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ADELAIDE R. HASSE, Editor,
Office of the Assistant Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

Vol. 13

November, 1922

No. 9

Recent Books on Labor in the United States

COMPILED BY EDNA L. STONE
Library, U. S. Department of Labor

The following list of books on labor and industrial problems and conditions, published in 1921 and the first half of 1922, does not include addresses, annual reports of associations or government offices, nor publications of state labor departments.

Academy of Political Science, New York.

Constructive experiments in industrial cooperation between employers and employees; a series of addresses and papers . . . New York, 1922. 256 p. (Its Proceedings, vol. ix, no. 4).

I. Personnel work and cooperation within industrial plants—II. Industry—wide cooperation in industry.—IV. Industrial relations in governmental employment and in financial institutions.—V. Governmental and other organized counsel and information to promote better industrial relations—Appendix Bibliography.

Railroads and business prosperity; a series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting . . . April 28, 1922 . . . New York, 1922. 130 p. (Its Proceedings, vol. x, no. 1).

The first part, entitled "Labor provisions of the Transportation act," contains articles by H. R. Seager, F. H. Dixon, C. B. Heiserman, W. N. Doak and H. T. Hunt

Allen, Henry J.

The party of the third part; the story of the Kansas industrial relations court . . . New York and London, Harper [1921] 283 p.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Education dept.

Amalgamated illustrated almanac, 1923. New York, Education department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1922. 96 p. illus.

Research dept.

The clothing workers of Chicago, 1910-1922. Chicago, The Chicago joint board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1922. 424 p. front., plates.

Prepared under the direction of Mr. Leo Wolman, with the co-operation of Miss Eleanor Mack, Mr. H. K. Herwitz, and Mr. Paul Wander

American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Industrial relations and the churches . . with a supplement: A study in labor mobility . . . Philadelphia, American academy of political and social science, 1922. 234 p. (Its Annals, v. 103 September, 1922).

Editors: John A. Ryan, F. Ernest Johnson.

pt. I. The problem of industrial conflict.—pt. II. The social function of industry.—pt. III. The church's duty in relation to industry.—pt. IV. Industrial programs of the churches and Christian organizations.

American Federation of Labor Railway employees' dept.

Presentation made by the Railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor before the United States Railroad Labor Board, Chicago, Illinois, 1921, in reply to the objections of the railroads as presented by the Conference committee of managers of the Association of railway executives. National agreement, federated shop crafts . . . Chicago, Ill., Bronson Canode Printing Co. [1921] 8 v.

Volume 8 is made up of studies used as testimony in the case, as follows:

Specific cases cited by Mr. Whiter and employees' rebuttal in connection therewith.—Human standards and railroad policy.—The work of the railway carmen—Inadequacies of railway management, parts I-IV.—Standardization—Occupation hazard of railway shopmen—The unity of the American railway system.—Industrial relations on railroads prior to 1917—Punitive overtime—Rules prior to National agreement.—The sanction of the eight-hour day—The recognition of human standards in industry.—Railroad boards of labor adjustment.—Seniority rules of the National agreement.—The development of collective bargaining on a national basis

Anthracite Bureau of Information, Philadelphia

The anthracite strike of 1922; a chronological statement of the communications and negotiations between the hard coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, including the anthracite operators' reply to the miners' demands and embodying a plan for avoiding future suspensions . . . Philadelphia, Pa., Anthracite bureau of information [1922] 35 p. illus.

Archbald, Hugh.

The four hour day in coal; a study of the relation between the engineering of the organization of work and the discontent among the workers in the coal mines.

- New York, H. W. Wilson Company, 1922. 148 p.
- Association of Railway Executives, New York.**
Miscellaneous statements, etc., in connection with hearings before the United States Railroad labor board concerning the various national agreements and the rules and working conditions requested by various organizations. [New York? 1921] 50 p.
- Statements made by the Association of railway executives, Conference committee of managers, before the United States Railroad labor board, Chicago, Illinois. . . in connection with the objections of the railroads to the various so-called national agreements, also objections to rules and working conditions requested by various organizations. vol II-VI. [New York? 1921] 5 v.
- Atterbury, William W.**
Testimony of W. W. Atterbury, vice-president in charge of operation of the Pennsylvania system, before the United States Railroad labor board, Chicago, Illinois, March 21, 22, 23, 1921 [Philadelphia? 1921] 211 p.
- Beman, Lamar T., comp.**
Selected articles on the closed shop. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1921. 197 p. (The handbook series)
Contains a bibliography.
- Bing, Alexander M.**
War-time strikes and their adjustment. New York, Dutton, 1921. 329 p. diags.
- Bloch, Louis.**
The coal miners' insecurity; facts about irregularity of employment in the bituminous coal industry in the United States, by Louis Bloch, for the Department of industrial studies, Russell Sage foundation. New York, Russell Sage foundation, 1922. 50 p. diags. (Russell Sage foundation. Division of industrial studies. Pamphlets IS 7)
- Bonnett, Clarence E.**
Employers' associations in the United States: a study of typical associations. New York, Macmillan, 1922. 594 p.
"References" at end of chapters
The relation of employers' associations to labor unions is discussed.
- Bowers, Edison L., comp.**
The closed union shop is justifiable. The case for the closed union shop with appendix, including bibliography. Comp. by Edison L. Bowers and Alfred G. Buehler. [3d ed., rev.] [Tiffin, O., The Advertiser Co.] 1922. 47 p.
Compiled from briefs of the debating teams of Heidelberg university of Tiffin, O.
- Brissenden, Paul F.**
Causes of labor turnover, by Paul F. Brissenden and Emil Frankel. . . New York, Ronald press Co., 1921. 19 p. incl. tables, diag.
"A reprint from Administration, the journal of business analysis and control, for November, 1921."
- Brown, Waldo R., comp.**
What's what in the labor movement; a dictionary of labor terminology. New York, Huebsch, 1921. 576 p.
- Budgen, F. S.**
Craft unionism versus industrial unionism, by F. S. Budgen and L. Cotton, New York, The National executive committee, Socialist labor party, 1922. 32 p.
- Burch, Harry R.**
American economic life in its civic and social aspects. New York, Macmillan, 1921. 533 p.
Includes chapters on the Nature of labor, the Labor force of the United States, Risks of labor, Problems of industry
- Problems of American democracy; political, economic and social, by Harry Reed Burch and S. Howard Patterson. New York, Macmillan, 1922. 601 p.
Contains discussion of the Industrial revolution, Problems of organized labor, Co-operation of labor and capital, Conservation of labor, Standard of living
- Bureau of Industrial Research.**
Workers' education. Rev. ed.; American experiments (with a few foreign examples). (June 25th, 1921) by Arthur Gleason. [New York, Bureau of industrial research, 1921] 87 p.
"What to read, a bibliography on workers' education" p. 77-85.
- Bureau of Information of the Eastern Railways, New York.**
Statements on behalf of eastern railroads before United States Railroad labor board, Chicago, Ill. Wage reduction case, March 6th to April 24th, 1922. (All classes of employes, except engine and train service) [New York? 1922] 108 p.
- Wage and service data, various classes of railroad employes, October, 1915, October, 1917, March, 1920, and Decision No. 147. [New York? 1922] 118 tab.
Exhibit presented by John G. Walber before the Railroad labor board.
- Callen, Ernest G.**
Administration of the workmen's compensation act of Nebraska. . . Lincoln, Neb., 1921. 62 p. incl. forms.
Thesis (M. A.)—University of Nebraska.
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Production industrielle et justice sociale en Amérique. Paris, Garnier frères, 1921. 342 p. illus., fold. tab. (Bibliothèque d'information sociale)
"Bibliographie" p. 333-337
- L'usine et l'habitation ouvrière aux Etats-Unis. Paris, E. Leroux, 1921. 301 p. (Collection "Urbanisme")
- Chenery, William L.**
Industry and human welfare. New York, Macmillan, 1922. 169 p. (The social welfare library, v. 4).
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United States Railroad Labor Board. Miscellaneous case no. 1. Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company's statement and evidence in exhibit form in support of its application for a reduction in the rates of wages being paid certain classes of its employees. Chicago, Barnard & Miller print. [1921] 75 p.
- Clark, William I.
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- Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.
Employees' incentive plans in Cleveland industries; report of the Committee on labor relations ... January 12, 1921. [Cleveland, 1921] 95 p.
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Insurance against unemployment, with special reference to American conditions. London, P. S. King & Sons, 1921. 536 p.
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Industrial government, by John R. Commons, Willis Wisler, Alfred P. Haake, O. F. Carpenter, Jennie McMullin Turner [and others] ... New York, Macmillan, 1921. 425 p. diags.
A study of eighteen industrial establishments visited from July to September, 1919.
- Unemployment; compensation and prevention ... Digest of the Huber unemployment prevention bill, by Allen B. Forsberg. Text of the Huber unemployment bill as introduced in the Wisconsin legislature. New York, 1921. [8] p.
Reprinted from the Survey for October 1, 1921.
- Commons, John R., ed.
Trade unionism and labor problems; 2d series, ed. with an introduction by John R. Commons ... Boston, New York, etc., Ginn, 1921. 838 p. (Selections and documents in economics, ed. by W. Z. Ripley).
Contents.—I. Security.—II. The labor market.—III. Labor management.—IV. Labor unions.—V. The law
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Report of the President's Conference on unemployment ... September 26 to October 13, 1921 ... Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1921. 178 p. incl. illus., tables, forms.
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Behind the scenes in a hotel. New York City, 1922. 47 p
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Occupation hazard of railway shopmen
16. Occupation hazard of unskilled
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ment 20. Recent changes in prices
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No. 43. The unemployment problem. November, 1921. 91 p.

