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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association

VOLUME 38

December 1947

NUMBER 10

Legislative Histories
Elizabeth Finley

Uses of Legislative Histories
Minnie Wiener

Legislative Histories for Private Business
Miriam C. Vance

The United States Tariff Commission Library
Cornelia Nott

The Scandinavian Librarians' Congress in Copenhagen, August 13-16, 1947
Joran Birkeland

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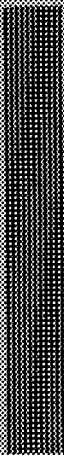


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Special Libraries

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*Indexed in Industrial Arts Index, Public Affairs Information Service, and
Library Literature*

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES¹

By ELIZABETH FINLEY

Librarian, Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, Washington, D. C.

SOMETHING new has been added to our profession, and whether we like it or not, it appears to be here to stay. I speak as the practicing lawyer's librarian, and I assure you the most frequent request these days is "Can you give me the legislative history of this act?"

I can remember the halcyon pre-New Deal days when a lawyer never seemed to have any doubt about the meaning of a statute, and the courts never seemed to delve very deeply into Congressional intent. Those carefree days are gone forever, I fear. Beginning with the revolutionary idea of "caveat venditor" instead of "caveat emptor" in the Securities Act of 1933, lawyers and judges have more and more inquired into the background of a statute, apparently often with considerable incredulity that Congress could really mean what it said. The only way to know what the Congress meant is to know what the Congressmen, and the witnesses they heard, said about the law before it was enacted.

The need for us, as librarians, to know how to assemble a legislative history is obvious. You can hardly read an opinion of any federal court that does not refer to the legislative intent. Practicing lawyers more and more investigate the history of an act before advising a client, even if there is no prospect of court proceedings. And I do not believe that the need is restricted to lawyers. The law is becoming so all-perva-

sive that social scientists, economists and business men in general all have occasion to inquire into the history of certain laws.

What, then, is a legislative history? It is, primarily, the committee hearings, the committee reports, the debates and the various drafts of a bill in its passage through Congress. There are simple histories, where a bill is enacted within the span of one Congress, and without too much opposition; and there is the more complicated variety, where the bill crops up in Congress after Congress, and arouses a great deal of discussion both inside and outside the legislative body. Let us consider the simpler type first, and, for the sake of clarity, let us follow a bill's course through the Congress.

COURSE OF A BILL THROUGH CONGRESS

Let us take the legislative history of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946. It is what I call a "simple" history because it progressed from birth to maturity within the span of one Congress, the 79th. Congressman Bell introduced three similar bills on various dates between September 1945 and January 1946, all of which were referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. During October and November of 1945 and February and March of 1946, the Committee held public hearings on the bills. After due consideration the Committee reported out a "clean" bill, H. R. 5856, and submitted a written report, House Report No. 1821. After only two days of debates, the House passed the bill, with amendments, on March 29th. The bill then went to the Senate, and was referred to the Senate Committee

¹ This article is a revision of a paper read at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, June 25, 1946. The original is published in the August 1946 issue of the *Law Library Journal*, volume 39, page 161.

on Finance. Since the time of Philippine independence was drawing near, that Committee bestirred itself, and held hearings in April of 1946. (Quite frequently a committee will delay for months, or even years before considering a bill.) On April 10th, the Committee reported the bill, and submitted Senate Report No. 1145. Still moving with unusual speed, the Senate debated and passed the bill on April 12th, with its own amendments. The House and Senate versions then had to be reconciled, so both houses appointed conferees who ironed out the differences, and on April 17th submitted a conference report, House Report 555. The Senate agreed to the conference report on April 17th, and the House on April 18th. The President signed the bill on April 30th, and our infant H. R. 5856 had made the grade. It became Public Law 371 of the 79th Congress.

All of this material should be in the legislative history. The printed hearings of the two committees, the House, Senate and conference reports, the bills in the various stages, any amendments that may have been introduced (and printed) in either house, and the debates clipped from the *Congressional Record*.

In what I call a "complicated" history the material is the same, but there is more of it. Take for instance the Administrative Procedure Bill, approved by the President on June 11, 1946. In one form or another that bill has been kicking around Congress for ten years. It has advanced to various stages short of passage in five Congresses. Through those ten years there have been hearings, reports and debates, as well as bills. Besides that, almost every Bar Association in the country has, at one time or another, expressed itself for or against the idea. It is a law that is going to be of tremendous importance to all lawyers practicing before any federal agency. It will directly affect any business man who deals with any federal agency.

All of the ten years of material should be in the legislative history. A bill, of course, dies with the Congress in which it is introduced, but if the same idea passes later, there is no reason why the earlier reports and hearings will not help to interpret its meaning. There are times, too, when special committees have extensive hearings, not necessarily on the bill but on the subject matter. These are usually investigating committees and their hearings and reports are most important. On this Administrative Procedure Bill for instance, there were two special committees which made studies of the subject—the President's Committee on Administrative Management in 1937, and the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure in 1940 and 1941. Their reports, studies and monographs are all part of the history.

The problem now is, how do we find all of this material? I have broken this problem down into two sections: (1) histories of current acts and (2) histories of past laws. The former are much the easier to compile, and stand a much better chance of being complete.

HISTORIES OF CURRENT ACTS

First, and most important, I read the *Congressional Record* every day. "Read" is probably too strong a term, as no one could really read the *Record* and keep his sanity. I should say I "scan" the *Record*. If a bill that I think is likely to be of some permanent interest is reported, I start a file on it. Since thousands of bills are introduced and never heard of again, I usually wait until a bill has come out of Committee. Into the file I put the bill, and all companion bills and related bills. Only one bill has a chance of passing, but the others embody some Congressman's idea at some stage. I add the committee report and the hearings, and clip the debates from the *Record*. The pagination of the daily *Record* is not the same as that of the bound *Record*, and if you can find the time it is a wonderful idea to indicate

the permanent edition pagination on your clipped pages. As the bill progresses I add each new form of the bill, amendments proposed, further reports, hearings and debates. When and if the bill becomes law the material is all there, ready to be indexed and bound. The committee reports are always cited in the *Record*, but the hearings are not. A committee does not always hold hearings, though more often than not it does. The daily newspapers are a good guide to what is going on in the committees, and there are various commercial services which aim to keep you advised. A check of the *Monthly Catalog* of the Government Printing Office will usually tell you when the hearings are in print. As a last resort you can always ask the committee.

If you miss your guess on which bills are important and fail to start a file, you are still not necessarily lost, if you catch it soon enough. The House issues a daily cumulative calendar, with a subject index on Mondays, which will tell you where a bill, that has been reported to either branch, stands. It does not list bills until they have been reported. The committees also issue cumulative calendars periodically, which are invaluable, though rather difficult to obtain. The House calendar will not tell you about hearings—only about reports and debates and passage. The committee calendars, on the other hand, will tell you what happened to the bill from the moment the committee received it. Bills are frequently referred to one or more departments of the government before the committee takes any action. The committee calendar will show such reference, and will also indicate the department's reply, if any.

HISTORIES OF PAST LAWS

But suppose you need a history of a statute that was passed ten years ago, and you probably will. Although the craze for legislative histories started with the New Deal, it is not confined to recent laws. Once judges and lawyers

get an idea they are a tenacious tribe. They now want a history of every statute they consider—no matter how ancient or how obscure. Of course your library has not compiled histories from way back when—What to do?

