want freedom for collective bargaining between employers and employees. We want freedom for cooperative action. We want freedom of choice of occupation.

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The book is well illustrated with types of apparatus employed in laboratories. It is written for the library administrator, not the photographic technician, by one of the leaders in the development in this modern field. Mr. Fussler has been head of the Department of Photographic Reproduction, University of Chicago Libraries, since its establishment in 1936.

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PROGRESS BEING MADE TOWARD POSTWAR PLANNING

With these aims in mind, it is natural for anyone trying to keep abreast of developments in the realm of postwar planning to raise the question of how much progress is being made—of whether or not work has advanced to the point where responsible agencies in Washington and elsewhere are beginning to do specific things. The answer is that they are. Here is what some of the various Federal agencies are doing in cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board. In the field of demobilization problems, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is making studies of experience following the armistice in 1918, of trends of productivity per man-hour and of size, age and composition of the labor force. Several agencies are examining the magnitude of the "backlog" of consumer demand that will form the huge potential market at the end of the war. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is building up a knowledge of the effects of the war program on productive activity. In the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary has created an inter-bureau coordinating committee of repre-

sentatives of the various interests within the Department. This group is concerned with the influence of future industrial activity upon agricultural production and welfare. It is also studying the problem of maintaining a desirable level of income for agriculture at a time when there is both high level of consumption of farm products and increased industrial use of them.

We have all heard of the part that a public works program can play in maintaining postwar activity. Public works can be a great help, but it cannot do the whole job. Under the provisions of the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931, the National Resources Planning Board is responsible for the development and maintenance of a six-year program of Federal public works. Through the Public Work Reserve, the Board and the Federal Works Agency have been working with States and municipalities in the development of non-federal programs. Plans for programs for health, nutrition and medical care are already under way. Special efforts have been launched by the Office of Defense Health Welfare and Selective Activities to spread the word about dietary needs. The Surplus Marketing Administration has been broadening its efforts to bring nutritional food to the low income-and-needy family. The United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with State and local government health departments, is at work on a program leading to wider utilization of preventative medicine.

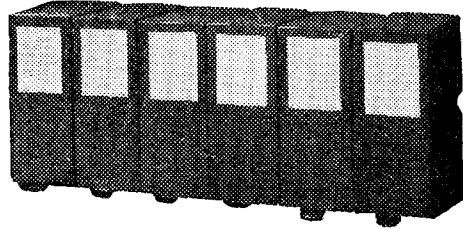
Out of all of these efforts by industry, business and government, by professional groups, civic organizations and others, we have a good chance of developing a post-war program, the need for which is being so dramatically and so frequently expressed by individuals in every walk of life.

¹ Address before the Second General Session of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of Special Libraries Association, Detroit, Michigan, June 20, 1942.

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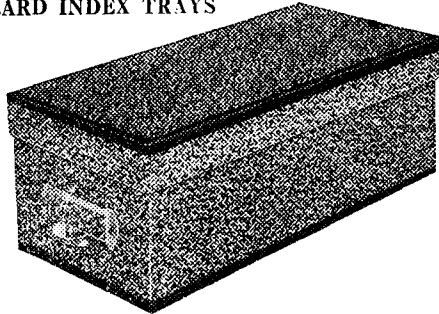
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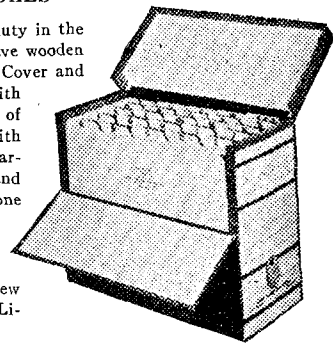
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