No. 44. Changes in the cost of living, July, 1914-Nov. 1921. Dec. 1921. 30 p.

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"What to read". p 50-54

Labor's Own Library

LOUISE HUNT.

The following article appeared originally in the American Federationist for August, and was also featured in the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service of August 12.

Where does Labor secure its library service? How completely filled are the needs of Labor for research, study and recreation among books and other print?

When the miners and the railroad men of the United States began to discuss cooperative effort where could they find immediately at hand all official and authoritative material on the Triple Alliance in England, showing what this Alliance had aimed to do, how it had gone about it, how far it had succeeded, in what it had failed and why?

Where would an investigator being sent

into the West Virginia mining district to report on conditions, past and present, find collected everything in print with which to prepare himself for his mission?

Should an inquisitive Congressman want to discover the reaction of the South American republics to the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the effect, if any, on the official attitude of those countries to the United States where would he find an adequate collection of clippings?

If the building trades wished to present a practical program for solving the housing problem where would they find everything



of importance in print about the plans and achievements of the Glasgow Building Trades?

Where would one find reliable information about the present form and status of labor unions in Russia?

If Labor officials wished to know what part labor unions had taken in the Co-operative Movement where would they find full reports of the activities of the Scandinavian and English unions?

Where do the workers secure books of economics and of literature which the public library cannot supply, either because of lack of funds or because of their viewpoint?

It would be unreasonable to expect the average public library of today, even in the larger cities, to provide such material fully prepared for the immediate use of specialists. New York City undoubtedly maintains the largest free public lending library in the world, (though by no means the largest per capita) but no public library is yet, or is likely to be for generations to come, well enough supported financially to fill adequately the needs of its entire constituency with their manifold activities and interests—blacksmiths, teachers, doctors, lawyers, garment workers, engineers, cooks, artists, singers, writers, bridge players, etc., etc., etc. Hence there have sprung up in New York and in other cities many special libraries, each maintained by the particular group which it serves, such libraries as the Engineering Society's Library, medical association libraries and law libraries. Thus far there is not in New York, nor, I believe, anywhere in the United States a general labor library designed to meet fully the needs of the great body of workers. There are in New York, it is true, several admirable collections of special interest to labor, such as those of the Rand School, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Bureau of Industrial Research, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but none of these aims to maintain a general lending collection and, except the Russell Sage Foundation, each is primarily for the use of its own members, some being little more than good working office collections.

At a very small per capita cost there could be organized and maintained a great Labor Library that would be of untold value to the hundreds of thousands of workers in and around New York and also be of service in times of crisis to groups in any part of the country. For a little investigation will show that a public library is about the cheapest service that any civic group maintains for its citizens; when its potential usefulness is considered the comparison becomes still more striking.

This Labor Library should build up a reference collection on labor, economics, sociology—all subjects, in short, of interest

to workers as workers, as employees. Its material should be limited to no one country or one language, its field should be as wide as the world, though of course the things of most pressing need should be collected first. The collection should include not only books, but also, in order to have the latest information which does not always promptly find its way between stiff covers, many pamphlets; files of magazines and journals; publications of labor and economic organizations of all parts of the world; a selection of city, state and federal documents and a carefully chosen file of dailies. In an up-to-date library a collection of clippings and other ephemeral material is indispensable and though expensive if properly kept up (and worse than useless if it is not) one should be maintained. Especially in such a library as this would it be needed. In fact, it might be considered one of the most important services a Labor Library could render, not only because such material is less easily secured from public libraries and other existing agencies but also because in the world of Labor it is so often the happening of the moment that is of supreme importance. For example, consider the value of finding available at a moment's notice current journalistic comment from all parts of the country or all over the world touching an important strike, lockout, or crucial labor trial. Endless service of this sort by expert librarians, well-informed on labor subjects, could be undertaken by a central library, thereby saving much time on the part of officials of the sustaining unions, as well as duplication of material and housing space.

Certain basic reference books for important industries would be purchased though a complete collection of textbooks for each occupation would be unadvised for that would mean building up dozens of special libraries which would probably be more than the workers would wish to support from a general fund, especially as such books should be and usually can be more readily obtained from the public library.

This reference collection would be for the use of all individuals who are members of sustaining organizations, but interested non-members should also be free to work in the library, for example, labor lawyers, economists, journalists and legislators. Research work would be done by the staff for members without charge up to a reasonable time limit; for non-members, and for members in case of specially long pieces of work, a fixed charge would be made sufficient only to cover the cost of service. (A dollar an hour is a usual charge among libraries). Service of the research department might in a short time become nationwide. Groups could be served from Maine to California and from the Gulf to Hudson Bay without adding to the overhead as this department should be self-supporting.

A large lending collection, no less broad in scope than the reference, should be built up from which all members could borrow books for home use. A provision might be made so that individuals not eligible for membership could also secure the borrowing privilege by the payment of an annual fee. From this collection travelling libraries could be sent out to unions and other group members, the group to provide space and necessary supervision and guarantee return of the libraries at the proper time. One of the most important functions of this department of the library would be the provision, in travelling libraries and otherwise, for the needs of the various labor education groups. Lantern slides and moving picture reels, as well as books, could be included in this collection.

How could such a library be financed? The ideal, of course, is absolutely democratic support by all whom the library aims to serve. One naturally turns to the trade unions to find the most progressive and alert workers who would be the ones interested in building up and maintaining such an institution for their own service. There are doubtless many among unorganized workers and other groups who would be appealed to by a Labor Library. It is estimated that there are in and around New York City about 850,000 union members. If each union would contribute a sum amounting to, say, 25c a year for each member, that alone would give an annual budget of \$212,500. This would do a great deal, four times as much would do more. The only limit to the activities of such an institution that need be set is the financial limit that its supporters and users see fit to place upon it.

Since 1911 the Belgium Labor Party has built up an institution, including a labor library among its activities, which is thrill-

ling in its record of rapid achievement and prompt winning to its support of the rank and file of the workers. Started by a subsidy from Ernest Solvay, and a few minor gifts, it found that within a few years it was receiving in voluntary subscriptions from labor organizations more than twice its subsidy income. If Labor must eat of the pudding before it is convinced that it is worth paying for, it might be necessary to secure gifts with which to finance the venture for the first few years, as did the Central Board for Workers' Education in Belgium. Obviously, gifts, to be of greatest service, should be made without restriction and this is quite as true of gifts of books as of money. Book collections that must be treated in some special way add to the administrative burden and often lower the effectiveness of the library.

A building for this library could be made self-supporting by erecting a building that would house not only the Labor Library but also provide office space to be rented to labor organizations, cooperatives, etc., at a rental that would cover the cost of maintenance. There would be great mutual advantage in having the library and labor organizations in the same building, especially in the case of labor research associations. The building might also include auditoriums and class rooms; and recreational features such as a gymnasium, swimming pools, billiard rooms and bowling alleys would be desirable and could be made income-producing as well.

There is only one thing necessary to make this library a reality and that is the will of the workers to do so, for, as it has been pointed out, library service is the cheapest of community services. (Perhaps that is why it is so often neglected). "The Price of a Book a Year" adopted by all the unions would work miracles.

The Library of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

In June of 1920, the officials of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, opened the Risco Library and Reading Room for the benefit of their employees.