You start with the bound *Congressional Record*, this time. If the statute is recent enough, you can obtain the bill number from the Statutes at Large. If you only have the popular name of the statute you can, of course, find the citation from Shepard's *Federal Acts by Popular Names* or from the *United States Code Popular Name Index*. Armed with the bill number you go to the *Record Index* for the appropriate Congress. The index will give you the report numbers and page references to the debates. The bills themselves will be unobtainable, so you may as well be firm about that.¹ If you are a depository library you will have the reports—probably. The reports will frequently mention hearings—if hearings were held. The hearings, again, are the difficulty. Not every bill has hearings, or if there were hearings, they may have been on predecessor bills. The House and Senate libraries have published indexes to hearings in their libraries which are most useful. The Senate index is in two volumes and covers up to January 1941. The House index, in one volume, is up to January 1943. Since these are only indexes to hearings in the libraries, the lack of an entry does not necessarily prove there was no hearing. But it is about as close as you can get. The daily edition of the *Record* will probably be out of print, and, unless you are willing to mutilate a bound volume by clipping it, you will not be able to include the debates in your history. But if you include the page references to the *Record* in your index to the history, you will have eased the research problem.

Other aids to tracing the histories of

² The only complete file of bills that I know of is in the Library of Congress. One could, at considerable expense, get photostat copies.

past acts are the *CCH Congressional Index Service*, the *Legislative Reference Digest* of the Library of Congress, and, of course, the *Congressional Record Index*. All of these confine themselves to one Congress only. None of these is perfect, but by putting them all together you will add up to a reasonably accurate picture. The difficulty about these histories of past laws is that even if you have the citations to all the material you need, you will be unable to find most of it. Committee reports and hearings go out of print in a very few years.

I have confined my remarks to histories of federal laws. Although lawyers would like to have the legislative history of state laws too, so far as I know there is no comparable material for the states. Many states have law revision commissions which suggest legislation, and sometimes the local Bar Associations have legislative committees which report for or against proposed bills. But I do not know of any state where the legislature itself prepares written reports or hearings.

This, then, is our problem. To find and collect legislative histories for law-

yers and judges and others who rely on them for interpretation of the law. The problem has been recognized by the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries. Mrs. Margaret James, of the Claims Division Library of the Department of Justice, is chairman of a committee which has compiled a union list of legislative histories in twenty-three libraries in the District of Columbia. Her list, admittedly only a preliminary list, was published in the November 1946 issue of the *Law Library Journal*. The Legislative Reference Group of the Washington Chapter of Special Libraries Association has recently appointed a committee to study methods and procedures on the same subject. These two Washington groups are hoping to collaborate on an enlarged list for the District of Columbia. However, there is no reason to suppose that legislative histories are exclusive with the Capital. I think it would be a splendid idea if the two national associations could cooperate on a nation-wide union list. We, as librarians, will have to produce legislative histories. Any help we can give each other will be a real contribution to the profession.

USES OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES

By MINNIE WIENER

Librarian, Law Library, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C.

WHAT is a legislative history? A legislative history (and in this paper I am confining myself to Federal histories) usually comprises a chronological arrangement of those materials which contain a record of the action by Congress in the passage of a law and, as Elizabeth Finley has stated in her excellent article¹, consists basically of the Congressional hearings containing the statements of witnesses testi-

fying for and against the legislation; the reports which not only contain the recommendations of the Senate and House committees but often include general background material and set forth the need and purposes of the legislation; the *Congressional Record* containing the debates on the Senate and House floors; and the various prints of the bill showing the changes made by the committees and on the floors of both Houses.

There is a wide variance in the style and contents of a legislative history, and

¹ *Legislative Histories*. See p. 311 this issue.

rightly so, for the nature of the history is determined by (1) use made of it and (2) knowledge, experience and resourcefulness of compiler and an appreciation of the compiler for legislative and related materials. The comprehensive form that a history might take and the use made of it by the courts is well expressed by Sutherland:

"In construing an 'ambiguous' statute, courts do not limit their search for the legislative intent to sources embodied in the published act, such as the title of the act, its preamble, chapter, article and section headings, and marginal notes—'intrinsic' aids—but they will consider sources outside the printed page—'extrinsic' aids to interpretation. Extrinsic aids to the interpretation of statutes deal with the history of the statute. They may be legislative, executive, judicial, or nongovernmental in their origin and may be chronologically divided into (1) the events leading up to the introduction of the bill out of which the statute under consideration developed, (2) the consideration of the original bill from the time of its introduction until its final enactment as the present statute, and (3) the history of the statute since its enactment."²

IMPORTANCE OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES

The value of a legislative history to the courts, lawyers and law librarians as an invaluable source in determining the intent of Congress and in construing and interpreting the laws is self-evident and I shall, therefore, not concern myself with the use of histories by those engaged in the field of law. My purpose in writing this paper is to give wider publicity to legislative histories, to point out the tremendous importance of them to librarians who serve three general classes: (1) special organizations, societies or groups, (2) educational institutions and (3) the general public.

To take the first class, it is obvious that where legislation, either enacted or proposed, directly affects a special association, organization, society or group, a librarian serving such an agency would be performing a better job were she to have a source for the purposes

of such legislation, a clarification or definition of its provisions, the views and opinions of the witnesses testifying before the committees and the sentiments of the members of Congress as expressed in the committee reports and on the floors of the Senate and House—in other words, the legislative history. For example, librarians in Veterans' hospitals and other librarians serving veterans would find the history on the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, more popularly referred to as the GI Bill of Rights, extremely valuable in answering many of the questions that arise as to the educational benefits under the law; the conditions under which veterans may make loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business property; the provisions governing the employment of veterans; and the rights of veterans to unemployment compensation. These opportunities of the veteran and the responsibilities of the Federal Government in the rehabilitation of the veteran are clarified, explained and analyzed in the committee reports and the voluminous hearings and debates.

Another history of far-reaching importance to the class of librarians serving special groups, and one which may be considered truly indispensable is that on the Administrative Procedure Act approved June 11, 1946, which affects "individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, or public or private organizations of any character" having an interest in the Federal Administrative functions as to licenses, orders, rule making, adjudication, hearings and decisions. Here is an instance where the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee appreciated the value of a legislative history as a guide and was responsible for the printing of *Administrative Procedure Act, Legislative History, 1944-46*.³ This document contains

² Statutory Construction (1943) 481-482.

³ Sen. Doc. No. 248, 79th Cong., 2d Sess. (1946) 458 p.

those committee reports, committee hearings and proceedings from the *Congressional Record* which, in the opinion of the Chairman, would serve as an aid in understanding the provisions of the Act. Because a knowledge of the operations of the administrative agencies is a prerequisite to the understanding of the Act, an important auxiliary of this legislative history is Part II of the *Federal Register* of September 11, 1946⁴ which contains the organizational and procedural material of the various governmental departments.⁵

To take the second class: librarians serving in educational institutions. Since the law is to a large extent a record of the progress of the nation, and since the ultimate purpose of public education is the advancement of the nation, I believe that it is the responsibility of school librarians to see that students of sociology, economics, political science, education and labor study the whys and wherefores of legislation, i.e. legislative histories of laws affecting the housing conditions, the health, the employment, the education and even the freedom of the individual in a democracy such as ours. For, in the last analysis, only after we understand the laws that govern the nation can efforts be made to improve the conditions of society.

