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The Acquisition of
Canadian Government Documents

MILDRED I. TURNBULL
Librarian, The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal

THE GAME, PASTIME, HOBBY—call it what you will—of collecting government documents in Canada is only slightly less complicated than in the United States. It is less complicated because we have fewer agencies and because the collection and publication of statistics is more completely centralized. Otherwise, there are the same difficulties and hazards; but there are also a few general rules that can be helpful.

The Queen's Printer

First and most important of these is that the official publisher of printed government documents in the Dominion and most provinces is "The Queen's Printer." I have often noticed in lists, bibliographies and references in United States' publications that the name of the individual who is Queen's Printer for the time being, is listed as the publisher, and, on one occasion, a New York librarian wrote me in despair saying that a letter addressed to Joseph O. Patenaude in Ottawa, ordering publications, had been returned marked "unknown." Had the original entry indicated the publisher to be the King's Printer (as the title was then) this difficulty would have been avoided.

The office of the Queen's Printer in Ottawa, which handles federal government documents, is being reorganized. In the past it issued an annual catalogue with quarterly supplements which were regarded as models of their kind. The latest published, however, was dated October 1, 1948. With the recent appointment of a librarian, a new series of indexed catalogues to be consolidated each year, is planned. In the meantime, if you are in doubt about the issuing agency or department, address your enquiry to the Queen's Printer; if the enquiry does not fall within his province, he will transfer it to the proper department or departments. The Queen's Printer at Ottawa will accept deposits and open deposit accounts against which orders for publications may be charged.

The Queen's Printers in most of the provinces are responsible only for the sale and distribution of the provincial statutes, journals and official gazettes. While they print many annual and other reports, the particular departments concerned are responsible for their distribution, which is usually free of charge.

There is, of course, the vast field of documents which never reach print but are available in mimeographed or other near-print form. Most of these are available upon request, but they cannot be requested unless they are known. Until the expansion of Canadiiana, described in this article, is completed, I can only suggest that luck and perseverance are the best means of securing such material. In addition, autonomous government agencies, such as the Bank of Canada, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Research Council, issue reports, periodicals and other publications which they distribute independently.

Statistical Material

"At various times and for specific purposes, private and government agencies in Canada other than the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, collect and compile statistics on various aspects of industry operations or structure; however, the task of providing a continuous overall survey of industry has been that of the Bureau's Industry and Merchandis-
This quotation from the June 1952 issue of *Estadistica: Journal of the Inter-American Statistical Institute* could be expanded to cover the Bureau's operations as a whole. If you require industrial, commercial, financial or cultural statistics for Canada, your first and most likely source will be the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ontario. The Bureau was established in 1918, and since that date has provided a co-ordinated system of collection and compilation of statistics; it is also responsible for taking, compiling and publishing the reports of the Decennial Census, the latest of which was taken in 1951. Its most famous annual publications are *The Canada Yearbook* and *Canada: A Handbook*.

Its reports are distributed by the Bureau on a policy of sales to the public at the cost of paper and presswork only, to avoid the possible waste in free distribution and yet to place the information within the financial reach of the public. Several special subscription rates are provided for. All reports are available at thirty dollars (Canadian) a year; all memoranda, periodical releases of more limited or specialized interest, cost fifteen dollars (Canadian) a year; Reference papers are not of a periodical nature and are usually of specialized interest but are available at an annual rate of five dollars (Canadian). An annual, *Current Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics*, is available on request and provides a checking list as well as a price list for individual publications.

**Provincial Bureaux**

Four of the provinces—Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia—maintain provincial bureaux of statistics. These co-operate with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the collection of statistics and compile special studies on subjects of particular provincial interest. The Quebec Bureau was founded in 1913 and has published a statistical yearbook regularly since 1914; it also compiles, for example, statistics on such specialized crops as blueberries, which are of especial interest in the province. The Ontario Bureau publishes an annual and monthly survey of conditions in the eleven economic regions of the province. These provincial bureaux are located in the capital cities of their respective provinces and enquiries about statistical material should be addressed to them.

**Canadian Bibliographic Centre**

While no single source of information about Canadian government documents is as yet available, steps in that direction are being taken. The Canadian Bibliographic Centre in Ottawa commenced the publication of *Canadiana* in January 1951; it is now published monthly with annual cumulations, available at an annual subscription rate of two dollars (Canadian) for the monthly issues and five dollars (Canadian) for the cumulations. Orders for *Canadiana* should be sent to the Queen’s Printer, Ottawa. Each issue includes a classified list of trade books and pamphlets “published in Canada, about Canada, or by Canadians,” as well as alphabetical listings for the English and French publications, both print and near-print, of Canadian government departments and agencies. Arrangements are now in progress for the inclusion of provincial documents and when these have been completed, *Canadiana* will provide a single, comprehensive bibliography of federal and provincial government documents.

**Lists and Indexes**

The catalogue of the federal Queen’s Printer, of which the latest was published in 1948, is still a useful basic list. The Queen’s Printer of Ontario issues a list of Ontario government publications and the Provincial Library of British Columbia has issued two checklists of government publications and a checklist of Royal Commissions. These are kept up to date by quarterly listings in the *Ontario Library Review*. A number of the federal and provincial departments have prepared lists and indexes.
of their publications, which are available upon request.

If the search for material must carry one still further, a valuable index to both federal and provincial departments and bureaux in *The Canadian Almanac and Directory*, is published annually by Copp, Clark Co. Limited, Toronto, at $9.50 (Canadian). The Divisions of Information of these departments would be glad to assist any enquirer.

**Conclusion**

It must be obvious that in a brief introductory article, only the elementary moves in the game of collecting Canadian government documents can be touched upon. To insure receiving all available current material requires the use of many of the "ploys" you are familiar with in the collection of United States' documents. These can be learned only by experience but they can add much to the pleasure of the game.
Technical and Scientific Publications in the British Isles

JAMES T. KEMP


There is a vitality and force that has pervaded British research and technical development since the war that seems not to have been checked in its progress by the embrace of control by government. The coordination of science and engineering under the government, made necessary by the war, has persisted beneficently since, and although a large measure of standardization and of general policy control continues, the industrial effort seems to have been broadened rather than checked.

The hardship and restraint imposed on Britain by the war and the struggle the British have had to maintain themselves since the war ended is known by all. The difficulties of the times have limited the kind, the quantity and the quality of technical research and engineering development to a far greater extent than has been the case in this country. The war nearly stopped work in the pure sciences. Work in the applied sciences and in engineering was perforce adapted to the needs of the strict war economy, and, like everything else, came under central direction. Fortunately, the British have the knack of (1) selecting well-qualified men to manage professional affairs on both policy and working levels and (2) finding practical means for attaining ends when the ends are not too entangled with social or political philosophy.

Despite the handicaps, research work in a few university laboratories continued through the war. The work on fundamentals in the Cavendish Laboratories at Cambridge is well known. Development work directly concerned with the Army, as at Woolwich, or the Navy and Air Force, was pushed within the facilities of those services, and was extended to the other government laboratories normally concerned with civil science, such as those of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. An example was the use of the wind tunnel at the National Physical Laboratory, which is one of the eighteen laboratories controlled by DSIR. In general, the well-organized government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research took over. The range of activities can be judged from a partial list of their subjects: building, chemistry, food and agriculture, fuel, hydraulics, low temperature and radio.

Industrial Research Associations

There is another group of forty-two industrial research associations working in as many branches of industry. These associations receive financial assistance from the government in the form of DSIR grants that are proportional to their industrial income. A DSIR representative sits on these councils, which conform to a general pattern in their Articles of Association. The government, however, is very careful to avoid any appearance of interference in the conduct of the research work, which, like the administration of the laboratories is a matter for the industry itself. Membership in the association is generally voluntary, but some industries have entered into agreements by which all firms contribute to the expenses in proportion to an index of production. The reports on work done are the property of the member firms and may or may not be published. Each of these associations has a headquarters with labora-

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tory, shops, library, information officer and staff. In addition they can and do make generous use of facilities of their members, i.e., the technical staffs, laboratories and shops. The associations of particular interest to this audience are:

The British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association
The British Hydromechanics Research Association
The British Internal Combustion Engine Research Association
The British Iron and Steel Research Association
The Motor Industry Research Association
The British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association
The Production Engineering Research Association of Great Britain
The British Scientific Instrument Research Association
The Coil Spring Federation Research Association
The British Welding Research Association

British Standards

Worthy of separate mention is the British Standards Institution, also a semi-private organization, but drawing its grant direct from the Treasury, rather than through the DSIR. The role of the BSI is not unlike that of the American Society for Testing Materials, but it covers a broader commercial field, and because of the greater contracting out to smaller firms in British industry, its recommendations are more authoritative, since standardization is an economic necessity. BSI standards range from clothing to screw threads. In engineering standards, it is the ASTM, the ASME, the AIEE, the AISI, the SAE, and ASA rolled into one. The BSI writes its own specifications in much the same manner as the ASTM. It, however, has no discussive function, does no research, publishes no "transactions", thus does not contribute much to the periodical literature. Yet the BSI Standards are an integral part of the technical literature of the British Isles.

There are many firms that have their own research staffs and equipment to work on their own problems. Two outstanding examples are the Mond Nickel Company (the International Nickel Company) and the Imperial Chemical Industries. The airplane builders, of course, are continuously and importantly busy and in such close touch with the government agencies concerned, that a distinction between private and public work is difficult to make.

Immediately following the advance of the Allied troops in Western Europe during the latter stages of World War II, teams of American and British scientists gathered immense quantities of information on German scientific and industrial progress. The information was collected and classified by an agency of the British government specially set up for the purpose. It is known as the Technical Information and Documents Unit and has been very active in the last six or seven years making the German data available to British industry. In this activity, it has worked in close cooperation with the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

More recently, its field of operations has expanded. It is now the centre for disseminating otherwise unpublished reports from British sources and also papers in the Publication Board series which are obtained from the OTS. Summaries of the documents are prepared and widely distributed. Interested persons can borrow the reports or obtain photocopies from TIDU.

The Unit also maintains a technical enquiry service and is the British centre for an international question-and-answer service. This scheme is organized to provide information on industrial techniques from the U.S.A., Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Professional Societies

Quite apart from the organized research, but of profound influence, are the professional societies. There are many, ranging from the great national, nay, international societies, such as the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Institute of Metals, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Royal Aeronautical So-
ciety, on down through narrowing spheres to the very considerable number of technical societies of closely defined purpose or of strictly local interest. The Newcommen Society for the study of the history of engineering, must be mentioned. A notable series of papers on every engineering subject has appeared in its volumes.