This library maintains three distinct divisions, the Technical, dealing entirely with books and magazines pertinent to Iron and Steel, and which are the property of the company;

Second, the Foreign Language Section, comprising easy English books in American history and civics, with dictionaries and grammars in many tongues designed as aids to foreign workmen in learning English.

These books are also the property of the company;

Third, a division comprised of books loaned to us by the Reuben McMillan Library, consisting of books of fiction and non-fiction.

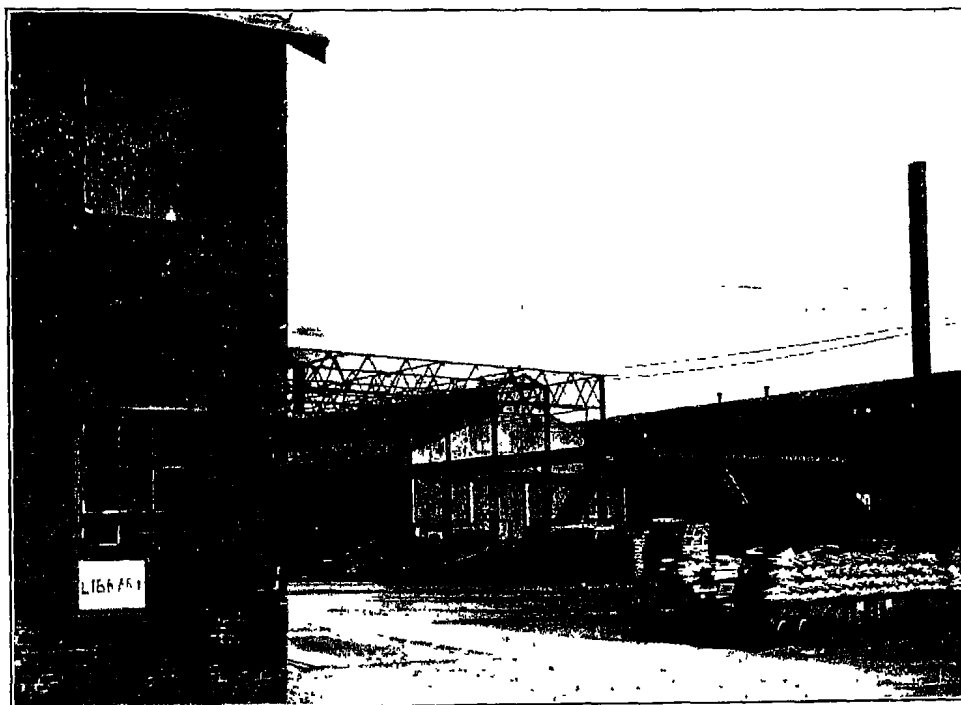
All books and magazines are assembled on the shelves of the library in the General Office Building, and are supplied to seven branches located throughout the mills, in charge of branch librarians.

In the beginning, very little work was done among the men in the mills, but by tact and diplomacy, the branch librarians gradually gained the confidence of the more

timid ones, among whom are the foreign born, so that in six months time there had developed a large circulation of a decidedly miscellaneous kind. Then came the terrible business depression, and that boomed our circulation. Men knowing they would have no work for several weeks, went home with two, three, four or six books under their arms. During this time we also found great improvement in the class of literature called for. Men had time to tire of light stories, and began asking for heavier fiction and for non-fiction. Then by hard work on the part of the librarians, gradually the demand for technical reading began to increase until at the end of the first six

months in 1922, we had circulated 1,252 technical magazines as against 984 for the whole year of 1921. This last has been a cause for much rejoicing to the library staff. Before the business depression, we had a very good circulation of our foreign books, but since that time, there has been little or no call for them. However, as business becomes brisker, the staff intend to put forth extra effort in this line.

While the books are primarily for our office force and mill men, the families of each are also catered to. There is quite a call for children's books and almost every member of a man's family is represented among our readers. Thus while our total



registration to June, 1922, was 609, the number of people actually served by us, is far in excess of that, as is shown by our total circulation since opening in June, 1920 to June, 1922, which has been 21,405.

Our own books and pamphlets are catalogued and filed according to the Dewey system, and our information department forms no small part of our work.

Our Library staff is under the direct supervision of a library committee composed of the superintendents of the mills.

In June of this year, the company sent the General Librarian, Mrs. T. H. Bulla, to the Detroit Convention, where she received much helpful inspiration and where she had some pleasant and helpful conversations with some of the many special librarians.

Our Library staff is under the direct supervision of the Superintendents of the mills, Mr. Caleb Davis, Jr., Supt. of the Coke Works, acting as chairman. And right here must be written an appreciation of the

kindly assistance and courtesy extended to us at all times by Mr. J. L. Wheeler and Miss Anna M. Tarr with their staff of the

the staff on which we lean, often most Rueben McMillan Public Library. They are heavily, but always effectually.



The Swedish Reference Bureau

P. WIDEGREN, Director

The Reference Bureau system is not yet, I regret to say, very common in Sweden, though some newspapers and large business concerns maintain special libraries as information bureaus for the promotion of business.

In 1918 the Swedish Inter-Parliamentary Group established a Legislative Reference Bureau in connection with the secretariat of the Group, and under the directory of its secretary, Mr. P. Widegren.

To this bureau has recently been added a section devoted to compiling indexes covering articles in leading foreign (American, Austrian, Belgian, English, Finnish, French, German and Swiss) magazines of vital concern for the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Inter-Parliamentary Groups. Special attention is paid to matters of mutual interest for the Northern States, to the Peace Movement, the International Law and the Inter-Parliamentary Movement in general.

The list to follow shows some of the

topics the Swedish Reference Bureau is dealing with.

Air Traffic,
Annexion (the principle of non-annexion),
Arbitration,
Baltic Problems,
Blockade,
Disarmament,
The Economic Reconstruction,
Fair Trade System; "war after war,"
Free Trade System; "the open shop,"
Interchange of Parliamentary Documents,
International Conciliation,
International Jurisdiction,
International Police,
League of Nations,
Mandates,
Nationalities (national minorities),
Neutrality,
Parliamentary Control of Foreign Politics,
Race Problems,
Referendum,
Sanctions,
Straits and Maritime Canals,

Submarine Traffic.

Furthermore we compile bibliographies, excerpts, newscuttings and indexes on matters of interest for the Swedish Diet, for instance

Economic:

Alimentation,
Banking,
Monopoly,
Production,
Socialism,
Trusts, Kartells;

Politics:

Budget,
Taxation,
Representation: Parliamentary
practice,
Proportionalism;

Education.

The means and the localities of the Swedish Inter-Parliamentary Group being rather limited, we are not enabled to set up a large and exhaustive library. The Group has at its disposal a library containing about 2,500 volumes—in Swedish, English, French and German—chiefly dealing with questions of Peace and War, Goodwill, International Arbitration, International Law and Social matters.

As the Swedish Reference Bureau is a rather new creation, and there exist no

Swedish indexes, either covering articles in Swedish, or in foreign magazines, we are obliged to look through the above mentioned periodicals ourselves.

It has seemed to us of little use for the moment to examine publications from before the outbreak of the war, that is to say 1914. The work is, however, by far not yet accomplished, but our little staff is working hard, when the current business, including inter-parliamentary meetings, does not take all the time.

It is of no use to open the Reference Bureau for general use before the cards are considerably well endwed with specifications of bibliographies, excerpts and indexes dealing with the above mentioned topics, which, I trust, are some of the most vivid in modern life.

A lot of preliminary work must needs be accomplished, or the frequenters would have to wait too long, and that would give the Reference Bureau a bad reputation. The idea is too good to be spoiled.

The Swedish Reference Bureau has already had to answer a number of questions from Sweden and foreign countries.

If the Reference Bureau is well managed and trusted, it will, I hope, in the future be an important factor in the parliamentary life.

Taking the Library to a Convention

FLORENCE OLCOTT

Head of Science Department, Milwaukee Public Library

The Milwaukee Public Library has no aversion to calling attention to its wares. It has commodities to place at the service of a large constituency. Getting product and prospect together are the goal at stake. Conventions, Industrial Expositions and State Fairs afford a real opportunity to call attention to the useful scope of the institution.

We Go to the Ad and Radio Shows

Two occasions of this sort were taken advantage of recently when we attended the Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and The Wisconsin Radio Show. Both were held in the Milwaukee Auditorium, "America's Finest Exposition Building."

Adland

The visit to Adland was first on the calendar, June 11-15, 1922. There we staged a campaign for public libraries in general, and the Milwaukee Public Library in particular, with special emphasis on the business section of the Science Room.