It is my contention that legislative histories contain a wealth of sociological material which has been virtually untapped. To illustrate, a student of economics or labor would do well to study the legislative history of the Employment Act of 1946 which in the words of the President "... gives expression to a deep-seated desire for a conscious and positive attack upon the ever-recurring problems of mass unemployment and

ruinous depression."⁶ This history plus the Economic Reports of the President and the Council of Economic Advisers constitute a source of official documents which represent the considered efforts of the President and Congress to establish a stable economy within the framework of private enterprise. Again, a student in political science can learn much about our Federal Government and its operating units by studying the many efforts of Congress and the President to reorganize the executive departments and independent establishments to effect economy, eliminate overlapping and duplication, and generally to increase efficiency. The legislative histories on the Reorganization Act of 1945, under which six reorganization plans have been submitted to date, and the Act for the Establishment of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, approved July 7, 1947, comprise two recent excellent sources in political science. Also, the legislative history on the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 presents a fine study of the United States Congress in action.

Finally, we come to the librarians who serve the general public. My case for the public use of the legislative histories is based on the following arguments: (1) that most laws directly affect the well-being of all of us, (2) that under our system of government the public can actively participate in the passage or opposition of such laws (and, I might add, parenthetically, that the extent of such participation is a measuring stick of the functioning of the democratic processes), and (3) in order to intelligently and effectively participate in our government, it is necessary for the public to understand the legislation. A legislative history comprises the know-how! How much better fortified the nation will be if an informed electorate appreciates the factors involved in the enactment or defeat of legislation by understanding the legislative senti-

⁴ See also subsequent issues of the *Federal Registers* for late submissions to the National Archives and for amendments and corrections.

⁵ Published pursuant to section 3 (a) (1) and (2) of the Act.

⁶ President's statement on the signing of the Act, dated February 20, 1946.

ments of his Senator or Congressman.

Let me give you an example of legislation vitally affecting the public but which failed of action because, in my opinion, the public was not aware of the significance of the measure. A bill, popularly referred to as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill (S. 1592) and introduced at the last Congress had, as its purpose, the expeditious construction of adequate housing. This proposed legislation was of far-reaching effect and concerned the welfare not only of veterans and their families, to whom special consideration was given, but of all the population including persons of the lower-income brackets living in sub-standard houses. Despite the fact that the bill represented the result of more than two years of study by committees of the Senate, and despite the fact that the Senate passed the bill after extensive hearings were held by it from November 1945 to January 1946, the Act was pigeonholed by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. I submit that had the public been informed, had the public had access to materials and information as to the pros and cons of the legislation, had it been aware of the groups represented at the hearings and the position of those groups, had it been informed of the claims made for the legislation by various factions for and against the measure, the public would have demanded action. It was vital legislation affecting the well-being of a large section of the country, yet it was stalemated. Now a similar bill (S. 866) by the same authors is pending. Will it meet with the same fate?

Another instance of legislation of national significance which failed of action because of lack of public support, was a plan to provide for the national security, health and public welfare⁷ and which, in the words of Senator Wagner, had as its general purpose the "... pro-

tection against the major economic hazards besetting American families—the costs of medical and hospital care, and loss of income in case of unemployment, sickness, disability, retirement or death of the breadwinner."⁸ This halting of democratic processes would not have obtained had we an informed public. President Truman well recognized the weight of public opinion when he appealed to the people to sustain his veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act.

USE OF LEGISLATIVE HISTORY BY THE LAYMAN

Earlier in this paper I stated that the nature of the legislative history should be determined by its use. A lay librarian, as distinguished from a law librarian, need not concern himself with the technical amendments or developments in the language of the bill, nor need he concern himself with the procedural rules of either House that are followed by committees in effecting such revisions, nor is his concern the construction or interpretation given to words and phrases of the measure. All of this properly belongs within the province of judges, lawyers and law librarians.

What does interest us here is that information and those legislative materials which will enable the layman to better understand the bill and to determine intelligently and independently whether or not the proposed legislation will operate to his welfare. Here, we are concerned only with the broad purposes of the bill, the effect it will have on us as individuals or a group—what it promises to accomplish. Therefore, histories for the use of the layman should constitute a primary and official source of information to educate the public that it may take an active part in the passage or defeat of legislation vitally affecting it.

In conclusion, the librarian, in this regard, can do much toward encourag-

⁷ S. 1050, 79th Cong., introduced by Senator Wagner.

⁸ 91 Cong. Rec. 4920 (1945).

ing and directing the reading public to use the legislative histories of a library. We will come closer to having a true democracy if the public takes a more active and intelligent part in its government toward correcting evils of a social, political and economic nature. The alert librarian can make his contribution to this end by making available to the

public the materials which will explain how a bill is enacted, what are its purposes, who is for it, who against it. Let us as librarians serve the ingredients or the facts and the public will do its own mixing—come to its own conclusions. In our democracy the Congress is amenable to public opinion, to the wishes of its constituents, to the will of the people.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES FOR PRIVATE BUSINESS

By MIRIAM C. VANCE

Librarian, The National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C.

FIELDS of operation in private businesses are very broad and in each session of the Congress there are many bills introduced, which if enacted, would bear either directly or indirectly on their operations. Practically all private businesses maintain legal staffs responsible for analyzing the laws to make sure such legal provisions are carried out by their management and to keep in touch with legislation in the making.

In order that legal experts may make appropriate suggestions on pending legislation affecting their organizations, they must follow closely all legislative activities of the Congress.

To this end, it is necessary that certain administrative officials be informed. They should have accurate detailed information immediately available concerning each bill introduced in the Congress which is likely to affect them, and which they should follow both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, through all of its legislative stages, including committee hearings, committee reports and floor debates.

This necessary function has created a new field for the special library profession—the librarian who is a specialist in legislative reference.

The *Congressional Record* is the only

publication of general circulation which provides daily information on all bills introduced in the Congress of the United States, and this publication is daily "must" reading for the legislative reference librarian.

As the *Congressional Record* is read, the special librarian clips, marks, slips, analyzes, abstracts or otherwise gleans items which may affect her employer's interests. This perusal is of necessity a task which must be performed carefully and accurately in order to isolate all provisions of legislation whether original language or amendments, sections, sentences or phrases, or even comments passed in reported debates, which may have a bearing sometime in the future on the policies of the business.

Administrative personnel and legal staffs frequently require exact information on the current status of legislation pending in the Congress, and for this purpose legislative histories are an indispensable library tool developed to keep track of Congressional activities.

Legislative histories provide facts and information for legal and administrative use which would not otherwise be available but which must be researched for protection of the interests involved.

The librarian designated to read the *Record* is usually responsible for the

compilation of legislative histories and before one is completed the librarian will probably have been in communication with the Congressional committees involved, with the Department of State and with the Executive Offices of the President, in order to ascertain without delay the exact status of the bill under compilation. In other words, the special librarian working in this field, in order to prepare a comprehensive legislative history, must observe every action on a bill immediately upon the assignment of a bill number when reported out of committee. (If the committee fails to report a bill within what seems to be a reasonable time, then the librarian must watch for a motion to discharge the committee.)

The next step after being reported out of committee is placement on the calendar, and it may be the "Consent Calendar" if the proposed legislative action is deemed sufficiently important. Finally, all debates must be watched for any changes in text, such as amendments, and whether the bill is thrown into conference. It is at this point that it is most important to have in the legislative history compilation the draft of the bill which contains the numbered amendments and the conference reports. Having this material at hand is the only method which will yield comparison of amendments in disagreement and continuity until complete agreement is reached.

As a reference aid, the *Congressional Record Index* is a complete and accurate index which is always a great help in preparing legislative histories. It is also possible to check against the history of bills as recorded therein when making individual legislative history compilations.