Royal Society

Perhaps the most influential organization, and one very much in the British tradition, is the Royal Society. Membership in the Royal Society is a prized distinction. The Royal Society is a sort of informal Upper House with broadly defined activities that go beyond the routine of meetings and the printing of records. While quite independent of government, the Society is frequently consulted on matters of scientific policy, perhaps more often informally than formally. In 1946, for example, it organized the Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference, an effort to knit together scientific work throughout the Empire and to stimulate work in the far corners. The British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference followed. In 1948, the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference was convened in London. Delegates and observers came from all parts of the Empire and outside. Our own National Academy of Sciences was represented as was the Library of Congress and UNESCO. The observers were invited from countries outside the Commonwealth. The Report and Papers of the Conference is a book of 725 pages and of great value to anyone concerned with scientific reporting. The Conference Committees reports covered:

- General Organization of Scientific Publications
- Delays in Publication and Availability of Information
- Scope and Quality of Present Abstracts
- Techniques of Abstracting
- Cooperation between Abstracting Organizations
- Classifications
- Methods of Reproduction
- Mechanical Indexing
- Guides to Information

Training and Employment in Information Work
Translations
Reviews, Annual Reports, etc.

The Royal Society also sponsors and publishes a number of incidental studies of value in library work. One, for example, is A List of Periodicals and Bulletins Containing Abstracts Published in Great Britain, London, June 1949.

Unless one is familiar with the scientific and engineering organization of the British Isles, one lacks the key to this literature.1

Britain has its full complement of trade papers, perhaps, too many of them—dailies, weeklies and monthlys, in every branch of commerce. Some merely report prices, but most try to combine technical reporting with industrial news. Yet all of them, "house organs" and all, occasionally print something of value. They cannot be overlooked in any rigorous survey.

In summary, the scientific and technical publications of the British Isles fall loosely into the following groups, much as they do in the United States and Canada.

1. The Transactions and occasional publications of the Royal Society.
2. The transactions and periodicals of professional and engineering societies.
3. The publications of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
4. The bulletins of the Industrial Research Associations and such of their reports as are released.
5. The publications of the sub-professional societies such as the Newcommen Society, and the long list of local societies and those of particular and limited interest.
6. A few scientific and engineering periodicals published commercially.
7. The periodicals of general scientific interest among which Nature is outstanding.
8. Trade papers.

Some societies, the Institute of Metals is one, publish exceptionally fine abstracts of the world literature in their fields.

The DSIR Libraries' Monthly Lists of books and other publications is a running record, though not an exhaustive one, of technical and scientific publications of merit in all languages. It should be at hand for reference.

A quick count of the British technical and scientific publications of direct or secondary interest to SLA's Engineering-Aeronautics Section, listed in The Newspaper and Press Directory, 1951, yielded 88 titles. They can be more or less arbitrarily classified as follows:

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The distribution of this count will condemn it as incomplete or made with a bias. Both charges are admitted, but the total of 88 periodicals is an index of the scientific and engineering journalistic activity of the British Isles. It should rank high on a national per capita basis.

The emphasis on research and development in the foregoing discussion is an expression of the author's belief that in these two sequential phases of the advance of knowledge, lie the really valuable substance of the literature we are examining. Almost everything else that finds its way into technical print can be classified as "news" in the newspaper sense or commercial, an analysis, that applies to the periodicals of any industrial country or any language.

* * *

The author acknowledges and thanks Dr. Angus Macfarlane, of the United Kingdom Scientific Mission, for his assistance and for his critical review of this paper.

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Coming in December

Scheduled for publication in the December issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES are the following papers:

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British Guides to
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE
and Information*

BENJAMIN FULLMAN, F. I. M.
Chief Information Officer, British Non-Ferrous Metals Research
Association, London, England

Summary
After noting the British sources of abstracts of metallurgical interest, the author discusses the assistance, in respect to literature and information, given British metallurgists by research associations, development associations and individual companies. Library and allied services and other matters are also discussed briefly.

* * *

TECHNICAL INFORMATION may be of two kinds: (1) technical advice based on "know-how" (i.e., consulting service), and (2) information from the literature and other documentary sources. Both are highly developed and widely available in the United Kingdom. This paper deals with the second type rather than with technical advice.

In the United Kingdom, the seeker after metallurgical literature and information has at hand a number of aids. The most obvious one is published abstracts, but, in addition, there are a variety of organizations, individual companies, research associations, development associations and libraries, which can provide assistance at various levels.

Abstracts
The present most important British sources of abstracts of metallurgical literature are as follows (all are in printed form unless otherwise stated):

I. Metallurgical Abstracts, published monthly by the Institute of Metals. It gives informative abstracts, covering non-ferrous metallurgy (excluding smelting) with such material from the ferrous side as is deemed necessary and it includes reviews of books. Patent specifications are not abstracted. The abstracts are prepared chiefly by metallurgists outside the office and are ultimately bound in a separate annual indexed volume. In 1950, over 6,000 abstracts were published.

II. Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute. Monthly. This publication includes (a) the original papers published by the Institute and (b) abstracts of the literature of iron and steel, both (a) and (b) being paginated together in one sequence. Ultimately, the yearly issues of the Journal are bound in three volumes, each volume having original papers interspersed with groups of abstracts, in a single pagination with a single index. Many of the abstracts are informative. They cover ferrous metallurgy (including smelting) with such material from non-ferrous metallurgy as is deemed necessary. Book reviews are included. Patent specifications are not abstracted. Over three thousand abstracts were published in 1950.

III. British Abstracts, published by the Bureau of Abstracts. Section BI of the abstracts covers chemical engineering, industrial electrochemistry and inorganic chemistry, fuels and metallurgy. (Subjects such as corrosion are covered in other sections). There appeared 2,650 abstracts in the metallurgy section in 1950 covering ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, including smelting. Patent specifications are abstracted but there are no book reviews or references to

*Abridgment of a paper presented at the Metals Section of the Special Libraries Association, Detroit, October 18, 1951, in a Symposium on The Metallurgist and the Literature held in conjunction with the World Metallurgical Congress.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES
books. Abstracts may be informative or indicative and are prepared by specialists outside the office.

I, II and III above have been in progress for many years and form valuable reservoirs of knowledge.

IV. I.M.M. Abstracts, issued by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, began publication July 1950. Monthly. Issued in the same cover as the Institution's Bulletin, it is separately paginated. These abstracts are a survey of world literature on economic geology and mining, mineral dressing, non-ferrous extraction metallurgy and refining and allied subjects, classified according to the Universal Decimal Classification. About 2,000 abstracts appear annually, either informative or indicative. Patent specifications are not abstracted. From November 1951, the abstracts will be issued separately every two months in duplicated form.

Specialized Agencies

In addition to the above general metallurgical abstracting agencies, there are other specialised agencies in the United Kingdom. Outstanding are:

(a) Bulletin of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association. Monthly. This publication covers selectively all aspects of world non-ferrous metals science and industry. About 2,500 brief indicative abstracts are published annually, plus British patent specifications.

(b) Bulletin of the British Cast Iron Research Association. Bimonthly. In 1950, it published 1,400 abstracts including patent specifications. This bimonthly covers all aspects of the iron foundry industry.

(c) The British Steel Founders' Association, Research and Development Division has recently begun the issue of a bimonthly duplicated list of relevant abstracts, including British patent specifications.


(e) Light Metals Bulletin (duplicated), issued by the British Aluminium Company, Ltd. Fortnightly. In 1950, about 3,400 abstracts, informative or indicative were published covering production, fabrication and uses of aluminium and light alloys and related subjects.

(f) The Nickel Bulletin, issued monthly by the Mond Nickel Co. Ltd. About 700 informative abstracts were published in 1950, including patents, in the nickel field, non-ferrous and ferrous.

(g) Z.D.A. Abstracts, issued by the Zinc Development Association. Over 1,100 informative or indicative abstracts appeared in 1950.

(h) Bibliographical Bulletin for Welding and Allied Processes. This is issued quarterly in English and French (parallel columns) by the International Institute of Welding, with contributions from the (British) Institute of Welding and other European bodies. Approximately twenty-five hundred abstracts, including patents, were published in 1950. (This periodical is published in Paris).

(i) Metal Powder Report, issued monthly by Powder Metallurgy Ltd., gives informative or indicative abstracts including patents.

Finally, brief mention should be made of the Abridgements of Specifications which are issued by the Patent Office covering British patent specifications.

Research and Development Associations

The British technologist has one source of material which is almost unique: the co-operative industrial research associations. These, now numbering about forty and spread over a large range of industries, originated in 1918, after the World War I. In order to encourage the application of science in industry, the British government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), offered financial assistance to facilitate the foundation of co-operative research associations. Such an organization can be set up in an industry by agreement between a number of firms, which subscribe the necessary funds; a contribution is also made by the DSIR.
Some of the research associations are now about thirty years old. Others have been set up from time to time and the movement is still in progress. The history of their activities can be found in the annual reports of the DSIR. It must be emphasized that the government does not attempt to exercise any control. The research associations are managed by councils elected from the member companies of each, one or more government representatives being present as observers and advisers. The services of the research associations are available primarily to their member companies and membership is restricted to British, Commonwealth or Colonial companies.

The research associations in the metallurgical and allied fields are as follows: British Cast Iron Research Association; British Iron and Steel Research Association; British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association; British Welding Research Association; Design and Research Centre for the Gold, Silver and Jewellery Industries; Production Engineering Research Association; and British Ceramic Research Association (refractories). In addition, mention must be made of the British Steel Founders' Association, Research and Development Division. This at present receives its funds solely from the industry, thereby differing from the research associations but it has the responsibility for cooperative research in its industry.

Information Departments and Libraries

Each research association carries out researches of common interest to appropriate sections of its industry. In addition to research, the associations also provide consultative services for industrial trouble-shooting; and further, most of them have information departments and libraries.

The information departments and libraries of the research associations provide their members with expert literature searching and selection. Bulletins of abstracts are published in many cases—the metallurgical ones have already been mentioned. Many research association libraries are excellent special collections with suitable catalogues. They are thus provided with accurate knowledge of the available literature and other recorded information. Anyone employed by a member firm of a research association can call on the information department of the association to provide him with the appropriate literature on any subject of interest.

The important point about literature selection in research associations is that it is done critically. The information departments are staffed by scientists who have the further advantage of being able to call on the highly specialized advice of their research colleagues. Thus, in general, the enquirer does not (unless he specifically asks for it, which is rare) receive a long, uncritical list of references, with no indication of the good, the bad or the indifferent; he gets a short list of the best material, which is usually what is required in industry.