An invitation to take part in the week's activities had of course been necessary, and

had been promptly extended. The genial gentleman vested with authority to do so had written, "Give the Library whatever it wants,"—and the Library wanted a great deal.

Engelman Hall, on the second floor of the Auditorium, had been selected for exhibition purposes. It had been partitioned off into many aisles by means of screens on which printed advertising only might be displayed. There was no available space there for an exhibit of the kind the Library proposed installing.

It was necessary to find a site elsewhere. Choice fell upon the space in the hallway just outside Main Hall on the first floor. It had in addition the desirable feature of being at the foot of the stairs leading to Engelman Hall, and was also near other halls used for section meetings.

Ideal Business Location

Behold us in an ideal location for business, here at the meeting place of the various Association interests. Delegates hurrying from sessions and conferences passed our way. Visitors to Exhibition Hall, as Engelman Hall was often called, came down

the stairway and paused to look things over. People stopped to ask questions, and remained to investigate.

A library at an Advertising Convention was an obvious novelty. There was a gesture of surprise, then a handclasp of "Welcome into the Family."

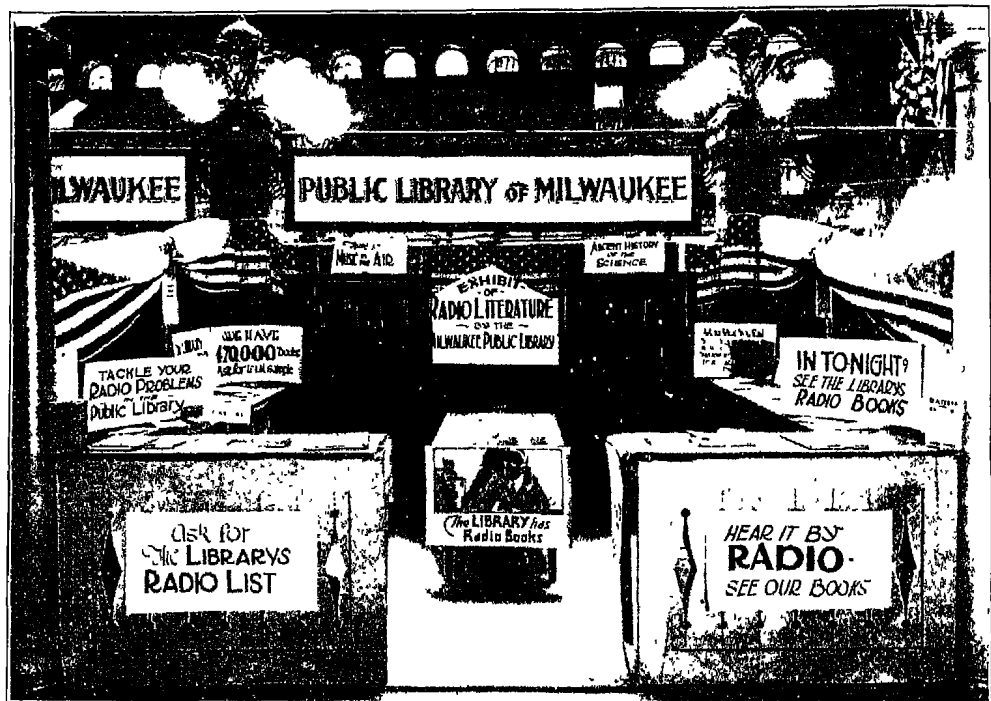
The site occupied by the Public Library was donated by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. In turn, as a token of interest and an assurance of good-will, a membership card was taken out in the name of the library.

Packing the Library Grip

Four hundred volumes were chosen to represent Advertising, including Window Trimming; Salesmanship; Marketing and Business Organizations. A few inspirational titles were added for good measure.

The demand for these subjects had been such that the collection was thoroughly up-to-date. While the circulation had been heavy throughout the winter, the nearness of the Convention taxed our resources to the limit.

With the Science Room barely able to



The Milwaukee P. L. at the Wisconsin Radio Show

cope with the situation, it was not desirable to deplete the stock on hand by withdrawing anything for exhibition purposes. Accordingly an S. O. S. was sent out for new copies of everything needful, and rescue was prompt.

Then, too, new copies increase the attractiveness of a display. People who attend conventions are seldom induced to look at a book in a soiled or worn condition. There are exceptions, but that is another story, and proves the rule.

Books were arranged in flexible book-cases, as the photograph shows. These cases were loaned by a local dealer who has always responded to any request made by our officials.

Made in Milwaukee

It had long been in the writer's mind to assemble a specifically Made in Milwaukee addition to the Trade Catalog Collection on file in the Science Room. Here was the needed impetus to put the idea across.

A mailing list was compiled and a request for advertising matter, including house organs, sent into the four corners of the county. Returns were good but not good enough—a second appeal was sent out. The catalogs of one hundred firms was the best result to be secured with the time left us. This material and sample copies of about thirty-five magazines were arranged on tables in front of the book-cases. Thus displayed they were most successful as bait

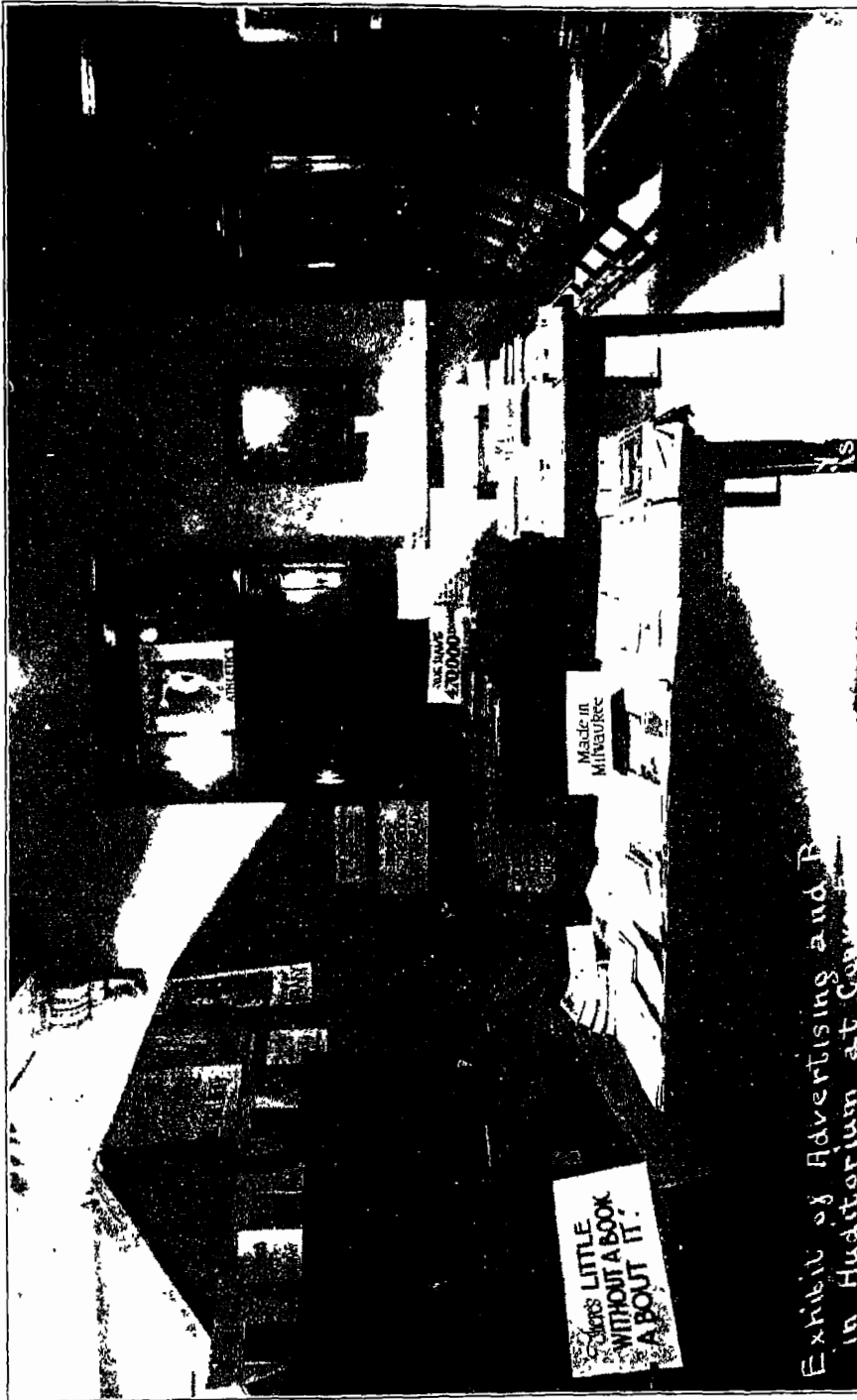


Exhibit of Advertising and Publicity in Auditorium at Convention

The Milwaukee P. L. at the Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 1922

for the wary advertising men, who otherwise would have thought himself too busy to look at books.