The new "Daily Digest" which is printed in the *Record* starting with the 80th Congress fills a long-felt need and is of inestimable value to researchers of legislative material. This branches out to cover more than the history of a bill

as it lists bills as introduced day by day and cites their position on the calendar in each House. The "Daily Digest" also reports the procedure of all committees and sub-committees of both the Senate and House, when and where they are meeting, and on what bills reports are being made.

If hearings are held before a bill is reported out of Committee, the "Daily Digest" announces where each hearing is to be held and the names of the witnesses who are to testify on given dates.

It is often presumed that the bills introduced in the Congress affect only the Federal Departments and Agencies but this is not the case. Many of the bills benefit private business, or adversely may interfere with their workings if not carefully reviewed for protection of their interests.

Here again the legislative history is used to keep abreast with the actions of the Congress on any given bill and to digest the testimony offered at any hearings which may be held on the bill. The hearings are most important as they reflect public opinion to the extent witnesses for or against a bill present their opinions to the Congress.

Briefly, the action of Congress may be traced as follows:

Every public bill is numbered and printed when referred to a committee; study of the provisions is then undertaken by the committee membership and often by a sub-committee, before the proponents and opponents of the contemplated legislation are heard when hearings are called.

If a committee fails to report a bill within what seems to be a reasonable time, the author of the bill may have the privilege of entering a motion to discharge the committee from its further consideration.

If the motion is agreed to, the bill is taken out of the jurisdiction of the committee and placed on the calendar. After a bill is reported from a Committee, it is placed on the calendar—occasionally

the "Consent Calendar", but usually on the calendar with unprivileged bills wherever it belongs under the rule by direction of the Speaker.

When the bill is brought up in regular order on the House floor, it is debated and, if passed, referred to the Senate committee. This procedure is repeated in the Senate and unless the bill is sent to Conference, it has then passed both Houses and is signed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House and sent to the President for approval.

When a bill is returned to the House with Senate amendments in which the House does not agree, conferees are appointed and the final draft of the bill which contains numbered amendments of the Senate is considered by the conferees. This is presented as a Confer-

ence report which must be agreed to *in toto* by both Houses before the bill can become law. If there is disagreement on any of the numbered amendments, another conference must be called.

Each phase through which congressional action passes adds to the compilation of a legislative history and each item added increases the work load of the legislative reference librarian. As each transition occurs the special legislative reference librarian must be increasingly alert to note every angle of the proposed legislation. Sometimes in debate and sometimes in committee a factor is changed which may work to advantage or perhaps to decided disadvantage of private business; and when the pending legislation has passed into law it is too late to remedy the situation.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION LIBRARY

By CORNELIA NOTZ

Librarian, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.

INDUSTRY, always alert to financial returns, for some reason or other did not generally recognize the value of special libraries of its own until after the first World War. Even now, when they discovered after the second World War what research and special libraries did for German industry, British and Canadian industry are more enthusiastic about these services than U. S. industry. Only recently, for instance, the Royal Bank of Canada, certainly not interested in sentiment or lacking in subjects for discussion, devoted the entire issue of its December 1946 monthly letter to a splendid discussion of business libraries. True, many of our industries have organized scientific and technical libraries to advance their products but have failed to recognize the importance of having current and ac-

curate information on all new and pending legislation which may vitally affect their interests and cause losses. As legislation today affects every business and industry in one way or another, legislative knowledge upon which policy can be based assumes greater importance. Yet legislative material, if it reaches industry at all, has a way of burying itself in individual offices without coming to the attention of the officers charged with the making of policy. Instead of developing legislative reference services of their own, industry and business have been relying more and more on the services of commercial letters, lobbyists, pressure groups or special representatives who gather information for their sponsors and try to influence votes favoring their special interests. For instance, some concerns

send key men to Washington occasionally to "get the feel." Under the "Regulation of Lobbying Act," Public Law 601 (79th Congress), 850 lobbyists, not counting office personnel and assistants, are registered. Dan Williams wrote in the *Washington Post* of March 24, 1946: "It has been estimated that there are three lobbyists for every member of Congress." It is difficult to discover the actual cost to industry for this service but it is certain to run very high. Lobbyists are often lawyers who are accustomed to handling broad subjects but are not interested in actual digging for details. They obtain their more or less reliable information in diverse ways. Dan Williams in the story cited above says: "Friendship, entertainment are used mainly; sometimes gold; sometimes wine and women."

Research workers in industry and business are becoming increasingly library conscious. They find, too, that they need the information furnished directly and indirectly by what Congress, through its bills and resolutions, proposes to do in their particular sphere. Many of them who come to Washington in search of this information waste much time and money going from place to place. Most of this could be avoided if they had a special legislative reference service at their command at home. A recent example of this was a lawyer from one of our large cities. In his study of the reorganization of Congress, completion of his work was prevented by one important missing link which he was unable to find, a *Symposium by Members of Congress and Others*, now out of print. He had spent several days in search of this. As it is one of the subjects in which the Tariff Commission is interested, a copy was found in its legislative and documentary file together with press comments and other material, all of which was made available to him through the library. This is the way the legislative reference service of any good library can and should

meet the needs of executives and special investigators.

The idea of establishing legislative reference services in industry and business is new and unique and has not been publicized to any extent. In cases where interest was apparent the Special Libraries Association was ready to give aid.

The cost of the service is trifling compared with lobbying expenses and should hardly be felt by large concerns. Small businesses cannot afford to hire lobbyists or have an office in Washington. They must secure their information as best they can from the daily press, their associates, the grapevine or the public library. However, by sharing expenses with others, even if interested in different lines, the leading concerns in any community and perhaps the public library or the Chamber of Commerce could set up a cooperative legislative service adequate for their community.

Outside of a few commercial services, such as the Commerce Clearing House *Congressional Index*; *Legislative Daily* published by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.; and the *Congressional Daily* published by Congressional Intelligence, Inc., Washington, D. C., few books are necessary. The expenses for printed material are negligible. The material consists mainly of Congressional bills, hearings, reports and other documents, press clippings and file cases. It is self-indexing because filed by legislative bill number and by subject. Cataloging is unnecessary for this loose material.

The entire set-up however is useless if left to the untrained or disinterested worker. In the hands of a trained and efficient special librarian this material will be put to a maximum of intelligent use. Those at the helm will be reliably and promptly informed of any legislation or changes that might affect them and thus be able to steer their ship safely between Scylla and Charybdis.

HOW THIS TYPE OF SERVICE OPERATES

Perhaps you are interested to know how a service of this kind operates. Let's make a tour, one a bit out of the ordinary, a visit to the Legislative Reference section of the U. S. Tariff Commission's library. This began on a very small scale in 1917 shortly after the organization of the Commission, but its legislative material dates as far back as 1842 and the special tariff material is carefully cataloged. As legislation became more intricate, the scope of the work increased in order to meet the demands for current authentic information on legislation pertaining to the Commission's work until now it is a full-fledged legislative reference section. While the quarters are small and every bit of wall space in the cubicle is lined with file cabinets and book cases, the greeting from the assistant in charge makes us feel like long-awaited, welcome guests.