The research associations cover both small and large firms. The British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association has a membership of some five hundred companies, ranging from the giant corporations down to some small metal-finishing firms. The membership includes not only smelters and fabricators of metals, but also users, such as engineering, electrical and other companies, and this spread of interest is true of other research associations.

The metallurgical development associations are organizations which were formed by groups of companies (producers and fabricators) to encourage the application of individual metals. They number five, these being the Aluminium, Copper and Zinc Development Associations, the Lead Industries Development Council, and the Tin Research Institute. With the exception of the latter, these associations do not themselves carry out research, but sponsor and finance it, in part, through the research associations with which they have excellent relations. They operate information and advisory ("trouble shooting") services. In addition, they
provide brochures and monographs on specific aspects of metal technology.

Library and Allied Services

It is not enough to provide a good means of selecting literature and other recorded information. Ready access to the originals must be available. The British metallurgist has a wide choice: the joint library of the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institute of Metals; the library of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy; the libraries of the research associations, and others. Apart from these which are all closely related to metallurgy, there are the Science Library, the Patent Office Library, numerous libraries attached to scientific and technical societies and institutions and the public libraries. Some of the latter have good technical collections. Between many of these libraries there is great collaboration, both formal and informal.

Brief mention may be made of other allied services: Photoreproduction. Photographs of foreign and in some cases of British literature are provided by the Science Library at a cost about the lowest in the world; also by the Patent Office library and by others. The speed is perhaps not so high as that of, say, the New York Public Library, which claims to despatch 80 per cent of all photographs ordered on the day of request, but most of the required material is available with reasonable promptness and prices are moderate. Microfilms are also available but are not in great demand.

Translations of foreign papers are provided by most of the research associations (sometimes with the cooperation of their members) and by the Iron and Steel Institute. Some companies, arrange for their own translations. A register of available translations in all subjects is being organized by ASLIB (the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux).

Declassified documents and documents from ex-enemy countries are handled by the Technical Information and Documents Unit, now a branch of the DSIR. Its work corresponds in this field with that of the Office of Technical Services in the United States. Since the end of the war, the Technical Information and Documents Unit has distributed to industry details of many thousands of scientific and technical documents collected by the Allied missions to former enemy countries. It provides copies of the original documents as required.

I am not aware of any British investigations on the machine selection of metallurgical literature, but the use of manual punched-card selection (known in Great Britain as Copeland-Chatterton and in the U. S. as Keysort) has long been known. It has been used for the selection of literature in highly specialised fields, e.g., welding of non-ferrous metals, a few hundred to a few thousand cards only being involved. In fact, as a result of what I have seen of this technique, both in the United Kingdom and the United States, I feel that the most useful future of punched-card selection of literature and information is of this manual type for very narrow fields of knowledge. It seems to me that in a large research organization, or related body, the main information department or library should have a good general index; also, each individual department (e.g., founding, working, corrosion, etc.) should operate a system of manual punched-card selection of literature in its own province.

In the picture set out above there is no over-riding central authority. Information, abstracts, literature and related services are provided from a number of sources. This system, evolving naturally with the metallurgical industries, may have its superficial disadvantages, but it has the advantage that a number of specialized agencies are each able to concentrate their skill on particular areas in the field of metallurgy and to provide service of a quality which would not otherwise be obtainable. The discerning British metallurgist is provided with efficient information and library facilities, of which, it may be remarked, he makes very active use.

**NOVEMBER, 1952**
Abstracting Services

FOR FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS*

THOMAS S. SHAW
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

It is estimated by UNESCO that over one million scientific articles are printed each year and that only one-twentieth of that number are abstracted by some service. While it is not essential that all research workers should have access to all the new data, nevertheless, it is estimated that there should be available between two or three times this number of abstracts. The ideal, of course, would be for each scientist, technologist or other research worker to be able to read abstracts of all articles of interest to him almost immediately after the original articles appear, irrespective of the country of origin and the language of the publication. This, unfortunately, is not true at the present time. Articles are ignored if they are in languages or periodicals other than those covered by a particular abstracting service and publication often takes place long after the need for the abstract has presented itself. Furthermore, certain subjects and the journals of certain countries are barely covered by any existing abstracting services.

International Conference on Science Abstracting

Recognizing this situation, the UNESCO sponsored The International Conference on Science Abstracting which convened in Paris, June 20-25, 1949, to make its final report. Among the recommendations of this conference was one which proposed that national or regional committees on science abstracting, composed of scientists and abstracting agencies, be set up and their aims and functions defined. Another proposal suggested that subject committees be formed to deal with the abstracting problems peculiar to each branch of science including engineering. Each of these committees might publish a number of separate abstracting periodicals in the specialized phases of their subject field, but it was stressed that all of them should be covered in a single author and subject index.

Definitions

An abstract was defined as “a summary of a publication or article accompanied by an adequate bibliographical description to enable the publication or article to be traced”; an indicative abstract, as “a short abstract written with the intention of enabling the reader to decide whether he should refer to the original publication or article. An informative abstract summarizes the principal arguments and gives the principal data in the original publication or article. An author abstract is an abstract written by the author of the original article. A homotopic abstract is one which appears concurrently with the original article in the same issue of the journal and under the author's responsibility. A comprehensive abstracting service endeavors to abstract every publication and article appearing in its subject field”; and “A selective abstracting service selects for abstracting only the publications which it considers are likely to be of use to a specific class of reader.”

Other proposals were: more homotopic abstracts; more satisfactory lay-

out; speedier publication; a code suitable for world-wide adoption to enable articles to be located more easily and to permit the use of mechanical selectors; and compilation of directories giving sources of abstracts (directories of abstracting services and periodicals abstracted by each service or by the whole body of services). These last, it was proposed, should be consolidated into a world list of scientific periodicals received by abstracting services to be classified by subject. Such a world list, it was thought, should appear at least every five years, and the title, standard abbreviations, publisher, address, frequency of publication, price and the abstracting services which abstract the articles appearing in it should be included.

Index Bibliographicus

The first published result in Europe of these last proposals has appeared only quite recently: Index Bibliographicus, prepared by Theodore Besterman for UNESCO and the International Federation for Documentation and which may be procured from Columbia University Press. This directory of current periodical abstracts and bibliographies contains fifty-two pages of entries on science and technology. There is a sixteen-page index and many foreign abstracting services are listed. The work is arranged under the UDC principal classes and the symbol “a” is used when a periodical contains abstracts. These are further identified by the use of “i” when the abstracts are indicative and “d” for detailed or informative.

Other problems receiving the attention of foreign organizations interested in the abstracting of scientific periodicals are those of adequate indexing, cost and duplication of services.

Subject Indexes

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in London conducted an experiment recently which disclosed that ninety per cent of the useful scientific and technical papers are eventually abstracted but that it is difficult to find the abstracts of particular papers by using the existing subject indexes. It would seem, therefore, that one of the first projects for future development in this field should be the preparation of adequate subject indexes.

Cost has long been a major problem of foreign agencies performing abstracting services. It is outdated to think that only an expert can write an adequate abstract, bringing in his knowledge of the previous literature in the field by way of comparison. Most people just want to know what is in an article. The use of homotopic synopsis whenever possible and the introduction in foreign countries of the American practice of grading the subscriber by type of user and charging accordingly (as the H. W. Wilson Company does) may be the answer to this problem.

Certain articles are abstracted and published by more than one service if they deal with well-known subjects and appear in a well-known journal. The preparation, in such cases, of rather similar abstracts by several persons, serves no useful purpose and if two or more abstracting services are covering the same articles there should be some cooperative clearing house where it would be done by only one person. The Abstracting Services Consultative Committee in England is the only such committee established so far in foreign countries. Others will probably follow.

Although there are few, if any, foreign abstracting services which can compare with such comprehensive publications as Chemical Abstracts and Engineering Index in this country, an examination of the new Index Bibliographicus discloses a remarkable number of abstracting services in many subjects, available to research workers in foreign countries. Indeed, it often appears that many foreign scientific and technical societies are ahead of those in the United States, not only by the publication of abstracts in their official journals, but by providing access to all articles which are likely to interest other abstract publishers in their fields.

NOVEMBER, 1952
Translations Available in the USA

LEONARD GOLDMAN

Armed Services Technical Information Agency, Document Service Center, Washington, D. C.

GATHERING AND UTILIZING the arts of foreign peoples has been known since the beginning of recorded history. Alexander the Great, who conquered the known world of his time, sent back pertinent data from the places he captured to his teacher, Aristotle, whose storehouse of knowledge was the greatest amassed to the fourth century B.C. As a consequence, the influence of ancient Greece is prevalent in literature and drama today. As Spain and Great Britain in turn became world powers, they also became collectors of foreign knowledge. The claim is made that their power as great nations came from the knowledge obtained through their foreign holdings.

The incentive to collect facts concerning science and technology from foreign countries received a tremendous boost during World War II. The targets for collection were guided missiles, radar, jet propelled aircraft and an assortment of special weapons.

Liberated Reports

On the heels of World War II, the allied documents programs gained impetus and direction. Centers sprang up to house the liberated reports and the big job of sorting, cataloging and distribution became an almost insurmountable obstacle for all. As the newly-formed centers settled down to the task of assimilating these data, they found a stumbling block in the foreign language of the documents. Few American engineers could read the original and for the most part those that could had acquired only an academic knowledge of the language, so that, when put to the chore of translation, they found the going painfully slow and difficult. This gave rise to related service, that of preparing translations.

The problem of mass-producing translations by the centers was solved in part by hiring large numbers of translators contracting to commercial translation firms and allowing specialists from industry to come in, to select the reports in which they were interested, and to make their own translations. In the haste to exploit these data, the various approaches to the translation problem had defects. It produced an overlap in translation effort, restricted the quality of translations to a great degree and resulted in a loss of much useful information either through misinterpretation or neglect.

Of course, there was much that was worth-while taken from the translations. However, the engineer and researcher had seemingly gorged himself with as much foreign data as he could and then stopped, as though repulsed by the thought of more. A lull followed with only the late-comers, and a few that had seen a continuing need, making requests for foreign information.

In time, as the effect of the overdose wore off and what had been obtained was absorbed, there were renewed inquiries concerning foreign documents and possible translations.

The renewed demands, though slow in coming, were for a more careful perusal, a broader index and an accurate abstracting and translation service at reduced cost.