Lists, Posters and Slogans

New lists of books on live business topics were printed and distributed.

Two posters were designed for the occasion by the artist employed to express our publicity ideas.

Slogans were composed and sent to our show-card writer. Three examples of these were the following:

You Will Find Practical Business Books for Men and Women in Your Public Libraries.

The Library Has the Book You Always Meant to Read.

When in Doubt Consult the Library.

A portfolio of samples of this work attracted more attention than had been expected, and enabled us to "swap ideas" with the master ad writers of the age.

The convention came to a close Thursday. The evening before Milwaukee's enthusiasm had burst into fireworks on the Lake Front in an effort to show our visitors how glad we had been to be their hosts.

The Library packed its boxes and returned home well satisfied with the week's work—and all set to go to the

Radio Show

Next on the program was the Wisconsin Radio Show, held in the Auditorium, June 21-23 inclusive. On concurrent dates the Milwaukee Amateurs' Radio Club (local section A. R. R. L.) conducted the first Wisconsin State A. R. R. L. Convention.

Club members of the local organization are old and highly valued friends. They have haunted the Library for all the years there has been a popular interest in radio engineering.

Always intensely interested, their enthusiasm became boundless when new developments made possible a more general broadcasting of voice and music.

They have kept librarians informed about amplifiers, crystal detectors, C. W., and variometers. Invitations have been extended to "Come on over and listen in."

It was therefore not surprising that a mere inquiry regarding the big show brought a cordial welcome from the managing director, and the information "Your booth will be number 19." This space was the donation of the Wisconsin Radio Show interests to the Milwaukee Public Library.

The Auditorium's Main Hall had been blocked off into booths, thus assigning a definite floor space and table facilities to

the exhibitor. Our booth permitted a very good arrangement of properties, although it limited table display.

A welcome, and the site for the exhibit assured, it was now time to get the required material together and

Pack the Library Grip Again

Despite the newness of the subject it was possible to gather together about seventy-five titles on radio-telephony alone. A few late volumes on wireless telegraphy include the wireless telephone. These were added to the case labelled "There is music in the air."

Radio telegraphy or wireless was not to be pushed into the background even though the popular clamor is for voice and music. True, we did put the wireless books into a case and top it with a card reading "Ancient History of the Science," but that was because those volumes included material of historical value only, and not because we failed to appreciate that wireless was the more important phase of the science.

Sample copies of the radio magazines shown were well thumbed. Small boys sat down on a near by bench and read both books and magazines. They felt entirely at home.

Some of the show-cards read:

Ask for the Library's Radio List.

Tackle your Radio Problems in the Public Library.

In To-night? See the Library's Radio Books.

Usually we keep away from other people's slogans but this time we altered a well-known example and made it say:

Hear it by Radio. See our Books.

A poster of a man listening in announced The Library Has Radio Books.

The accompanying photograph shows the arrangement of this exhibit.

The Library Broadcasts

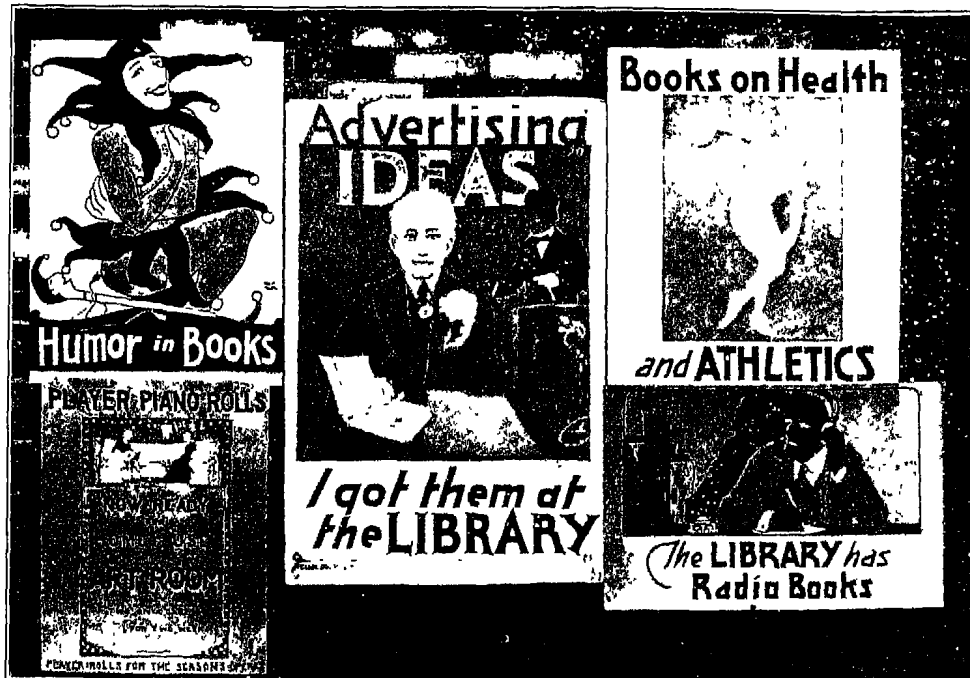
Information regarding the books on radio had been broadcasted before the Radio Show opened and produced gratifying results.

Expert assistants are assigned for duty in connection with industrial exhibits made by the Public Library, and are at hand early and late to increase the usefulness of the display.

Return to Headquarters

When the time came to return to headquarters, Milwaukee's first Radio Show was voted a decided success. We felt well repaid for our share in the week's program.

Lists distributed are still brought in, and inquiries made for "That book you had over at the Auditorium." The greatest asset of all is the feeling of good-will and community interest established for the Milwaukee Public Library.



Milwaukee P. L. Posters

How a Special Library Helps the Automobile Business

W. L. POWLISON

Chief Librarian, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce

"The Special Library helps business by making needed knowledge promptly available; it provides special research men to keep track of every detail in the particular field; it minimizes the cost of patent disputes; it keeps in touch with progress of the arts here and abroad; it keeps industry informed on the thousands of automobile patents which constitute one-fourth of all the U. S. Patents."

Specialization is today becoming more and more prevalent in the commercial world. A few years ago the term was only applied to persons of great renown and they were looked upon with awe and admiration. Today we have the youth starting in with the kindergarten and step by step going through primary and grammar grades and on through high school. He has now obtained a broad foundation to build the future on. On deciding his future career, he takes further training to make him a specialist.

We have had libraries as long as the world has had a way of expressing itself by means of symbols put together so as to convey thought. Today there are collected and being collected many libraries of a special nature, each a condensed source of information in its own particular line. In the following paragraphs I will endeavor to convey what has been done in the Special

Patent Department Library of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The N. A. C. C. is the representative organization of the car and truck manufacturers in the automotive industry. The Patent Department is one of the numerous functions of this association, serving with its library a very specialized purpose, namely, keeping in touch with every phase of engineering invention in the industry.

Foreign Magazines and Text Books on File

There are many periodical publications pertaining to the automobile and the great majority of these give descriptions, illustrations, diagrams and contain much other very useful data. These, accordingly, have been gathered together and from the most important group in the library. Where possible, we have in bound form these publications from Vol. 1, No. 1, to the present time and many of these date back 25 years or more to the infant days of the motor vehicle. These are not only American publications, but from all over the world and in many languages.

Numerous text books have been written, some pertaining to the car in general, or those limited to some specific part. These, too, have been collected from this country and abroad and are grouped together. Many of these date back to the time when the man was classed as a fool for saying the horse would be supplanted by the motor vehicle.

Every Fourth Patent Concerns Automobiles

Perhaps the reader questions where the term Patent Department comes in. Another and most important group is our collection of over 230,000 United States Patents pertaining to or touching upon the motor car industry. It is a significant fact that in the last decade every fourth U. S. Patent issued has to do with automobiles.

Unprinted French Patents on File

During a period of years 1895 to 1901 the French government decided all their inventive genius was to be conserved for their own use, and published in printed form but a few automotive patents. It was during this period that the automobile learned "to walk." Copies of these patents were acquired and form a very interesting and valuable portion of the library. Aside from being the only set in this country they have proved their worth by furnishing material enough to clear up several entangled patent situations.