9:30 a.m.—She has been busy since 8:45 checking the morning papers, the *Congressional Record* and other sources of information to learn what Congressional committee hearings of interest to the Commission are scheduled for today; where and when they are to be held; what witnesses are to be heard and the numbers of the bills under consideration. This information she relays, typed, to the commodity divisions and economists interested in the subjects of the bills in time for the specialists to present themselves at the Capitol when the hearings are opened. While she is explaining this procedure to us the telephone rings and the sugar specialist wants to know the status of the Sugar Act of 1948. Having called the Capitol a few minutes earlier regarding the information, she is able to tell her inquirer that the bill is still in conference.

A messenger enters with a package of Congressional bills. While the assistant sorts these out and sends them to the interested Divisions she explains to us that the title of a bill is not always a

key to the contents. For instance someone wanted the "Buy American Act." Intensive research revealed that what was sometimes called by that name was in reality Title III of the Treasury Dept. Appropriation Act, 1934. Then she proceeds to tell us that she receives daily five copies of every bill. These are examined and those of interest to the Commission are retained. Two copies are placed in the bill files, one of which is arranged numerically, the other by subject; the third copy is sent to the Legal Division, while the fourth and fifth copies go to the specialists interested in the particular subject. If additional copies are required a messenger is despatched to the Capitol to fetch them together with any reports, hearings, acts or documents that are needed. As soon as they are received they are distributed within the Commission.

10:30 a.m.—The *Congressional Record* of the day previous is waiting to be indexed for special use by the commissioners and executives. The telephone rings again and the wool specialist wants help in locating a very important statement someone was supposed to have made within the last year but the informant didn't know whether it was made in the course of a conversation or whether it appeared somewhere in print. The assistant takes from the subject file the folder containing the legislative history of the Wool Act of 1948. While looking through this she explains to her visitors that the important subject folders are constantly growing. With the continued addition of clippings from the *Congressional Record*, the *Federal Register*, newspapers, White House and State Department press releases, Congressional bills, hearings, reports and other pertinent matter, these folders furnish a complete history of the legislation which usually enables the assistant to produce the wanted information on short notice. The statement called for by the wool specialist, however, is not in the folder and it becomes appar-

ent that considerable research is required to locate the statement if it exists at all. For the time being the matter is laid aside in favor of routine work.

By this time the visitors are so interested in the subject file that they ask and are granted permission to look at it more closely and examine the folders with subject guides and table of contents for the legislative histories.

11:00 a.m.—While they are thus occupied the assistant begins to index her copy of the current *Congressional Record*, bringing out only items of interest to the Commission's work. She types the stencil while she indexes and when this is completed the stencil is rushed to the Graphic section where it is mimeographed. The completed work is rushed back to the Legislative Reference section and is distributed from that point.

1:00 p.m.—Lunch time. The visitors depart but return promptly at 1:30. At this time a call comes from one of the textile specialists who wants to know why cordage was shifted from the dutiable list to the free list in 1921. In connection with this he wants to compare the wording of the Tariff Act of 1921 with that of 1913. He is given the Conference and Ways and Means Committee reports which supplied the information.

3:30 p.m.—Now, a rush call. This time a minerals specialist wants to know whether a certain industry testified at the Temporary National Economic Committee hearings. As there is no printed index to these volumes the task of finding the information seems hopeless. After thumbing unsuccessfully through several volumes, the assistant telephones the office of the man who nine years ago was TNEC Chairman. He reports that Miss Adelaide Hasse is the

only person familiar with the printed hearings having prepared an index to both hearings and monographs. Congress, however, has not appropriated funds to have it printed and therefore the index is not available. As an aside the assistant remarks that documents such as hearings, reports, etc., are of much importance in library work. Valuable information is hidden away in them but because most of the documents are not indexed the volumes are apt to remain closed books. A great part of the indexing that is available, however, has been done by Miss Hasse, well known as one of the outstanding indexers and bibliographers in this country.

A telephone call to Miss Hasse brings prompt response in the form of numerous citations all of which are important because the industry itself was not represented by witnesses but interesting statements about it were made by various witnesses testifying for other interests. Immediately markers are inserted in the proper places and the material is sent to the inquiring specialist.

4:15 p.m.—The wool question is still unfinished business. The vagueness of the request makes it difficult to decide on a course of action. Through various phone calls to congressional, departmental and private sources, each of which furnished a lead, the way points more clearly in the right direction. After about an hour's research the answer is found in the hearings on the Interior Department's appropriation of last year in the section dealing with grazing lands.

5:15 p.m.—Here it is closing time and we must bid the tourists farewell in the hope that they will pay the Tariff Commission's Library a real visit next June when the Special Libraries Association convenes in Washington.

THE SCANDINAVIAN LIBRARIANS' CONGRESS IN COPENHAGEN AUGUST 13 - 16, 1947

By JORAN BIRKELAND

Cultural Officer in Charge of the United States Information Service
Library for Denmark

ON August 13, 1947, there streamed into Copenhagen by train, ferry, bus, plane and otherwise from Finland, Norway, Sweden and provincial Denmark, hundreds of librarians to participate in the fifth Scandinavian Librarians' Congress. They were guests of the Danish Libraries' Association (Danmarks Biblioteksforening) and they were meeting for the first time since their liberation from six long years of isolation under the Nazi shroud. Together with the host librarians, the delegates numbered over 600. The United States Information Service librarians from Sweden and Denmark were invited to attend the Congress as guests, through the thoughtful courtesy of Miss Aase Borregaard, head of the Danish State Library Administration's Office of Information, and secretary of the Danish Librarians' Association.

The American Library Association was also informally represented by Mr. Magnus Christoffersen, Danish-American trained and educated in Denmark and now librarian at the Hartford, Connecticut, Public Library.

The welcoming festivities were staged in the Copenhagen City Hall, which faces the City Square. The Square was, in August, still pimpled by the air-raid shelter mounds. Around it rise Copenhagen's many lovely green-coppered spires, and it rests only a stone's throw from the ancient, bebridged canal, a few seconds' walk from the fine old Tivoli garden with its impeccable flower-beds, its fountains, concert orches-

tras, pantomime shows and many, many good little restaurants.

The Lord Mayor bade the guests welcome, and the chairman of each body of delegates expressed their thanks in the ordered, informally formal style in Scandinavia. Afterwards, the guests were invited upstairs for a cup of tea—to find enormous tables laden with hundreds of colorful, tempting tidbits to accompany the tea, coffee or beer. Danes are no longer able to set the habitually lavish board of pre-war years, but guests in town rarely realize this from the unstinting hospitality shown them.

The Congress lasted three full days, or until late afternoon of Saturday, August 16. Packed into those three days was the world of librarianship in Scandinavia; its history, its achievement, its problems, its future, its creative personality, its spicy give and take, its self-criticism and, above all, its spirit of co-operation. Like brothers in a "normal" household, Swedes and Norwegians, Norwegians and Danes, Finns and Swedes, all challenged one another on first this side and then that, but basically, inevitably, there is the bond born of early and long association which is far stronger than surface irritations.

The public library system and the scientific, or special, library movement were both exhaustively reviewed in the three days of lectures and discussions. This article deals primarily with the special library movement in Denmark, but certain highlights from the Danish

public library world demand mention in view of the modern recognition of the library as a living community enterprise in a world seeking to rationalize its existence for the perpetuation of freedom of thought, speech and action.

First should be mentioned the spirit of Theodore Døssing, Director of the Danish public library system until his appointment in 1945 as Danish Minister to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, where he served until he died in 1947.