To effect this, the documentation centers resurveyed their holdings, com-

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bined functions and aligned their efforts to keep up with the requirements.

**Document Service Center**

The Document Service Center, formerly the Central Air Documents Office, had caught up in the requirements shift and was in much the same position regarding foreign documents as the others. Despite the tremendous number of foreign documents that had been cataloged and the translations that were available, the Foreign Documents Section had been relegated to a comparatively minor role in the activity.

Now, as the thinking relocated itself and foreign documents again began to receive attention, the emphasis no longer was placed on hiring large groups of translators or cataloging mountains of foreign reports. Instead, a stable foreign document program that would be of service to research and development was sought. The field was surveyed with renewed vigor to determine the responsibilities of our “Foreign Documents Section”: implementing the function for the basic purpose of rendering foreign scientific and technical reports into intelligent English; making available to industry, education and government, technical data obtained through foreign research and experience; and effecting a program to acquaint scientists and technicians in the United States with the world-wide picture of technological advancement.

After many samplings of methods for utilizing the potential volume of “know-how”, systems were developed for putting the reports into usable form, sifting the good from the bad, grouping related documents, coordinating translation efforts, and abstracting the documents for cataloging purposes. Though efficient in operation, the job of properly publicizing this service is yet to be accomplished.

**TRANSLATION SERVICES**

**Government Translations**

Every military installation doing research has a documents group referencing reports. In considering the foreign aspects of these reports, there is the ever-present problem of language; to this end, there is a need for a coordinated translation service. This primary need cannot be overlooked when a centralized documentation activity includes a foreign documents program in its services. The on-the-spot translator answers the problem of immediate explanations of current foreign literature. He eliminates much wasted effort required in translating unimportant articles simply because an engineer may have no knowledge of the document content. The on-the-spot translator is an asset in supplying quick translations of short articles and as the unit translator he answers the need for a “Primary Interest Translation Service”. This service can be coordinated and integrated with that of the larger centers where translations from many sources are compiled in accession lists or union catalogs.

The Geophysics Research Division, Cambridge Research Center, has a fine example of a primary interest translation service. Their translators concern themselves with the specialized interests of the professional personnel of the GRD. A similar service seems to be used by the Naval Research Laboratory and at many of the AEC sites. In some cases the translations are actually prepared by the laboratory specialists in their particular fields. In surveying the literature, some government agencies contract to institutions or universities for reviews of select foreign literature and prepare translated summaries of the more informative articles.

**Industry Translations**

Foreign literature is prospected not only by government, but also by industry, and many universities conduct investigations of their own. The oil industry helped in making translations of foreign literature available, and the SLA translation index developed as a result of the translations available in chemistry and metallurgy.

However, it should not be overlooked that many other industries cooperated and gave whole-hearted support to the preparation of English translations of
foreign technology and helped make them available. The field of aeronautical research was one that was exploited by industry to the tune of some 10,000 translations which were freely released for use by the government.

**Commercial Translations**

Out of the welter of translations that were prepared from the captured documents following World War II, the commercial contracting firms gained the most.

The commercial translation firms, on the whole, performed a useful service. But there were some who were quick to take advantage of a scarce market, and so, for a quick contract, they sacrificed quality for quantity. Others were in the business only as a sideline to sustain other enterprises; their reasoning seemed to be that the translation service was only an interim affair. The translation contracts issued by government agencies were based on the lowest bidder, which was not always satisfactory. In fact, this only served to tear down the confidence of the user regarding a certified translation. Today, the interim translation contractors and the large-volume contractors have disappeared. In their place, one finds the specialists, the universities, or the latest addition, contractors with listings of a number of professional scientists and engineers who are willing to translate commercially, mainly for the knowledge it affords them. The latter type of contractor gives the assurance of a more permanent approach to translations in the future. This contractor does not create any strain by maintaining a fixed number of translators or limiting his field of translation service. The contracting agency on the other hand is not charged for maintaining idle translators nor is it committed to supply a fixed number of words within a given period of time.

As has been stated previously, most Department of Defense agencies have translation services in one form or another.

The reports, abstracts and full-blown translations when collected and cataloged can give the researcher such a tool to foreign literature as has never before existed.

**Collective Translations Pools**

The governmental documentation groups that have translations in their collections recognize the value of centralization. There are movements afoot to organize these translations selectively by subject or collectively by agency.

The Brookhaven National Laboratory has put much effort into its *Guide to Russian Literature*. The Guide covers a select field dealing with atomic energy and related subjects. The coverage is inclusive in the field of interest and gives the user selective information. On the other hand, there is the Library of Congress attempt at a union catalog which either lacks publicity or is yet so new that an opinion of its effectiveness seems difficult to obtain. The NACA *Technical Memorandums* are translations dealing with aeronautical categories which are held in high regard and referred to constantly.

Time would not allow for a review of all the collective pools of government translations but there is one that ranks high, and that is the Armed Services Technical Information Agency, *Accession List of Scientific and Technical Translations*. In this catalog, there are listed approximately 7,000 translations divided into sixty-five major subjects, such as aerodynamics, electronics and chemistry. Within the subject categories, the translations are arranged in three columns by author, title and translation order number.

The ASTIA Accession List and any of the compiled translations are free to authorized users of this service; and further, there is no accession list or union catalog of translations, either in or out of government, that is as complete.

**Unclassified Translations**

The Special Libraries Association has an *Index of Translations* now located at the Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland. The files contain a card record of 9,000 translations turned over to...
Frances M. Pinches. Cards referencing translations and the translations themselves come from member librarians representing approximately forty-five technical libraries of the SLA.1 If the librarians of the SLA lend their support to Miss Pinches, they will have a truly representative index of unclassified translations.

Finally there is the ASLIB Index of Unpublished Translations.2 The index originated with cooperative members sending ASLIB cards containing bibliographic details of translations. The British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference of 1946 recommended that an index of English translations of scientific papers should be held in each Commonwealth country. It was further recommended at the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference that the index should provide a service comparable to that supplied by the Index of Technical Translations maintained by the Special Libraries Association in America.

This venture is sponsored by the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research with the full-time help of an ASLIB staff member.

By December 1951, ASLIB had 3,600 translations recorded on cards and cumulative requests for 225 translations. Of these, they provided nine positive and 216 negative replies or one positive answer for every 25 requests.

The SLA, with 14,000 translations, had 910 cumulative requests. For the thirty positive replies there were 880 negative or a ratio of one to thirty. The proportion figures for an unclassified index seem to hold for a large, as well as for a small collection. But from personal observations these figures are quite low; or, they may be termed last-resort requests, where the requester has tried all other sources and failed.

Mr. Bellamy in his article on setting up a translation index makes two observations that apply to any index of translations: (1) the information contained in an index must be complete and (2) what information there is must be widely known. To this end, I would like to suggest the following: though we are not in a position to contract with the SLA for a cumulative index of translations, we are in a position to cooperate to the extent of furnishing Miss Pinches with cards containing complete bibliographic information regarding translations and their locations. In the interest of an improved and an expanded translation index, useful to all, perhaps we can consolidate our efforts and lend a full measure of cooperation to each other.

Literature Translation

The regional meeting of the S-T Metals Section held at the National Metal Congress in Philadelphia, October 20-21, 1952, included on its program a paper on Foreign Language Literature on Translation. The paper was presented by Frederica M. Weitlauf, librarian of the Timken Roller Bearing Company in Canton, Ohio, and will appear in a forthcoming issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Other papers presented at this meeting and scheduled for publication in SPECIAL LIBRARIES include:

How to Obtain Unclassified Material from the Government EUGENE B. JACKSON

Technical Research vs. Librarian IVER IGELSRUD

Selling Your Library to Management M. H. BIGELOW

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German and French

Abbreviations and Terms

USED IN SERIAL PUBLICATIONS AND IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CITATIONS

Johanna E. Allerding

Librarian, Engineering Library, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal

German Abbreviations

Lists of periodicals received in scientific and technical libraries usually show a significant percentage of German titles. An analysis of the country of origin of journals indexed by Chemical Abstracts in 1946 showed 10.4 per cent for Germany. For 1936 (pre-war) the percentage was 14.9. The German publishing industry has regained much of its pre-war level, and a current analysis would probably be close to 15 per cent again.

Librarians, and this will include catalogers, bibliographers, literature searchers, serial librarians, reference librarians and order librarians, and those who work with German periodicals and citations in them, are often baffled by the many abbreviations and the abundance of German words used to designate journals. As far as terms in book catalogs are concerned, Orne's The Language of the Foreign Book Trade gives a fairly comprehensive coverage, but the periodical terminology has been largely omitted. The following list is intended to bridge this gap. Since a number of terms can refer to both book and periodical literature, there is some overlapping of entries in the following list with those in Orne's list. These are included here to make this list self-sufficient.

In the list, abbreviations consisting of initial letters do not precede fuller words or parts of words but instead are interfiled. Where an abbreviation and its full word are adjacent alphabetically, the entry is made only under the abbreviation, with the word following it. Where they do not file alphabetically together, entries are made under both the abbreviation and the full word. However, where full words are seldom used in the literature, only the abbreviations are entered, with the full words following. No entry is then made in the alphabetical sequence under the full words. Nouns are usually given in the singular, with the plural ending or plural word in parentheses. There may be other meanings for some of the abbreviations, but we have given only those pertinent to the scope of this list.

French Abbreviations

Much less difficulty is encountered in interpreting French bibliographical terms. There is not too much diversity of terms, as in German, for various types of periodicals and many terms have the same or similar spelling as their English equivalents. However, since even a slight variation in spelling may lead to a wider separation in the alphabetization in union lists, we have included such simple words as annales, annuaires, revues.