The several classes of British Abridgments pertaining to the automobile have been obtained in their complete forms.

Old Catalogs Prove Valuable Records

What the average person would consider scrap paper after a year's use, and most

likely discard or sell to the junk man, we have turned into a group also proven of its worth and shelf room. Catalogs, yes, indeed, and many of them from foreign countries. These run from the earliest days of "self-propellers" to date and are bound in a special binder chronologically, alphabetically arranged according to the manufacturer's name.

To the layman, the above mentioned material probably looks rather cumbersome and the trained special librarian is wondering how he can fit the Dewey Decimal, Cutter, or Library of Congress systems to this collection and to be able to lay his hand on the right thing at the right time. To meet our special needs we have devised and use a classification of our own, in which we have the motor vehicle, its parts, etc., divided into some 221 classes. For example A,—Automobiles in general; A1,—Automobiles for Special Purposes (fire engines, ambulances, etc.); B,—Power Combinations (gasoline and electric); C,—Steam Automobile; D,—Electric Automobile; E,—Chassis in General; F,—Internal Combustion Engines and so on through the alphabet. These main classes are sub-divided as shown above in A1-Automobiles for Special Purposes.

This classification is applied to the publications, text books, catalogs, French Unpublished Patents, so that every page from the first to the last is completely indexed as to subject matter. Should one desire to obtain data on crankshafts, for instance, consulting the index, class G-5, will direct them to material of that kind. This eliminates the laborious work of paging through volume upon volume and does away with all guess work. The United States Patents are also covered by this classification. Each patent is in the class in which it belongs and a numerical card index is kept with patentee's name, subject matter, issue date and classification, also record of litigation.

When the publications, text books and catalogs are classified, note is made of the formation, organization or failures of the automobile manufacturers, of when they announced their new models, of automobile races or trials, automobile shows and of group specifications. These have been put in card index form, making the information readily accessible.

To accomplish this work a specially trained force is employed. They must be expert vivisectionists of the automobile with the carefulness and conscientiousness to do as only a specialist will.

250 New Patents Per Week

At present there are in our library about 3,000 volumes of periodical publications and they are increasing at the rate of 10 volumes per week. Of the text books we have about 1,000 and they increase at an average

of 2 per week. The United States Patents average increase is about 250 per week.

Although the public libraries of today are wonderful institutions of great magni-

tude, the business man must depend on the special library where his wants will be taken care of best, with the shortest lapse of time and the least expenditure of energy.

Can the Banker Help the Librarian?

An Address by John H. Puelicher, President of the American Bankers Association, before the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, Milwaukee, October, 10, 1922.

The Intelligence Test which accompanied the draft brought a shock to America. Justly proud of her fine school system, it was difficult to understand the illiteracy prevalent among her people. It aroused many to serious thought. It made many feel that they had not properly played their part in the support of our systems of education. The ills of America were largely economic. The Intelligence Test showed plainly the reason.

The teacher and the banker had so often cooperated in the one serving the other, the teacher on the platform of bankers' conventions and the banker in service on school boards, that the thought following this revelation was a natural one—that possibly the banker could still further aid and support the teacher.

With this end in view a Committee on Public Education was appointed by the President of the American Bankers Association to study with educators the possibility of placing at the disposal of the upper grades of the grammar school, the high school, the college and the university, that experience which is so peculiarly the banker's.

The conference resulted in the getting up of ten lectures on the bank and its functions. The bank is a quasi-public institution supervised by bank supervisors representing the public, on the theory that it should efficiently serve the public. That being the fact, it was but natural that the banker should be pressed into any additional service where knowledge of banks and banking was concerned.

Libraries, like schools, are also public institutions. If the service of the bank may be beneficially commanded in the interest of

the school-going student, it should likewise be commanded, if there are possibilities of service in the interest of the adult student through the library, another public educational institution.

There is hardly a home today that does not send one or more of its members a number of times each month to some bank and it is here that it occurs to me that the bank might be placed at the disposal of the library. If each month short lists of books could be compiled and left with the bank, the bank might be used to distribute these lists among its depositors. A list of the best books on world affairs might easily be placed by the teller in the pass book of the advanced business man. A list of books concerning modern accountancy could be placed in the pass book of the book-keeper. A list of books dealing with grammar, composition, letter writing, might be handed to the stenographer who makes the deposit for her firm, and at the savings windows, where all types come to make their deposits, lists of books on literature could be distributed.

It would cost the bank no effort. The bank would simply be extending one step further its service to the public. These slips would contain no mention of the bank. They would simply be a portion of the catalogue of the public library, bearing only the name and address of the library and its branches.

By this method, there could be brought to the attention of the people generally, the desirability of reading good books, the pleasure to be had out of the reading of good books, the profit to be gained from the reading of good books; all for the good of our democracy.



Special Libraries

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EDITORIAL

SPECIAL LIBRARIES—ALIVE OR DEAD

The differentiation of the special library is now, there can be no overlooking the fact, an established unit in business and education at least. In the sciences and in law, the special library has long since ceased to be a sufficient novelty to warrant much discussion.

During the past summer months of this year an average of half a dozen great trade or class papers either printed editorials laudatory of the potential work of special libraries or of that of a special librarian, or printed articles by special librarians on their work.

This patent public interest comes naturally in the wake of the wave of agitation in favor of scientific and industrial research.

In this issue SPECIAL LIBRARIES prints an announcement of the appointment of a librarian and the inauguration of library service by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as part of the education program of this great organization of workers.

In the same issue is recorded the rise of the erstwhile librarian and later, chief of information of a great association of employers to the position of assistant to the managing director.

In this same issue, also, reference is made to the championship before the great British Association for the Advancement of Science of special library work, advocating most radical support in the use of library facilities as an aid to industrial research.

Special libraries are alive, keenly alive, both to the opportunity and the responsibility which has come to them of cooperating actively, constructively and permanently with research in industry, science, education and labor.

The condition confronting the special librarian is not a simple one. The shaping of our interests so that they may comport with those and be acceptable by those of the investigators in the fields already referred to, is no mean task.

Special libraries are alive to the situation. They are so much alive to it that, in a short time, we may confidently expect to see them everywhere working side-by-side with the fact analysts, the research workers and laboratory and construction technicians.

The President's Page

I have suggested to each of the local associations that in an early meeting the evening be devoted to a discussion of the Annual Convention. The members who were not able to attend the meeting at Detroit will be interested in the reports of those who did attend. In the discussion there may profitably be criticisms, good and adverse, of the convention. Encourage such criticism—we want to know what has not satisfied the members and what has pleased them. We want to know our mistakes so that we may rectify them; we want to improve upon methods we have used in the past, and we want also to hear about ideas used in other conventions.

We are looking toward another annual convention. What shall it be? The Convention should not be merely a social meeting, or merely a convening for the sake of inspiration, or merely a recital of committee reports, or merely a few splendid addresses, or merely a vacation but it may be the sum-total of all these, nicely balanced.

In reality it should be mainly an exhibit of what has been accomplished during the year; it is a time when we must meet together to discuss how far we have come toward our goal and to make plans to proceed farther. If planned thoughtfully and carried out successfully it will have all the desired elements and will satisfy all of us.

To do this, the President and the Executive Board, upon whom the responsibility rests, need your suggestions and assistance. Let us begin now to work toward it. Your local meetings may bring up profitable discussions; share your ideas with the president. All constructive criticism will be welcomed. Committees will be appointed at once to assist in this definite task and all suggestions will be given to them.

An Exhibit

I hope we may produce during this year a splendid exhibit for the Annual Con-

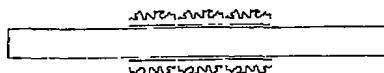
vention. This Exhibit should show the actual methods in use in our special libraries. I think the materials for an exhibit should be collected by the Methods Committee, which is now working admirably under Miss Ruth G. Nichols, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, as chairman. Allied already with the Methods Committee, an Exhibit Committee can concentrate its efforts on the idea to be presented and the most effective way of displaying it. The Exhibit Committee, composed of members from all of the local associations, should be able to interest the art librarians in each locality in its undertaking, and bring to its task all the artistic ability of our membership. Each librarian ought to cooperate by furnishing the material asked for, by giving his or her ideas, or by acting on one of these committees.

The Methods Committee and the Exhibit Committee will be seeking your ideas soon. Keep them in mind and be thinking about ways to promote such an exhibit at the Convention. Help the local association to make a real study of it this year.