"Let us, for once, proclaim, quite brutally, that it matters not one whit if our country is equipped with libraries or not, *if* we cannot perform a library service of an entirely different sort than is performed in many places . . . There is a grievous fault in our activity in that we do not discriminate; both heaven and hell are lacking in our preaching." These strong words by Theodore Døssing were quoted by the president of the Danish Libraries' Association, Mr. R. Lassen, county magistrate of Svendborg on Funen. "It is the reader's freedom we must preserve—the right of the individual to have access, through libraries, to a cosmopolitan selection of books, representing all viewpoints, including the minority viewpoint. It is not the function of a library movement to select only such books of which it approves . . . Every man has not only a right to his own opinion, but the right to seek to influence others—at the same time that he allows others to disagree."

Another aspect of the Danish library movement striking the foreign observer was brought out by the present director of the public library movement, Mr. Robert L. Hansen. There has been a significant decline since 1940 in the number of books loaned in Danish libraries—a decline that amounts almost to a condition of stagnation. To combat this condition, the Danish library system is preparing the ground for a public relations and publicity program through radio, press and film.

A third development in Danish library activity of tremendous interest to an outsider is the system of royalties paid by the libraries to Danish authors. By law, contemporary Danish authors receive a certain percentage from the circulation of their works at State, or national, government-supported libraries, in proportion to the number of their works, exceeding fifty, by which they are represented on the shelves. An author's income in Denmark may be thus considerably augmented from the use of his books by library patrons. It is the Danish authors' league that has brought this principle into law, and the movement was initiated by Peter Freuchen, who is well-known as a writer in the United States as well as in Denmark. A similar system exists in Norway.

Finally, the most impressive single fact regarding the public, or general, library system in Denmark—particularly in comparison with the United States system—is its compact, closely-knit character, and the support it receives from the national, or Royal, government. A network of 33 central libraries, serves, and, in a measure, controls the thousands of smaller district and "parish" libraries, throughout the 500 islands and the mainland (Jutland) that comprise the Kingdom of Denmark. Over them all is one single director, and all general, public librarians in Denmark are trained in one school, also government supported. The whole system, in turn, falls as an entity under the Ministry of Education. State, or Royal, support in 1947-48 is budgeted at about four million crowns (\$1 equals 4.81 crowns). Local support for the smaller libraries is matched to as high as 80% by the national government.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN DENMARK

So much for the public, or general, library system as it was presented to the Congress by its host delegation. Closely allied to it in many ways is the system of scientific, or special, libraries in Denmark. Of these there are 22. Over them

all is the Royal, or the King's, Library. A massive, ancient structure set in a cloister-like atmosphere beside the Royal Castle and the Parliament building in the very heart of Copenhagen, one approaches it along a quiet pond where ducks and swans feed all day long with the same complacent security of the pigeons behind the Public Library in Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Next in hierarchical line is the University of Copenhagen Library, with its two sections—the humanities and the sciences. Then follows the whole array, from one end of Copenhagen to the other, of advanced scientific, or special, libraries: the Royal Polytechnical College Library, the Royal Agricultural and Veterinary College Library, the Copenhagen Graduate Business School Library, the Royal Academy of Arts Library, the Industrial Arts Library, the Seamen's Library, the Pharmaceutical College Library, etc., etc., and last, but not least, the third largest State Library of Aarhus in Jutland which is a copy-right library.

These and many others—totalling together about 50 large scientific libraries throughout Scandinavia—were represented at the Congress. A subject of lively, if subtle, debate was the proposition that all the scientific libraries in Scandinavia be joined to form a "Nordic Scientific Librarians' Union". The motion was carried that a librarians' association from each of the countries should collectively subscribe to such a union for the solution of Scandinavian scientific library problems. Its first concrete task will be to investigate the possibility of the establishment of common standards for the training of scientific librarians.

One common requirement at present, throughout Scandinavia, for appointment to a post as scientific librarian is a degree almost approximating the United States' Master of Arts (or Science) from a university or other institution of higher learning. No library train-

ing, as such, is required. Daily library practice after appointment is assumed to provide such necessary training, although there is a growing recognition of the desirability of library training such as is required of librarians in general libraries, particularly since many of the lower staff members in scientific libraries do have such training. Efforts are under way in all Scandinavian countries to establish library training as a prerequisite for even a head librarian at a scientific library. Two obstacles are in the way of the fulfillment of this goal: (1) the number of librarians required yearly in each of the countries is so small that the training course would be unreasonably expensive and (2) the general scholastic requirements are already so high that these are rarely satisfied before the age of 25, and an additional course in library practice would thereby make the total training disproportionately long in view of the economic compensation available. Finland and Sweden, however, have each succeeded in providing a measure of library training. In Denmark the subject is under study. In Norway, considerable progress has been made. If a common Scandinavian training could be established the first obstacle could be surmounted, and if each country's government would support the plan economically, the second obstacle might be surmounted as well, according to Mr. Knud Larsen, head of the Copenhagen Graduate Business School Library.

It is evident from the above that, in general, a higher scholastic standard obtains in the field of special librarianship than in the United States. Also, private, special libraries of individual business and industries are comparatively unknown in Scandinavia. Since the evolution of the special library has largely gone hand in hand with industrialization and concentration of economic power, it is in Sweden, as the most highly industrialized of the Scandinavian countries, that the firm, or business, library

movement is most highly developed. In Denmark, private industry gives significant economic support to the technical library of the Royal Danish Polytechnic College Library, which serves as a kind of central, or union, library for private industrial and business libraries.

Another common problem of the scientific Scandinavian libraries is the development of specialized and union periodicals indexes in order to avoid overlapping and in order to extract the maximum use of available resources.

Scientific libraries throughout Scandinavia were hard hit by the isolation of war and occupation. As far as Denmark is concerned, the gift of books to scientific libraries effected by Danish American groups, under the leadership of Professor H. Ingholt of Yale University, did much to lift the stagnation of the war years. The distribution of the holdings of confiscated German libraries also helped. A Swedish gift to the University Library and a Royal Society of Medicine (London) gift have not been insignificant. The hundreds of periodicals which the United States Information Service Library has been able to distribute among Danish scientific libraries since 1945 is of less importance, since files of each title are only in rare instances complete. A file to be really valuable from a Danish scientific library viewpoint must be, first of all complete. Also, the American need to popularize even technological subjects is not always to the taste of Danish scientific libraries. Book and magazine accessions since the war are further handicapped by the increased cost of books in England, France and the United States and by Denmark's own internal economic problem of lacking foreign exchange from sale of Danish products abroad.

One aspect of Danish scientific library activity of particular interest outside Denmark is the I.D.E.: Institut Danois des Echanges. This is an exchange institution organized for the purpose of

centralizing and developing as much as possible the national government's international exchange of publications. It publishes a work entitled *Dania Polygota*, a bibliographical listing of all books in foreign tongues published in Denmark, and containing resumé of all articles and documents occurring in the country's periodicals. This institution is similar to the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institute, and works in close collaboration with it.

All Danish libraries—general as well as scientific—are strongly interested in the rationalization of library practice, of library training, and of the projection of the library's services to the public. To this end, the Danish Libraries' Association had appealed to the USIS Library for bringing to the Congress an exhibition of the latest library techniques: punch-card systems, catalog cards with microfilm reproductions of book contents, new printing and stamping machinery and photographic charging machines, Library of Congress cards, etc. Unfortunately, no such exhibit was available to the Office of Information and Educational Exchange of the Department of State at the time. Although the moving transmission belt, and the pneumatic tubes pictured in the United States Information Service Library film on the Library of Congress often arouses disbelieving laughter in Danish audiences and, as often as not, comments on the alleged hectic, "soul-less" life in America, there is nevertheless a deeplying recognition of the fact that technological advance need not negate human values but may—indeed *must*—serve the human animal. The spirit for the extension to the people, through libraries, of the best that has been thought and said is to a high degree present in Scandinavia and an exchange of experience between our countries might go far in taking up a certain technological lag on the one hand and a certain socio-cultural lag on the other, to mutual benefit on both sides.