The abbreviations and words follow the same arrangement as in the German section. For some adjectives, the feminine ending is indicated in parentheses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annuel(le)</td>
<td>annual; yearly</td>
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<tr>
<td>archive(s)</td>
<td>annually; yearly</td>
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<tr>
<td>augmenté</td>
<td>enlarged</td>
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<tr>
<td>bimensuel(le)</td>
<td>semi-monthly</td>
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<tr>
<td>bimestriel(le)</td>
<td>bi-monthly</td>
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<tr>
<td>brevet(s)</td>
<td>second section; supplement; continued</td>
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<tr>
<td>broché</td>
<td>patent(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brochure(s)</td>
<td>paper bound</td>
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<tr>
<td>cahier(s)</td>
<td>notebook(s); note(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Companie</td>
<td>company</td>
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<tr>
<td>compte(s) rendu(s)</td>
<td>proceeding(s)</td>
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<td>dess.</td>
<td>gathered</td>
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<tr>
<td>dessin</td>
<td>drawing; design</td>
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<tr>
<td>éditeur</td>
<td>publisher</td>
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<tr>
<td>éd.</td>
<td>publisher; edition</td>
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<td>out-of-print</td>
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<td>étranger</td>
<td>study(ies); research(es)</td>
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<td>étude(s)</td>
<td>foreign</td>
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<tr>
<td>extrait(s)</td>
<td>study(ies); research(es)</td>
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<td>fasc.</td>
<td>abstract(s); extract(s)</td>
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<td>fascicule</td>
<td>part</td>
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<tr>
<td>fiche(s)</td>
<td>abstract(s); reference(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hebdomadaire</td>
<td>weekly</td>
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<tr>
<td>hors texte</td>
<td>not in the series</td>
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<tr>
<td>hors texte</td>
<td>not in the text</td>
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<tr>
<td>libraire-éditeur</td>
<td>publisher</td>
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<tr>
<td>librairie</td>
<td>bookstore</td>
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<tr>
<td>mémoire(s)</td>
<td>memorandum(-a); report(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mensuel(le)</td>
<td>monthly</td>
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<tr>
<td>mensuellement</td>
<td>monthly</td>
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<td>port en sus</td>
<td>postage extra</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.V.</td>
<td>minutes; proceedings</td>
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<tr>
<td>procès-verbaux</td>
<td>report</td>
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<tr>
<td>rapport</td>
<td>collection(s); compilation(s)</td>
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<td>collection(s); compilation(s)</td>
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<td>editor(s)</td>
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<td>editorial offices; editing</td>
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<td>bound</td>
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<tr>
<td>toile</td>
<td>cloth bound</td>
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<td>renseignement(s)</td>
<td>information</td>
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<tr>
<td>répertoire</td>
<td>catalog; index</td>
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<td>revue(s)</td>
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**NOVEMBER, 1952**

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NOW IS THE "time for Aslib to develop into an association 'about' information at all stages of its presentation and publication through to dissemination and use," said Leslie Wilson, Aslib's imaginative and energetic director at Aslib's annual conference held at The Hayes, Swanwick, in the English county of Derbyshire, September 19-22, 1952.

He was concerned not only with science and technology, for, in March of this year an Aslib-Federation of British Industries Conference was held and Aslib's Economic Group also focussed attention on the needs of the business world, especially in relation to market research and sociological problems of industry. He announced that there are plans for a conference on problems of information in the humanities. This indicated Aslib's realization that much remained to be achieved in the arts.

SLA Delegate

There were 270 delegates at the conference, including Miss Ruth Savord, who represented the Special Libraries Association. Her contributions to the discussions at the informal meeting held during the conference by Aslib's Aeronautical Group were greatly appreciated both for their liveliness and for their good sense.

Encouraging Progress

The outgoing and ingoing Publication Procurement Officers of the U. S. Embassy, and the Director of the American Library, London, were also present. There were also overseas delegates from Norway, Australia, Germany, Trinidad and Holland.

The atmosphere was expectant, because, for the first time since Aslib's foundation conference, the papers were not reprinted. Thus the immediate reactions to speakers' views were heard. Since first thoughts are often the best, all the discussions were lively and, usually, to the point.

Information Services

The papers indicated that information service, after a period of intermittent and unequal growth, has now reached a significant stage where it is beginning to make an impact on a public far wider than that which has been immediately concerned in the birth and growth of individual information services. In science and technology, information services have already assured a place for themselves in national life. Some encouraging progress has been made in the social sciences, and in the humanities there is evidence of a nascent awareness of a need that is waiting to be satisfied.

All this suggests that the time is now ripe for a mental stock-taking, an attempt to get down to the bed-rock importance of information service in this present century and in so doing to see if a clear picture may emerge of its future significance and possibilities.

Industrial Information

With Sir Stephen Tallents in the chair, Professor T. U. Matthews, professor of principles of engineering production at the University of Birmingham,
dealt with this matter in the first paper of the conference, entitled Significance of Information in Present-day Industrial Society.

He pointed out that today, an industry, new knowledge and ideas traveled at a speed governed by the effectiveness of information services and means of publication and communication. Nothing was now static, nor could be assumed to be by the management. The future possible changes in raw materials supply positions, in production processes, or the design of plant could be kept under review only by obtaining the requisite information. Planning, whether it be concerned with the financial, accounting, technical, research design, plant engineering, production, purchasing, sales or personnel, can be carried out to the fullest effective extent only if a constant flow of information on the current position is organized.

He pointed out that Henri Rayol, fifty years ago, had stated that all industrial organizations had six major activities or functions. Now six were no longer sufficient, there was now a seventh—the information function.

In a small or medium-size firm it would not be possible to have a full-scale information service, but, Professor Matthew suggested, a senior executive should be given the responsibility for “reviewing and reporting upon and maintaining the essential key information services required by the organization at all levels,” and for finding the “means of educating and training his existing staff to make use of the information services provided.”

Vanguard of Information Progress

Under the chairmanship of Mr. J. E. Cummins of the Australian Scientific Liaison Office, Dr. D. J. Urquhart of Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, reviewed the results of the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference, 1948, and, particularly, the part played by the DSIR in carrying out the Conferences' recommendations.

Leslie Wilson summarized Aslib's contributions which included: experiments with machines for reproducing authors' papers by the litho-offset process; the formation of subject groups, such as the Aeronautical and Engineering, to foster the wider exchange of information; Aslib's educational courses for special librarians; the investigation of mechanized library techniques; the revision of the Aslib Directory; and the institution of a consulting service. He presented Aslib's challenge to the future in the words quoted at the opening of this account.


Under the chairmanship of Mr. E. M. Simons, Ronald Cann Evans, touring manager of the Automobile Association discussed another aspect of information services in his paper, Touring and Emergency Services of the Automobile Association. Mr. J. W. Trigg talked on the Information Services of the Festival of Britain.

An excellent exhibition of library equipment was also held. The usefulness of this source of information for those who deal in information is shown by the annual increase in the number of exhibitors.

Every five or seven years, Aslib makes a brave, imaginative step forward in the vanguard of information progress. This has meant reaching several crossroads in its history. Each time Aslib has unhesitatingly chosen the right road. And each time Aslib has grown in stature. The imaginative choice taken at this conference of again widening its function and deciding to be concerned “about” information comprehensively, may prove to be the greatest step in its career if, as a result, a time will come when no firm will think of an information service as being any more exceptional than its accounts department.

NOVEMBER, 1952
THE EXECUTIVE BOARD has acted to establish a Public Relations Clinic as a new approach to solving our public relations problems. This might be thought of as an initial step toward a more comprehensive public relations program, which the Association has long needed and wished for.

The Chairmen of the Public Relations Committee and the Professional Activities Committee, acting jointly, will be in charge of this project. The following members have been asked to attend as representatives of the Association: the Executive Board; the Chapter Liaison Officer, Hazel Levins; the Division Liaison Officer, Angelica Blomshield; the Chairman of the Publications Committee, Edith Stone; the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Hazel Izzo; nearby Chapter Presidents; the Executive Secretary, Kathleen Stebbins; the Editor of SPECIAL LIBRARIES, Dora Richman; the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, Genevieve Ford, and the Chairman of the Professional Activities Committee, Robert Kingery.

Expert professional guidance for this project was considered highly desirable by the Executive Board. To this end, Sidney Edlund, leading management consultant, has been selected to direct the clinic. Mr. Edlund has done outstanding work in the field of career planning (he invented the Man-Marketing Clinics which have had great success over the country) and also has done outstanding work in the field of visual presentation for such organizations as the Sales Executives Club of New York.

The Executive Board has allocated $1000 toward defraying the expenses of this project. This amount will include the fee for professional services and the recording of the discussions. It is planned to make the material available to the entire membership.

The aim of this clinic is to study and investigate such problems as selling special libraries to management, planning a recruiting program or giving a true picture of special library service. Suggestions for topics for these discussions will be welcome. Please send them to Genevieve Ford, National Lead Company, P.O. Box 58, South Amboy, New Jersey, as soon as possible.

The clinic will consist of ten three-hour sessions, held at approximately two-week intervals, beginning November 12, 1952, ending April 7, 1953. The meetings will be held in the Board Room of the Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison Avenue, New York. This room seats about fifty people. Members interested in attending the sessions as listeners will be most welcome, insofar as space permits. Arrangements for attendance should be made through Mrs. Stebbins, at Headquarters. Out-of-town visitors will be given precedence. One session, the eighth, will be held during the Spring Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting and will be open to all.

With this combination of interested librarians and a professional public relations expert, we confidently expect that new creative ideas will evolve which will give direction to our thinking for future public relations planning.

**Schedule**

| PLACE: | Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison Avenue, New York. |
| TIME: | 6:30 P.M. |
| DATES: | November 12 and 25 December 9 January 13 and 27 February 10 and 24 March 13—OPEN MEETING March 24 and April 7 |
Chapter Highlights

Baltimore
Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins, executive secretary of Special Libraries Association, was the speaker at the first meeting of the season of Baltimore Chapter on October 8, 1952. Mrs. Stebbins spoke to chapter members on “SLA and You”, emphasizing the services available to members from Headquarters. The meeting took place at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, following an informal dinner of chapter officers.

Colorado
A workshop was the feature of a special libraries meeting held in conjunction with the Colorado Library Association Convention, October 10-11, 1952, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver.

“Information Please” was the theme of the workshop. Two sessions were held and the program listed as follows:

- **Ephemeral Material:** What to do with it.
  - Mrs. Margaret E. Simonds
  - Science and Engineering Department
  - Denver Public Library

- **The Picture File:** How to make it effective.
  - Edith Thornton
  - Art and Music Department
  - Denver Public Library

- **The Staff Manual:** Why it is essential and what it should include.
  - Melbourne Davidson
  - Librarian, Colorado State Department of Public Welfare

- **Visual Aids:** How they can aid the special librarian.
  - Mrs. Jacqueline George
  - Librarian, Health Education Department
  - Colorado State Department of Public Health

- **Record Forms:** What their function is in the special library.
  - Melecia E. Cranny
  - Librarian, Denver General Hospital

- **Volunteer and Part-Time Assistants:** Where to find them and how to use them.
  - Mrs. Dorothy Collins
  - Medical Librarian, V. A. Hospital, Denver

Philadelphia
Members of the Philadelphia Special Libraries Council gave a warm welcome and strong support to the S-T Metals Section regional meeting, October 20-21, 1952, which was scheduled as a part of the National Metal Exposition put on by the American Society for Metals.