Many other phases of the Convention need much thought and planning. A program committee will be kept busy; we want it to begin its planning at once. A social and acquaintanceship committee is necessary; there is great opportunity here for bright ideas. As a rule, during the convention one does not meet enough new people or the ones interested in his phase of work. An arrangement committee to take care of all physical details which make for the easy running of the entire convention and give it a pleasant atmosphere, which is the background of it all, is needed.

Every member of our Association can contribute to the making of a good convention. Won't you do it? It is not to be a one man affair but the sum-total of all the best ideas of our members. It is your Convention—how do you want to develop it?

REBECCA B. RANKIN.



Association Activities

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION Publicity Committee Supplementary Report Post Convention 1922

The day before the meeting opened, Mr. Hyde and I visited the various newspaper editors in Detroit, thus establishing personal connection with the men to whom we had already written. I feel that we received special courtesy because of this personal connection.

We sent abstracts of our speeches to the Associated Press, Chicago, Detroit, and New York.

Following this memorandum is a list of the papers which have published articles about us either during or since the convention.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Times-News.
Boston and Chicago (different cities), Christian Science Monitor.

Braddock, Pennsylvania, Daily News Herald.

Newspapers

Chicago, Illinois, Chicago Daily News; Chicago Evening Post.

Detroit, Michigan, Detroit Free Press; Detroit Journal; Detroit News; Detroit Times; Saturday Night.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Milwaukee Journal; Milwaukee Sentinel; Wisconsin News
New York City, New York Times.

Library Press

Gaylord's Triangle, Public Libraries, Special Libraries.

Financial Journals

Banker-Manufacturer, Milwaukee; Banker and Financier, New York; Bankers Magazine, New York; Bankers Monthly, Chicago; Chicago Banker, Chicago; Coast Banker, San Francisco; Commercial West, Minneapolis.

MARGARET REYNOLDS, *Chairman,*
Publicity Committee.

September 18, 1922

First Wisconsin National Bank Library
Milwaukee

BOSTON SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION Report of the Committee on "Societies Address Lists" September, 1922.

Your committee reports as follows in regard to the subject of "Societies Address Lists," assigned to it.

Correspondence with Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress in Washington; Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, Reference Librarian, N. Y. P. L.; and Mr. Carl H. Milam, Sec. A. L. A.; developed the fact that any list which could be gotten up and which would show the addresses of National and Interstate Associations would

be very valuable. Correspondence with others substantiated what these three gentlemen stated.

We recommend that compilation of these lists be in alphabetical order as well as classified by subjects, and include the following groups and such others as the Association may wish to add:

Associations, Clubs, Educational Societies, Foundations, Fraternities (Except College), Institutions, Legions, Medical Societies, Military Orders, Political Parties, Professional Societies, Religious Orders, Social Organizations, Trade Orders.

We have found now published and available for this use:

Agricultural Index (H. W. Wilson Co.)

Almanacs.

Bankers' Register

Chambers of Commerce in the U. S., by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Commercial and Industrial Organizations of the U. S., being miscellaneous series #99 of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Commercial Organization in southern and western cities, Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.—Special agents' series #78, 79, 98, 101 and 102.

Cumulative Book Index.

Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts.

Directory of Massachusetts' Manufacturers.

Directory of National Organizations—Lucas' Press Clipping Bureau (71 Murray St., N. Y. C.)

Donnelley's Red Book.

Educational Directory, being bulletin #33 of the Bureau of Education.

Encyclopedia Reference Book of the American Federation of Labor, page 434, for the affiliated Union of the Federation.

Foreign Business Houses, through the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Industrial Arts Index.

Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World (70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.)

Macrac's Blue Book.

National Trade Association Book—W. F. Roberts Co.—Washington, D. C. (\$1.00)

New York Port authority.

Personal Research Agencies, being bulletin #299 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Public Affairs Information Service.

Rand, McNally Bankers' Directory.

Severance's Guide to Current Periodicals and Serials.

Serial Publications of Social Agencies of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Social Agencies (see Survey Magazine, inside cover)
 Sweet's Architectural Catalogue.
 Textile directories.
 Trade and Allied Associations and Publications in the City of New York, published by the Chamber of Commerce, State of New York.
 Universal Electrical Directory.
 World Convention Dates.
 Year books.

In addition, we find that the following might be a useful bibliography in finding addresses:

American Art Annual.
 Army & Navy Register.
 Baird's Manual of College Fraternities.
 Blue Books and social Registers of cities and towns College Alumni Registers.
 Condensed Catalogues of Mechanical Equipment, issued by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
 Congressional Directory.
 Cumulative Book Index.
 Directories of cities and the publishers of the same.
 Hubbels' legal directories.
 Libraries.
 Mailing companies.
 Newspaper offices.
 Official Register of the U. S.
 Readers' Guide.
 Telephone Books
 Tel-U-Where Co. of America.
 Trade directories.
 United States Postal Guide.
 Who's Who.

Sample sheets of the alphabetical classified list are herewith submitted to illustrate possible form of such a publication. This work would undoubtedly require considerable time and expense, which we do not feel the Boston Special Libraries Association should undertake, and we respectfully suggest that the subject matter be taken up with the H. W. Wilson Company or some other organization, asking if it is possible for them to consider the preparation of such a list.

(Mrs.) SADIE A. MAXWELL
 GEORGE W. LEE
 CHARLES W. HAWKES
 LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD (*Chairman*)

New York Special Libraries Association

The New York School of Social Research, 465-9 West 23rd Street, New York City, is offering reduced tuition to members of the New York Special Libraries Association, provided ten or more members enroll in any one of its courses. Those interested are asked to communicate at once with

Juliet A. Henderson, Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 East 22nd Street, who has agreed to act as Registrar for the Association.

A special rate of \$10 instead of \$30, the usual fee, will be given to our members. The hours are from 5.20 to 6.50 P. M. and 8.20—9.50 which are very convenient for business people. The dates of registration are Oct. 9-16th.

Art Libraries Group

The S. L. A. meeting at Detroit, aside from general interest, had little to offer to those especially interested in art. The Special Libraries Association consisted, I believe, mainly of those interested in the Business Library.

A little group of librarians, who had been trying to get into touch with others interested in art, met on Friday morning, June 30, with Miss Lucile B. Seed of the Detroit Public library. From the questions discussed and the interest taken there can no longer be any doubt that this lack should be supplied at the next S. L. A. meeting.

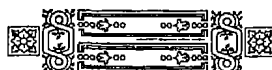
I would like to hear from those who would be interested in having a committee arrange for talks and discussions of the problems incident to this class of work, the care and housing of photographs, slides and color prints, and any other interests connected therewith.

LYDIA ELIZABETH KOHN,
*Contributor and Classifier
 of Photographs and Slides,
 The Ryerson Library, The
 Art Institute of Chicago.*

Certification

The A. L. A. Committee on National Certification is anxious to ascertain the views of the members of the association on this subject before submitting a report to the mid-winter meeting. There is not time to send questionnaires to individuals. The chairman will be glad to receive from any members of the association an expression of opinion on the following points, (1) Are you in favor of national certification for librarians? Please give reasons pro and con. (2) What standards would you suggest as a basis for such certificates? (3) What should be the organization of the certifying body? (4) What forms or grades of certificates should be issued? (5) What should be the relation of national to state certification?

Please address Frank K. Walter, Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on National Certification, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn., no later than November 20.



Special Library Field Doings

Miles O. Price (Illinois, '22) for the past five years exchange librarian of the University of Illinois Library, has been appointed librarian of the Patent Office Scientific Library, taking charge on August 15.

This collection, numbering about 60,000 bound books and periodicals, in addition to bound copies of more than 3,000,000 foreign patent specifications, is unique among American libraries in its possession of nearly complete sets, in triplicate, of the specifications of the fourteen foreign countries which print their patents. These triplicate copies come in at the rate of approximately 135,000 per year now, and of the nineteen members of the library staff, ten are occupied almost entirely with sorting and distributing them.

The Patent Office Scientific Library is primarily a technical reference library for the use of patent examiners and attorneys, but inter-library loan with other Washington libraries is freely practiced. Its function is to aid its patrons in their efforts to determine the patentability, or otherwise, of such claims as are brought to their attention, and it helps more with patent specifications than with books or periodicals. Periodicals are more useful than books, as having later information, but any book or periodical having to do with basic principles of science, engineering or manufacturing is likely to be called for. Just now, chemical material is most used. Nothing is valueless because outdated, as patrons want to know the history of an art from its beginnings. The librarian selects the books for purchase, though suggestions are welcomed.