REPORT OF THE 1947-48 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

IN accordance with the amended S.L.A. By-Law IX, Section 2, the names of the candidates for the next election with their written acceptances were presented to the Executive Board in session October 24, 1947, as follows:

President

MISS ROSE L. VORMELKER
Business Information Bureau
Cleveland Public Library
Cleveland 14, Ohio

First Vice-President and President-Elect

MRS. RUTH H. HOOKER
Naval Research Laboratory
Washington 20, D. C.

Second Vice-President

MRS. ELIZABETH W. OWENS
Mercantile-Commerce Bank and
Trust Company
St. Louis, Mo.

MR. MELVIN J. VOIGT
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Schenley Park
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Treasurer

MR. DAVID KESSLER
U. S. Railroad Retirement Board
844 Rush Street
Chicago, Ill.

MISS WINIFRED SEWELL
25 Columbia Heights
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Director

MISS MARGARET HATCH
Pacific Coast Head Office
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
600 Stockton Street
San Francisco, Calif.

MRS. MARGARET MILLER ROCQ
Standard Oil Company of California
225 Bush Street
San Francisco, Calif.

The Directors whose terms have not expired are Miss Elma T. Evans, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Buffalo, New York, who retires in 1949, and Donald T. Clark, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, who retires in 1950.

Mrs. Irene M. Strieby will continue on the Executive Board as Immediate Past-President.

Section 3 of By-Law IX states that further nominations may be made upon written petition of 10 voting members in good standing. Such petitions, accompanied by written acceptances of the nominees, must be filed with the Secretary of Special Libraries Association at Association Headquarters not later than March 1.

EVALYN ANDREWS
MARION L. HATCH
PAULINE HUTCHISON
FANNIE SIMON
JOSEPHINE B. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Chairman.

FUTURE INDICATIVE

Our theme for the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention
of Special Libraries Association
expresses in our active voice, developments in the present
which should be positive facts in the future.

Special Librarianship

is a state of mind - -

a state of mind flavored by anticipation
mellowed by understanding and experience
trained by demands, motivated by service
and embroidered with fine humor
putting knowledge to work.

Therefore, Special Librarians are dedicated
to finding facts for future utilization in the
many varied special subject fields represented
in our Association and it is in
this mood that we present
our 39th Convention

FUTURE INDICATIVE

in

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 6 - 12, 1948

Washington, D. C. Chapter will officially welcome the Convention Delegates, National Officers and distinguished visitors at a luncheon on June 5 which will be broadcast over radio station WOOK at 1:30 P. M. Additional program features will be found in forthcoming issues of SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

May 1, 1947 — September 30, 1947

American Institute for Foreign Trade
Miss Dorothy Burge, Librarian (Formerly Active)
Phoenix, Arizona

Boston Society of Civil Engineers
Mr. Thomas C. Coleman, Librarian
715 Tremont Temple
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Brand Names Foundation, Inc.
Mr. Henry E. Abt, President
199 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Brookhaven National Laboratory
Assoc. Universities Inc., Res. Library
Dr. Spencer C. Stanford, Technical Librarian
Patchogue, New York

Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.
Mrs. Mary Louise Hart, Librarian
Irvington-on-Hudson
New York

General Mills, Inc.
Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Librarian
Executive Department
400 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

Hanford Engineer Works
Mr. Christopher G. Stevenson
Technical Librarian
Richland, Washington

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.
Miss Eleanor McGonagle, Librarian
67 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

Kenyon and Eckhardt, Inc.
Mrs. Helen Green, Librarian
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Midland Cooperative Wholesale
Miss Jane M. Platt, Librarian
Educational Department
739 Johnson Street, Northeast
Minneapolis 13, Minnesota

National Association of Broadcasters
Miss Jewel Drickamer, Librarian
Research Department
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Northwestern Refining Company
Mrs. Carson
Library
St. Paul Park, Minnesota

Office of Naval Research
Miss Peggy Murtagh, Librarian
Publications Section
Special Devices Center
Port Washington, New York

Orr and Sembower, Inc.
Mrs. Marie G. Anderson, Librarian
Chemical Development Division
Reading, Pennsylvania

Pharis Tire and Rubber Company
Miss Ruth A. Geiger, Librarian
Laboratory Library
Newark, Ohio

Provincial Library of Manitoba
Mr. J. L. Johnston, Librarian
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Salmon P. Chase College
Mrs. Helen H. Maclean, Librarian
1105 Elm Street
Cincinnati 10, Ohio

Standard Oil Company (Indiana)
Mr. C. C. Miller, Supervisor of the Information Division
Research Laboratories
Whiting, Indiana

Stewart Warner Corporation
Mrs. Mae Barthel, Librarian
Department 231
1826 Diversey Parkway
Chicago 14, Illinois

Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company
Mr. John T. Milek, Librarian
Research Department
Hyde Park Boulevard
Niagara Falls, New York

Washington State College Library
Dr. G. Donald Smith, Librarian
Pullman, Washington

EVENTS and PUBLICATIONS¹

POST-WAR CONSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD by Henry H. Collins, Jr., has been recently released by Microfilm Service. The work consisting of some twenty constitutions of such nations as have promulgated them since VJ day includes, for example, the constitutions of Japan, China, Brazil, and the States of Occupied Germany. The collection makes available to scholars the bases of law in the newly organized Republics of the World in a single easily accessible source.

This publication, comprising reproductions of some 500 pages of text, is available to Libraries and Scholars at a price of \$10 per copy on 35mm stock. Orders should be directed to Microfilm Service, 2153 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND TEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL, edited by Dewey B. Stuit, describes the procedures developed by the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the various types of tests and other research aids devised by the Test and Research Section—and the major results obtained. The emphasis throughout the book is upon showing what techniques worked and what techniques did not work. The follow-up studies of the relationship between prediction and performance are especially revealing. As a case history of the application of modern techniques to complex personnel problems, this study will be useful to business and industrial personnel administration. A technical appendix gives examples of tests and methods of calculation which are particularly valuable. (Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1947. \$7.50.)

THE SELECTED WRITINGS OF BENJAMIN RUSH, edited by Dagobert B. Runes, is a recent publication of the Philosophical Library. Among the spiritual fathers of the American Revolution, Benjamin Rush takes a unique and lasting position. A great physician and naturalist, he gave most of his free time and energy to championing the cause of social and political freedom. These writings show a wide range of interest and knowledge, embracing agriculture and the mechanical arts, chemistry and medicine, political science and theology. (New York, N. Y., Philosophical Library, 1947. 433p. \$5.00)

¹ 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.

In view of the many requests for economic data which the Bureau of Labor Statistics receives from libraries, the Bureau's new monthly series of subject indexes to its publications will be of interest to all librarians. This publication will be sent regularly to all libraries which request it. (Washington 25, D. C., U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Available on loan from S.L.A. Headquarters are Reports of three one-day conferences organized by ASLIB and held in London in February, April and May 1946. Subjects of the conferences were: "Indexing and Filing of Unpublished Material," "Planning and Equipment of Special Libraries" and "Industrial Information Services." Copies may be ordered from ASLIB, 52 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1. 3s to members; 4s to non-members.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for 1946-47 are available gratis from the Foundation, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y. The Report contains extensive accounts of Foundation activities and details of Woodrow Wilson Library activities during the past year.