In addition to the excellent program, an extremely well-planned exhibit to promote special library service to the visiting company executives was on display. Co-chairmen responsible for this project were Rose Lonberger, librarian, Towne Scientific School, University of Pennsylvania, and Walter Kee, librarian, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Atomic Energy Division.

Through Miss Lonberger’s efforts, a fine collection of current technical books was put on display by courtesy of the Philadelphia Book Company and the booth was handsomely equipped with suitable library furnishings through the cooperation of the Art Metal Company. Rohm and Haas Company, through its librarian, Mrs. Dorothy Westcott, contributed the lighted plexiglass sign reading, “Library Reference Service”.

Mary Banker, president of the SLC, and Kate C. Ornsen, officiated at the festive dinner Monday evening, October 21, 1952, at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel. Seated at the speakers’ table were Anne Nicholson, chairman of the Science-Technology Division and Frederica M. Weitlauf, public relations chairman for the metals meeting, and one of an extremely active committee which included Mr. F. M. Ethridge, chairman of the Metals Section, and Charlotte K. Boardman, librarian, Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Also present, was Dora Richman, editor of Special Libraries.

Notable among the out-of-town guests taking a prominent part in the program were Mrs. Marjorie R. Hyslop, editor of the Metals Review, and Mrs. Moira C. Jones, librarian, Aluminium Laboratories, Ltd., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth Ferguson, president of Special Libraries Association, was guest speaker at the season’s first meeting of the Washington, D. C. Chapter, October 10, 1952, held in Brookings Institution. A capacity audience filled the lounge. Ruth Fine, president of the chapter, presided at the meeting and introduced Miss Ferguson.

“We, Us and Company”, the topic of Miss Ferguson’s discussion, highlighted the wide scope of activities in the special libraries of the Association and the part that documentation has played in the development of these special libraries.

Among those present at the meeting were the SLA members attending the Executive Board and Advisory Council meetings at the Hotel Statler, October 9-11, 1952.

A dinner at the Lafayette Hotel preceded the meeting.

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<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Financial Division Bulletin</td>
<td>Mrs. Louise McElroy Statistical Library Clark, Dodge and Co. 61 Wall Street New York 5, N. Y.</td>
<td>Division news, articles, bibliographies</td>
<td>8-page multilith</td>
<td>4 issues a year</td>
<td>$2.</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Nettie Pappier, Librarian Empire Trust Company 120 Broadway New York 5, New York</td>
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<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Insurance Book Reviews</td>
<td>Mrs. Angelica Blomshild N. Y. Life Insurance Co. 51 Madison Ave. New York 10, N. Y.</td>
<td>Bibliography of insurance literature</td>
<td>multilith</td>
<td>10 issues a year</td>
<td>$3.50; 2-year, $6.</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>Hazel K. Levins, Librarian Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. P. O. Box 359 Newark, New Jersey</td>
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<td>Museum</td>
<td>Museum Division Bulletin</td>
<td>Dan M. King Minnesota Historical Museum St. Paul 1, Minn.</td>
<td>Division news, membership directory, project reports</td>
<td>6-page multilith</td>
<td>2 issues a year</td>
<td>50 cents to non-division members</td>
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<td>S-T Pharmaceutical Section</td>
<td>Unlisted Drugs</td>
<td>Mrs. Mildred P. Clark Winthrop-Stearns Inc. 1450 Broadway New York 18, N. Y.</td>
<td>Pertinent information on drugs unlisted in standard sources</td>
<td>16-page multilith</td>
<td>12 issues a year</td>
<td>$5.</td>
<td>app. 350</td>
<td>Mary Bonnar, Librarian Wellcome Research Lab. Tuckahoe 7, New York</td>
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Division Highlights

ANGELICA BLOMSHIELD
Division Liaison Officer

The Picture Division

A new division is being welcomed into SLA this year—the Picture Division. Following the enthusiastic meeting conducted at the 1952 SLA Convention by Romana Javitz of the New York Public Library Picture Collection, a group of interested librarians began to explore the possibilities of forming a Picture Division of SLA. A conference was held during the summer and following proper action as specified in the Association’s Constitution and By-Laws, the Picture Division was established and a slate of pro tem officers appointed as follows:

Chairman, Romana Javitz, Picture Collection, New York Public Library, Vice-Chairman, Elsie Phillips, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph E. Molloy, Philadelphia Enquirer; Recording Secretary, Herbert Schwarz, Asia Institute.

The following projects were reported in the minutes of the Annual Division Business Meetings held during the 1952 SLA Convention in New York.

ADVERTISING DIVISION. A committee was appointed to consider the possibilities of issuing a picture index. A second committee was appointed to consider issuing a list of subject headings in the fields of advertising, marketing and merchandising.

BUSINESS DIVISION. The Committee on Indexing will proceed with this project.

FINANCIAL DIVISION. Official Sources of International Information compiled by Martin Loftus, will be available to foreign libraries through the International Relations Committee. A new project under discussion is a revision of Banking and Financial Subject Headings for Bank Libraries and Financial Information Files.

HOSPITAL DIVISION. The proposed Objectives and Standards for Hospital Medical Libraries and for Nursing School Libraries was accepted. The Bibliography Committee will become an agency to receive, compile and publish a bibliography of bibliographies on hospital library subjects published between 1940 and 1950. Supplements will be published to keep the material current.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION. Chemistry Section. A History of the Chemistry Section was compiled by Marie Goff. A committee to study abstract bulletin costs and correlation between number of people or staff needed for such a bulletin was recommended. Engineering-Aeronautics Section. An exchange of letters and broken sets of magazines was established between the Section and ASLIB. Metals Section. A committee was appointed to prepare the Philadelphia exhibit at the National Metals Show, October 20 to 24, 1952. An Interim Committee on Literature Classification was reactivated. Petroleum Section. Work on a Glossary of Petroleum Terms continues. Its publication is anticipated shortly in one or more petroleum journals. A Duplicate Periodical Exchange among members continues. Pharmaceutical Section. A Union List of Periodicals in Pharmaceutical Libraries has been published. A current listing of special pharmaceutical reports under J. Alan McWatt’s direction has been started. Information sources on drugs, excluding pharmacopoeias, is being compiled by Walter A. Southern.

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION. A History of the Social Science Division by Rebecca C. Rankin was mailed to all members. A salary survey is being made by the Industrial Relations Section for the whole Division.

TRANSPORTATION. The compilation of a Source List of Transportation Statistics is nearly completed.

Business Division

Paul Wasserman of the Brooklyn Public Library has been named Chairman of the Business Division. Mrs. Josephine Williams was obliged to resign as she is moving to California.

NOVEMBER, 1952
Have you heard...

SLA AUTHORS IN PRINT

Pharmaceutical Library
Walter A. Southern, librarian at the Abbott Laboratories, is author of the article "The Industrial Pharmaceutical Library" which appeared in the August 1952 issue of Drug and Cosmetic Industry.

Reference Books
A comprehensive paper on "Patterns in American Reference Books" by Louis Shores, dean of the School of Library Training and Service, Florida State University, Tallahassee, appears in The Library Association Record, September 1952.

Minnesota Libraries
Russell J. Schunk, director of the Library Division, Minnesota Department of Education, St. Paul, gives his annual report on the "Year's Activities" in the quarterly, Minnesota Libraries, September 1952. Besides reporting on the work of the Library Division staff, there is interesting comment on library education and placement and a summary of the undergraduate program in library science.

Vocational Problems
"What Price Vocational Guidance?" is the title of the feature article in the September 1952 issue of Stechert-Hafner Book News. The author, Kathleen B. Stebbins, discusses vocational problems in the library field.

Stamp Catalog
Noted in the September 27, 1952 issue of Stamps, a weekly publication for stamp collectors, is the announcement of a colorful and interesting catalog prepared by Edward H. Fenner, head of the Business and Economics Department of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore. The catalog lists the library's philatelic literature. Copies are available at five cents to cover cost of mailing from the Enoch Pratt Free Library, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

Bank of Canada Library
An article describing the "Bank of Canada's Library" appeared in Banker's Monthly, August 1952. The author is Helen Costello, librarian of the Research Department, Bank of Canada, Ottawa.

Minnesota 1952
Bernadette A. Becker, librarian of the Minnesota State Department of Business Research and Development, St. Paul, is author of the article on Minnesota which appears in the Britannica Book of the Year, 1952.

American Artists
Bernard Karpe, librarian of New York's Museum of Modern Art, is one of the editors of a volume, first in a continuing series of biennals, bearing the title Modern Artists in America. The book combines the various aspects of yearbook, anthology and catalog, etc. Included is a selected bibliography of art publications and a critical essay on bibliography by Mr. Karpe. The volume is available at $5.50 from the publisher, Wittenborn, Schultz, Inc., 38 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Information Sources
Included in the Financial Division Bulletin, October 1952, is the paper on "Official Sources of International Financial Information" compiled by Martin L. Loftus, librarian, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D. C. The paper was presented before the Financial Division at the SLA Convention in New York on May 28, 1952.

Cavalcade
An unusual music reference work which gives a panorama of American life and history through songs and ballads, primarily, has been prepared by Julius Mattfeld, director of the CBS radio and television music library. The title of this work is Variety Music Cavalcade, 1620-1950; a chronology of vocal and instrumental music popular in the United States. Copies are available at ten dollars from the publisher, Prentice-Hall.

The book lists the music of each year since 1800 and correlates events ranging from a prize fight to the impeachment of a president. The period prior to 1800 is covered by a bibliography of collections including music from the Puritan, Pilgrim, Colonial and post-Revolutionary years. Beginning in 1900, a tabulation of successful Broadway productions is given for each year.

Staff in Small Library
The Establishment of Staff Requirements in a Small Research Library is the title of a monograph written by Saul Herder, librarian, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, with the collaboration of staff member, Mrs. Milly Heatwole. Copies of this item, ACRL Monograph No. 3, are available at fifty cents each from the University of Illinois, Undergraduate Division, Chicago, Ill.
Available on Loan

The following items have been added to the collection at SLA Headquarters and are available on loan:

Classification Scheme for Social Insurance, revised by Beulah Kramer, cataloger of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Library in New York.

Library Classification of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund, prepared by the librarian of that organization, Mrs. Natalie D. Binet.

Library Services and Booklists for Phoenix Mutual Field Force, prepared by Muriel Williams, librarian of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut.

Subject Headings, A Practical Guide, by David J. Haykin, chief of the Subject Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress.