It is also the duty of this library to furnish certified translations to examiners, attorneys or any bureau of the Interior Department.

The L. C. classification and cards are used, and the catalog is in process of a much-needed revision. The library is suffering from over-crowding and lack of binding funds, but there is some hope for relief. The librarian has the rank of chief of a non-examining division of the Patent Office.

Alice L. Rose, Librarian of the National City Bank of New York, and Estelle L. Liebmann, Consultant Bibliographer, have collaborated in the compilation of a booklet "The Modern Banker and his Library." The bibliography has the approval of Mr. J. Edward Meeker, economist of the New York Stock Exchange. The Ronald Press Co., 20 Vesey street, New York City, are the publishers.

The Indianapolis P. L. has issued a "Five

year survey, 1917-1922." Of particular interest to special librarians is the review of the management of the library's collection of U. S. Government Publications (p. 16) and the work of Business Branch (p. 24) under the able direction of Ethel Cleland. Other special activities are the hospital service, the teachers' special library and the technical department. In the latter an important accomplishment in the compilation of a Union Index is described (p. 26).

Hazel Braman has been appointed librarian of the Experimental Station of the Du Pont Company at Henry Clay, Del. Miss Braman received her degree of Bachelor of Chemistry from Cornell University in June of 1922. The former librarian, Miss Elizabeth Vinsonhaler, was married to Dr. T. H. Rogers on August 26. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers are to live in Chicago, where Dr. Rogers is employed in the Research Laboratory of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

J. H. Friedel, Chief of the Information Department, National Industrial Conference Board, has been appointed Assistant to the Managing Director.

Miss M. E. Jameson (New York Public Library School, 1913) formerly First Assistant, Technical Division, N. Y. P. L. has been appointed Librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, vice Miss Jean Hawkins (New York State Library School) resigned.

Miss F. E. Foshay (New York Public Library School, 1913-1915) cataloguer, has been appointed Assistant Librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Kenneth C. Walker, well known to many special librarians, and at present Research Reference Assistant in the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Mining Experiment Station, Pittsburgh, has a letter in the *Iron Age* of October 5, 1922, p. 878-879 on "What Laboratories for Research in Facts Mean to Industry." Mr. Walker calls attention to William Warner Bishop's defense of Bibliography in *Science* of August 25, and ably adds his own support to that defence. Mr. Walker has coined the term research factoring to cover commercial and industrial bibliography. This is a variant of a form coined at the Detroit S. L. A. Conference to cover the special librarian, viz., "factarian."

In his letter Mr. Walker also refers to action taken by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in placing on the program of a recent meeting a paper on "The Organization of Research," by J.

C. Irvine, in which the creation of research libraries and the allocation of travelling grants to enable workers to visit libraries are proposed.

Edward R. Weidlein, Director of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, and frequently called on during the war to render expert advice to the Government, addressed the National Lime Association at its fourth Annual Convention, on June 16, 1922. The subject of Dr. Weidlein's address was "The Value of Research to Industrial Associations." The address is printed in full in *Cement, Mill and Quarry* of September 20, 1922. Dr. Weidlein makes a strong plea for the support of industrial association research, and the dissemination of the results of that research.

Dr. Weidlein's article can be read with profit by all special librarians who are enthusiasts on the question of the dawning development of the special library movement.

Karoline Klager has been appointed librarian of the recently created Institute of Economics, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., assuming her new duties on September 25, 1922. Miss Klager comes to the Institute from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics where she formerly had charge of cataloging in the Library which is now the Library of the Department of Labor. Since 1918 Miss Klager has been associated with the Editorial Staff of the *Monthly Labor Review*, confining her activities specifically to the action devoted to new publications and to general bibliographical research and indexing. Recently Miss Klager has completed the *Cumulative Index to the Monthly Labor Review* covering the period from July, 1915, to the close of 1920. This Index is now in press. In addition to being an index to the *Monthly Labor Review*, this work will contribute very largely to the standardization of labor terminology, in as much as great care has been given to the selection of main entries and the array of cross references.

The Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library in its *Bulletin*, No. 73, prints a directory of mayors, commissioners or managers, finance officers, city clerks and city attorneys of 143 cities of the U. S. and Canada. The directory was originally compiled by Mary Watson Dietrichson, Librarian Business and Municipal Library Branch, Minneapolis P. L.

Jennie Meyrowitz has been appointed librarian of the Amalgamated Temple Library in New York City. This is said to be the first union library in the Metropolis. The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has launched an intensive educational program. The Education Department announces the opening of the Active Workers School on October 16, the first lecture-concert of the 1922-23 season on November 3, and the opening of the Library in October. The li-

brary offers both circulating and reference service. Miss Meyrowitz has had experience in the Dayton P. L. and in the N. Y. P. L. In addition to English Miss Meyrowitz speaks Yiddish, Russian, German and Hebrew. Plans for branches in other parts of the city are already under contemplation.

Cornelia S. Barnes, Simmons Special '06, has resigned her position in the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and is doing special research work for Science Service, Washington D. C.

Virginia Burke has been appointed to a position in the Library of the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

William E. Rolfe, Associate to the President of the Board of Public Service, St. Louis, and Lucius H. Cannon, Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis, have collaborated in the production of a valuable monograph "The Municipal Bridge of St. Louis: A Record of Municipal Effort." The text is a separate of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis P. L., pp. 167-198, current volume. It is a carefully compiled record of the construction work and of the legislative history of this structure. The monograph is an excellent example of successful cooperation of the special librarian with the technician.

Course in Library Science in the United States Department of Agriculture

Last year the United States Department of Agriculture inaugurated a graduate school for department workers. Courses in subjects pertaining to the work of the Department were given by specialists from the department and other institutions. The success of the initial venture last year, in which more than 200 department workers availed themselves of the opportunity offered to continue their education and training in scientific agriculture, encouraged those in charge to repeat the work this year. The work will be given in two sixteen-week terms, commencing October 16th and closing June 2d, allowing one week vacation between semesters.

The graduate school is an unofficial system and is self-supporting through the fees collected from the students. Only work is given in which adequate instruction can not otherwise be had in Washington. Classes are held in some department office each evening at 4.30 o'clock, each class meeting twice a week.

The work this year will be of three grades, a small amount of which will be of undergraduate character, available for clerical forces and younger members of the department. A second grade will be in the nature of a review for those who have had training but who have not kept up with recent advancement in the subject. A third grade, which will be the greater part of the work, will be of an advanced graduate character and it is expected that a large

number of those taking the work will, after obtaining a sufficient number of credits, take leave of absence from the department and complete the course for an advanced degree at some recognized institution. A number of institutions of recognized standing have accepted the credits given in the graduate school last year.

Among the new courses to be given this year will be one in library science under the auspices of the Library of the Department. Since the war the Department of Agriculture has found it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of assistants with library training at the salaries that it has been able to offer. It was therefore necessary to make appointments from other than the library registers. Those appointed have for the most part been college graduates who have had an interest in library work. The main purpose in inaugurating the library course in the Department is to give these assistants an opportunity to take up systematically the study of two or three fundamental library subjects, such as cataloguing, classification and bibliography in order to help them in their work. The first term will be devoted to cataloguing and classification and the second term to bibliography and reference work. The Library of Congress Catalogue rules will be followed and in the bibliography course special attention will be given to bibliographies of agriculture and related science. The courses in both terms will be taught by Miss Ellen Hedrick, who, previous to coming to the Department of Agriculture Library as reference librarian, was chief clas-

sifier in the University of California Library. For the past two summers she has also taught at the Chatauqua Summer Library School.

Million Dollar a Year Librarian

Under the caption "If Andrew Had Organized the Carnegie Libraries Co., Ltd.," *Engineering and Contracting* suggests editorially what might have happened if Mr. Carnegie had built and equipped a chain of libraries and installed John Cotton Dana to manage them.

Tests of Metals

This valuable publication has been issued annually for close on half a century until 1918. The volume covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, is the last one to have been printed. The contents comprised tests made at the U. S. Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., of the strength, resistance and various other properties of iron and steel.

Since the discontinuance of this volume the question has arisen among certain technical and engineering libraries of the desirability of resumption. To effect this it will be necessary to bring the matter before the Joint Committee on Printing, upon whose favorable recommendation action will be taken by Congress.

The Librarians interested desire a general expression of opinion from other fellow workers as to their need for this volume and its resumption. Communications may be addressed to Lewis A. Armistead, Librarian of the Boston Elevated Railway, Boston, Mass.