Loan Code

The General Interlibrary Loan Code, 1952, which was approved in principle at SLA's Annual Business Meeting, May 29, 1952, has been printed in the October issue of College and Research Libraries. Copies of the Code may be obtained also from Gaylord Brothers at a nominal fee.

Single issues of College and Research Libraries are available at $1.25 and may be secured from the American Library Association.

Picture Society

Paul Vanderbilt, consultant in iconography at the Library of Congress, has been elected temporary chairman of the Graphic Society of America, a new organization of persons interested in collecting and publishing pictures. The Society was founded at a meeting in New York on September 10, 1952. Its program includes the dissemination of data on picture sources, the encouragement of publication and the use of pictures in education. Art historians, American antiquarians and users of modern photographs will be invited to join the Society.

Metal Statistics

The American Bureau of Metal Statistics recently published its Thirty-first Annual Yearbook for the year 1951. This international survey, compiled by the Bureau, is sponsored by leading producers of copper, lead and zinc in the United States and Canada. The yearbook records the world-wide production and other economic statistics on copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum, antimony, cadmium, cobalt, magnesium, molybdenum and nickel for 1951 and prior years. Included also are the precious metals, gold, silver, titanium and platinum. The Yearbook is available at three dollars from the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, 50 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

The Engineering Library

Feature story in the September 1952 issue of Machine Design is a comprehensive article on "The Engineering Library" written by Randolph W. Chaffee. The author has made an exhaustive study of why and how the technical library should be set up and utilized in creative engineering. The article further evaluates the services of the special library in private industry and describes its functions. Included are photographs of the library in the new B. F. Goodrich Research Center, Brecksville, Ohio; the research library of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Illinois; the library of the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The article is a valuable contribution to the growing literature on special libraries.

SLA's big wish for 1953—
$5000 for a
SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Do you realize that if every member were to give only ONE DOLLAR we would have it?

Last year we received $188 from SLA members in response to the listing on dues renewal notices—it should have been $5188.

WON'T YOU PLEASE SEND YOUR
CONTRIBUTION WITH YOUR
DUES? THANK YOU!

Rose Boots, Chairman,
Student Loan Fund
Special Libraries Association

This is a copy of the message you will find in your dues renewal notice. Won't you do your part in making the Scholarship Fund possible?

(Thanks are due to Rose Boots and to the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company for preparing these inserts.)
MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Connecticut


Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Regional Group of the Medical Library Association will meet at the University of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, November 18. The meeting will begin with dinner at Houston Hall at 6:30 P.M. to be followed by a visit to the new library of the University Hospital. The program will include greetings from Dr. O. H. Perry Pepper, honorary librarian of the University Hospital, and an address, "Bibliographic Services of the National Medical Library" by Lt. Col. Frank B. Rogers, director, Armed Forces Medical Library, Washington, D. C.

S-T Bibliography Pool

Dr. Iver Igelsrud is chairman and custodian of the Science-Technology Division's Bibliography Pool.

Approximately one hundred bibliographies are available for loan. A wide range of subjects is covered with strongest holdings in the field of metallurgy.

Requests for bibliographies should include fifteen cents to cover postage for each bibliography mailed. If it is not possible to fill a request, the money will be returned.

Bibliographies may be borrowed from:

Dr. Iver Igelsrud, Chairman
SLA Bibliography Pool
Batelle Memorial Institute
505 King Avenue
Columbus 1, Ohio

In order to increase the scope and extent of this cooperative service, the Science-Technology Division requests members to contribute new and pertinent bibliographies to the Pool. Should a donor so request, all distinguishing marks will be removed from unpublished bibliographies and the identity of the company kept confidential.

A coversheet should accompany each bibliography and should include the following information which will be used in preparing title pages and covers: (1) title, (2) period covered, (3) sources of the references, and (4) a brief statement defining the subject matter.

SLA EXHIBITS

Philadelphia

The S-T Metals Section prepared and serviced an exhibit at the National Metals Exposition in Philadelphia, October 20-24, 1952. Space was provided through the courtesy of the American Society for Metals. Members of the Philadelphia Council in charge of the exhibit were Rose E. Lonberger and Walter Kee.

The display included a wide collection of current technical books, bibliographies, booklists, pamphlets and literature describing SLA and its services.

In use for the first time was a handsome lighted plexiglass sign reading "Library Reference Service." The sign was specially made and presented to the Association by the Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, at the request of its librarian, Mrs. Dorothy Westcott.

Atlantic City


Awards to Brooklyn College Library

The library of Brooklyn College has won two coveted national awards. The first is a single annual award presented by the Library Public Relations Council to the library judged to have had the best program for publicizing the work and activities of the individual staff members.

The second award was Honorable Mention in the John Cotton Dana Publicity Contest.

The publicity books which earned these awards were assembled by Rose Z. Sellers, chief special services librarian, and a member of SLA's New York Chapter. Mrs. Sellers is no stranger to awards. In 1949, her scrapbook won the only award made that year by the Dana Committee in the college and university field.

Rockefeller Grant

A Rockefeller Grant has been awarded to Bernard Karpel, librarian in the Museum of Modern Art, New York, for assistance in research on a major bibliography of twentieth century art.
This cut draws attention to the library page in each issue of *The Saint Paul Letter*, the monthly publication of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in St. Paul, Minnesota. *The Saint Paul Letter* is edited by Vernie H. Wolfsberg who is also librarian of the organization.

In 1948, the building program of the company made it necessary to dismantle the library and store its collection in various parts of the building. Service was curtailed. The new library was not ready for occupancy until the spring of 1951. Meanwhile, there were the inevitable and innumerable changes in company personnel, and it was evident that the library would have to do a selling job.

Obviously, the company publication was the most logical medium for library publicity. Through the cooperation of the library committee, the librarian was able to have a page in each issue set aside for library news.

For the purpose of calling attention to the library page, the cartoon shown here was devised. It is a regular feature of the library information page which publicizes library material available in given subject field and includes a listing of the new books acquired during the month together with a brief review of each item.

This public relations program has proved eminently successful in extending the services of the library to the company and in creating greater interest in the potentialities of the library.

**Japanese Translation**

Included in the appendix of the fifth edition of *The Commentary to Japanese Pharmacopoeia Ed. VI* (*Dai 6 Kaisei Nippon Yakkyoku-ho-chukai*) will be the "National and International Pharmacopoeias; A Checklist", compiled by Mrs. Irene M. Strieby, the Eli Lilly Company, and Marjory C. Spencer, the Armed Forces Medical Library.

**SLA Member in Print**

Florence Kretzschmar, director of Information Service, Inc., and member of the Michigan Chapter, was featured in the *Detroit Sunday Times*, August 24. The article, "Data on Anything Offered by Service Agency," describes the agency's work . . . to help the business man . . . in searching for information."
Papers at ACS Meeting

Ernest F. Spitzer, head of the Technical Information Service at Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc., spoke before the Division of Chemical Literature at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, September 18, 1952. Mr. Spitzer gave a paper on "The French Chemical Literature and Its Use."

Margaret P. Hilligan, librarian, General Mills, Inc., and Myrtle J. Krause, librarian, Miller Publishing Company, Minneapolis, presented a paper on "The Literature of Flour Milling and Baking."

Gavel Award

The first winner of the Gavel Award, presented annually by Special Libraries Association to the chapter showing the greatest percentage increase in membership, was the Montreal Chapter in 1933. Chapters given the award three successive years retain permanent ownership of the gavel. The only chapter to achieve this distinction to date is the Western New York Chapter, recipient of the Award in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Winners of the Gavel Award include the following:

- Montreal . . . . . . 1933
- Philadelphia . . . . . 1934
- Boston . . . . . . 1935
- Montreal . . . . . 1936
- Southern California . 1937
- Pittsburgh . . . . . 1938
- Baltimore . . . . . 1939
- Baltimore . . . . . 1940
- Washington, D. C. . . 1941
- Greater St. Louis . . 1942
- Washington, D. C. . . 1943
- Minnesota . . . . . 1944
- Minnesota . . . . . 1945
- Western New York . . 1946
- Western New York . . 1947
- Western New York . . 1948
- Southern California . 1949
- Connecticut Valley . . 1950
- Texas . . . . . . 1951
- Colorado . . . . . 1952

Financial Libraries

"The First Library in Boston" is the title of an article by Eleanor Lyons, librarian of the First National Bank of Boston, which appeared in Banker's Monthly, May 1952.

"Thirty-four Years of Library Service," an article which appeared in a previous issue of the same publication, was written by Evelyn Tessman, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank in Milwaukee.

A third article presented "Titles of Twelve Best Bankers' Books" as selected by members of SLA's Financial Division.

Metals Paper

"Metal Statistics of the United States Federal Government," a paper given by Vivian E. Spencer of the U. S. Bureau of the Census before the Metals Section at the SLA Convention in New York, May 27, 1952, has been published in the October 1952 issue of the British publication Metal Age.

Periodical Bids

A certain number of libraries, either by choice or due to regulations, ask for quotations before placing or renewing periodical subscriptions. This practice imposes additional work on libraries and dealers alike and its merits are open to question.

Periodical prices change constantly. There has been a steady upward trend in the past ten years. As a consequence, the dealer, to protect himself against losses resulting from possible price changes, will insert in his bid an "escalator clause" allowing him to make certain additional charges should the publishers raise the subscription rates. This clause is indispensable, for if a firm bid is requested, the bidder must raise his prices sufficiently to insure against losses which he cannot pass on to the subscriber. Moreover, these higher bids defeat the purpose of this procedure and are costly to the library.

Granting that the "escalator clause" is beneficial to both the library and the bidder, still another problem may be encountered. The librarian may receive a low bid based on prices no longer current, necessitating additional charges when the revised prices are ascertained.

It is vital, therefore, in evaluating bids, that the librarian keep two points in mind: (1) a firm bid without an "escalator clause" forces the bidder to increase the prices in his quotation, and (2) the lowest bid, if based on obsolete pricelists, may be subject to additional charges.
Duplication

The Armed Forces Medical Library News, October 1952, in referring to the "needless duplication of effort in the present chaotic state of bibliographical organization, particularly in respect to overlapping coverage among the various indexing and abstracting services", points out that duplication used to occur at the "primary level of publication".

An extract from a letter to the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association dated July 30, 1907, written by Major Walter D. McCaw, librarian of the Surgeon General's Library, describes the following state of affairs:

"Occasionally a paper appears in several journals marked as original in each, with no note to show that it has appeared or is to appear in any other. As this practice causes useless work in (indexing) until detected . . . a particularly glaring example will be of interest to your readers and to the editors of many medical journals. The article in question is entitled 'The Mechanical and Chemical Effects of Milk on the Human', by Arthur E. Gue of Detroit.

"Before the title became familiar to the eye . . . the above-named production was noted here during the last few months in the following publications, always included among the original articles:

1. Chicago Medical Times
2. Colorado Medical Journal, Denver
3. Louisville Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery
4. Medical Bulletin, Philadelphia
5. Medical Council, Philadelphia
6. Milwaukee Medical Journal
7. Physician and Surgeon, Detroit and Ann Arbor
8. Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter
9. Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, Richmond

"As soon as the opening words 'Milk is the normal secretion of the mammary glands', etc., became as familiar as the first words of Genesis or of the Declaration of Independence, the weary examiners ceased to affix the mystic sign calling for carding, and so it is believed the article has escaped recording in at least as many more journals as I have already named."

SLA Editor

Dora Richman was appointed editor of SPECIAL LIBRARIES at a meeting of the Executive Board, October 9, 1952, held in Washington, D. C. Miss Richman began her work in SLA's editorial office as associate editor last February. She served formerly as a member of the SLA Editorial Governing Board. She has served also as chairman of the Publishing Division, 1950-52, and inaugurated its annual display of publications at SLA conventions.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S DESK

Kathleen B. Stebbins

One of the unusual ways in which SLA Headquarters can render real service to the library profession, is by providing information about special libraries and the special libraries field to foreign visitors to our shores. Since New York is a main port of entry from abroad, more and more librarians, or those concerned with librarianship, are finding their way to SLA Headquarters at 31 East Tenth Street. The Executive Secretary has attempted to assist the Chairman of the International Relations Committee, Miss Kate Ornsen, who is located in Philadelphia, by greeting these visitors and by helping them arrange their library visits.

One such visitor at the SLA Executive Offices recently, was Mr. Seth Govind Das, member of Parliament at New Delhi, India, who paid a brief visit to New York after attending the meeting of parliamentarians in Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Das is concerned with the new cultural institute which is being built as a memorial to the martyrs of India in Jubbulpore. Over $500,000 has already been raised, sufficient for building the institute but not enough to permit purchase of books for the cultural library which will serve all of India. Mr. Das, therefore, has asked the aid of special librarians in supplying books. A forthcoming issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES will include an article by Mr. Das on the new cultural institute, its purpose and its activities.

Mr. Das, who spent more than eight years in prison, while working for the independence of India, has the support and backing of Mr. Nehru.

SLA is in a fortunate position to be able to be of real service to Mr. Das and to the many visitors from abroad who reach the Association’s Headquarters without knowing whom to contact or where to secure the information they need.

NOVEMBER, 1952
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Publications received will be listed in grateful acknowledgment to publishers sending review copies. Reviews will be published as space permits.

Gift Giving

The books listed here have been selected from among the items received in the editorial office recently.

Check the titles against your Christmas shopping list. A good book is an always-welcome gift.

Arts

A BOOK OF SCRIPTS. By Alfred Fairbank. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1952. 64p. $0.95. A handsome little book showing the development of handwriting during the centuries; an introductory essay describes the changes in writing techniques from the days of the Romans until now.


FAMOUS PAINTINGS. An Introduction to Art for Young People. By Alice Elizabeth Chase. New York: Platt and Munk, 1951. 111p. $3.50. A picture gallery including 172 reproductions of famous paintings and sculpture, with fifty in color; accompanied by a simple informative text.


HOW - TO - DO - IT

BEST ADVICE ON HOW TO WRITE. A Treasury for Practising Authors. Edited by Gorham Munson. New York: Hermitage House, 1952. 290p. $3.50. An anthology of texts and comment based on the professional writing course given by the editor at the New York School for Social Research.


EVERYDAY HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES REPAIRS. By William H. Crouse. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. 295p. $4.95. For the house-holder, a practical guide to operation, maintenance, trouble shooting and repair of such electrical equipment as toasters, irons, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, etc.

HOW TO LIVE AND WORK SUCCESSFULLY WITH PEOPLE IN BUSINESS. By Harry Walker Hepner. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. 272p. $3.95. Psychological principles for improving personal human relationships written by a personnel and consumer relations consultant.


TECHNICAL REPORTING. By Joseph N. Ulman, Jr. New York: Henry Holt, 1952. 289p. $4.75. A handbook for engineers, scientists,

HUMOR

MUSIC TO MY EYES. By Alfred Bendiner. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1952. $3.75. A delightful book of caricatures and comment, uninhibited and entertaining, on some of the top talent in the music world.

REFERENCE

FPA BOOK OF QUOTATIONS. A New Collection of Famous Sayings, Reflecting the Wisdom and the Wit of Times Past and Present and Including the Virtuous, Humorous, and Philosophical Commentary on Life by Men and Women of Every Age Together with Riches from the Profound Wells of the Bible, Proverbs, and Anonymity. Selected by Franklin Pierce Adams. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1952. 914p. $5.95. FPA's treasury of some 15,000 memorable quotations.

WORD ORIGINS AND THEIR ROMANTIC STORIES. By Wilfred Funk. New York: Wilfred Funk, 1951. 432p. $4.95. An interesting and informative history of words by the eminent Dr. Funk.


SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY
THE SCIENTISTS LOOK AT OUR WORLD. The

Benjamin Franklin Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania. 4th ser. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1952. 147p. $3. Five authorities—a physicist, a chemist, a geneticist, a medical scientist and a botanist—describe the broad outlines of their respective fields and discuss the major problems involved.


TRAVEL

FIELDING'S TRAVEL GUIDE TO EUROPE. By Temple Fielding. 5th ed. New York: William Sloane Associates, 1952. 716p. $4.95. Practical and detailed advice to the traveler in Europe; up-to-date information on how to get there, where to go, where to stay, what to see, what to buy, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS
ARE THESE OUR DOCTORS? By Evelyn Barkins. New York: Frederick Fell, Inc., 1952. 192p. $2.50. The author, a doctor's wife, mother of four children, and a practicing attorney, knows whereof she speaks and spares no one in debunking some popular current medical theories. Mrs. Barkins, in an attempt to interpret the viewpoint of physicians and patients to each other, for better mutual understanding, presents many actual case histories which illustrate the confusion and mystery now surrounding the medical profession.

A GUIDE TO GOOD WINE. By Allan Sichel and others. With an introduction by J. W. Mahoney. London: W. and R. Chambers, Ltd. (available from John de Graff, 64 West 23rd Street, New York 10), 1952. 200p. $3.50. A charming book, beautifully illustrated, written by experts who explain to the novice what good wine is, where and how it is made, and how to buy, keep, serve and enjoy it.


A complete exposition of the growth and development of flour milling and its relation to man's progress is provided in this erudite and extremely handsome volume.

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Indispensable to those who require current information on newspapers and periodicals of all kinds published in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, this directory lists also printing, advertising, commercial art and other related services and trade organizations. Included also is a listing of directories, annuals and year books.

The volume is arranged in nine sections, each section bearing an appropriately labeled thumb tab for convenience in use.


A unique and scholarly work, listing over four thousand references in the field of osmic literature, has been compiled with painstaking care, presenting for the first time, a comprehensive single source of literature in this specialized subject area. The material has been indexed by author and by subject, and all foreign language titles have been translated into English.

The preface notes that this impressive compilation has been the work of Florence Grant and Joseph A. Connor. Both are members of the New York Chapter of Special Libraries Association.


The authors, aware of the increasing necessity for understanding students as individuals, consider a variety of techniques in this new textbook designed as a handbook of guidance methods for individual analysis. Considerable attention is given to statistical methods of summarizing results of a single text or measuring device, and statistical methods of analyzing groups of test scores and other data. The chapters on appraising personality and determining special aptitudes will be of interest to all persons involved in guidance of young people.


This volume provides an alphabetical finding list of periodical titles in the collections of 247 British libraries. The periodicals include those in the natural sciences only. The listing is not confined to holdings in the specified libraries but covers all known periodicals in this field published between 1900 and 1950. Consequently, this comprehensive work is not only a union list but a bibliography. More than 50,000 periodicals are given.


Basic information on opportunities available for furtherance of educational studies, for recognition in particular subject categories, and for financial assistance obtainable, has been gathered and compiled in one master index generously cross-referenced. Listings cover all fields of endeavor. This unique catalog provides an excellent reference tool for vocational advisers and for those individuals seeking such advice and aid.

* Where it is possible the editor has given prices for publications noted in this section. The omission of a price does not necessarily indicate that the publication is free.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Convention

Frequently in looking ahead for budget or other reasons, librarians find it convenient to know the dates and places of conventions they plan to attend. It seems to me that it would be helpful to members, and it would advertise the meetings as well, if every issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES carried the announcement of place and date in bold type and always in the same place to facilitate finding it. Congratulations on the good job you are doing.

MRS. RUTH H. HOOKER
Coordinator of Naval Libraries
Department of the Navy
Washington D. C.

... Only those who have worked on a journal know the amount of thought that must have gone into making this October issue as outstanding as it is.

ESTELLE BRODMAN
Assistant Librarian for Reference Services
Armed Forces Medical Library
Washington, D. C.

This letter will tell you how pleased I am with the improvements in our journal... the format, the wider coverage and the general readability... I particularly like the new arrangement of the title page and the one opposite it with pertinent SLA information.

HELEN MARY PYLE, Librarian
Public Relations Department
Sun Oil Company
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Applause

I want to congratulate you on the September issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES. It's the first time I have picked up a copy and felt that every article in it was for me! I consider this no mean feat in editing a magazine for a field with as many specialized groups as ours.

ELIZABETH SPRING
Librarian, Tide
New York 16, N. Y.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Young woman interested in library work with some college background in chemistry or library science needed to do indexing in industrial research library.

Corn Products Chemical Division
Box 345
Argo, Illinois

PICTURE CREDITS

Page 343, National Film Board of Canada
Page 373, Saint Paul Letter
Page 375, Anne Celli

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Current Publications

Technical Information Services
Report by the Panel on Technical Information Services of the Committee on Industrial Productivity. Off-printed from The Journal of Documentation, June, 1951. 2s.

University Thesis Index

Select List

The Journal of Documentation
This quarterly is devoted to the recording, organization, and dissemination of specialized knowledge, and methods of presenting information. 25s. a year

Aslib Proceedings
Quarterly reports and papers of Aslib conferences and meetings, and findings of committees on documentation and information work. 25s. a year

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