The *Library Association Record* for September 1947 contains an excellent article on "A Gramophone Record Library Service," by C. D. Overton, A.L.A., Walthamstow Public Libraries. This issue may be borrowed from S.L.A. Headquarters.

"A Continuous Bibliographic Service in University Libraries" is a reprint of an article by Thomas P. Fleming, Estelle Brodman and Seymour Robb which appeared in *College and Research Libraries*, July 1947. This is an account of the bibliographical service established at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University during 1939-40.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT, edited by Coleman L. Maze under the auspices of the National Office Management Association, is a handbook designed to meet an insistent demand by office managers and supervisors in both large and small companies for a comprehensive, authoritative and practical handbook covering the management of the modern office. (New York 10, N. Y., Ronald Press, 1947. 870p. \$6.00)

EXPORT-IMPORT BANKING by William S. Shaterian, member of the New York Bar and formerly of the National City Bank of New

York Overseas Division, is divided into three parts. Part I is intended to acquaint the reader with the development of foreign trade and the corresponding development of American banking facilities. Part II covers the instruments used in export-import banking. Part III covers the operations of the three principal sections of a bank's foreign department: buying and selling foreign exchange; discounting and making advances against dollar bills and attending to the collection of foreign bills of all types; and commercial credits. (New York 10, N. Y., Ronald Press, 1947. 397p. \$5.00)

* * *

More and more public libraries are adding film divisions, and this trend was stimulated this month by a publication entitled *FILMS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES* which is being distributed by the *Library Journal* free of charge to every major library. This 90-page illustrated publication is sponsored by the Audio-Visual Committee of the American Library Association, and states in effect: (1) public libraries should use films; (2) here's how to get started. *FILMS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES* is by Hoyt R. Galvin, Director of the Charlotte (N. C.) Public Library. After its initial free distribution to *Library Journal* subscribers, copies will be placed on sale at \$1.00 per copy, postpaid. (New York 19, N. Y., R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45th Street, 1947.)

* * *

A wealth of illustrated factual data for tool-makers, tool engineers and designers and all others engaged in tool and jig construction is given in the *ILLUSTRATED JIG-TOOLING DICTIONARY*. Over 1000 tooling terms, covering all the common and many of the special types of tooling and tooling procedures, are illustrated by functional drawings, each accompanied by an explanatory legend. (New York, N. Y., MacMillan Company, 1947. 349p. \$7.50)

* * *

The new Twentieth Century Fund survey, *REBUILDING THE WORLD ECONOMY: AMERICA'S ROLE IN FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT*, by Norman S. Buchanan and Friedrich A. Lutz, surveys previous experience in world trade and foreign investment; the present situation; the possibilities of the new agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund; the hazards of foreign investment under world conditions of today; the need for multilateral trade and the obstacles in its path. A final chapter, by the Fund's Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, including representatives from business, labor and agriculture, presents a program of specific steps looking toward development of multilateral trade and constructive foreign investment. (New York, N. Y., Twentieth Century Fund, 1947. 434p. 44 tables. 6 charts. \$3.50)

FHA wartime annual reports, originally mimeographed, have been printed for the years 1942 through 1945. Copies are available from the Government Printing Office at 15 cents for the 1944 Annual Report and 20 cents each for reports for 1942, 1943 and 1945. A limited supply of complimentary copies is available from FHA.

* * *

FARM WOMEN ASKED US is a booklet designed to give farm families the answers to some of their life insurance problems. It tells how life insurance functions, what it is, what it offers to beneficiaries and policyholders and something of its place in the national economy. Its approach is informational, not sales promotional. (Canadian edition, published by The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, 302 Bay St., Toronto, Ont., 1947. 30 p. Free.)

* * *

Under the caption "Our Research Library Spreads Far Afield," Miss Margaret Talbott Stevens tells in a most interesting manner of the growth of the Baltimore and Ohio Research Library. Her article appears in the June 1947 issue of the *Baltimore and Ohio Magazine*.

* * *

Current interest in the employment of the physically handicapped makes particularly timely the publication of *REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED* by Dr. Henry H. Kessler. Dr. Kessler, who is president of the National Rehabilitation Council, has had many years of experience in the field, including the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the U. S. Navy. (New York, N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1947.)

* * *

DANGEROUS WORDS: A GUIDE TO THE LAW OF LIBEL by Philip Wittenberg will be of interest to every author, editor, publisher and radio commentator. The book covers libel in literature and journalism, in cartoons and photographs, and in a new phase of the subject, libel by radio. It also includes a glossary of terms that have been ruled libelous. (New York, N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1947.)

* * *

Recently returned from the Rio Conference which he covered for the National Broadcasting Company, Edward Tomlinson reports confirmation of many of his startling predictions about Latin American politics presaged in his new book, *BATTLE FOR THE HEMISPHERE*. Recently published by Scribners, the book explains the background for such recent events as the attempted overthrow of Trujillo, as well as the ever present struggle for supremacy among Nationalistic, Communistic and Democratic elements in Latin America. The inside

story of Peron's tumultuous regime is another highlight of Mr. Tomlinson's graphic and timely book. (New York, N. Y., Scribners, 1947.)

* * *

THE REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE (New York, N. Y., International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 1947) is in three volumes: Volume I contains the full text of the REPORT. The background for the Committee's work is outlined by chapters dealing with the origin and activities of UNSCOP; geographic, demographic and economic factors of the conflict; religious interests, holy places; and the main proposals of the past decades for a solution to the problem. The chapters of recommendations detail the separate plans of partition and federal state. (65p. \$.75) Volume II, containing annexes, an appendix and maps, is the documentary source material for an understanding of the entire question of Palestine. (64p. 4 maps. \$.75) Volume III contains reports of the fourteen public hearings at which oral testimony was submitted to the Committee. (247p. \$2.00)

* * *

Bibliographies:

AIDS TO TEACHING ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS (Washington, D. C., National Education Association, Office of Press and Radio Relations, 1947) 23p.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATES. The section devoted to each organization contains a list of basic texts and publications. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of State, Public Affairs Press, 1946) 322p.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS RELATING TO THE FOREIGN POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES. (Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of State, Office of Public Affairs, Division of Public Liaison, 1947) 12p.

THE UNITED NATIONS: A SELECTED LIST OF MATERIALS ON THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. (Washington 6, D. C., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Library, 700 Jackson Place, 1947) 10p.

THE UNITED NATIONS OR WORLD GOVERNMENT. Compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. (New York, H. W. Wilson Company, 1947) 285p.

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS: Catalog No. 1-. This catalog lists the publications issued for sale during 1946, together with publications of the San Francisco Conference and of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations. It also includes important documents scheduled for publication in 1947. (Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, 1947)

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Announcements

New Membership Applications

A new type of membership application blank has been distributed for the use of those applying for membership in S.L.A.; all old application blanks in use prior to November 1947 should be discarded. These applications, in five perforated sections, will provide adequate records for Headquarters, Chapters and Groups. They represent the composite thought of 20 S.L.A. members, including the Chapter Liaison Officer and the Chapter Relations Committee, 6 representatives of the Membership Committee, the Group Liaison Officer and 5 members of the Executive Board.

It is essential that working units of a professional organization have definite information regarding a member's professional connection and his title. Heretofore, only the home addresses of many members have been available, which is not adequate information for compiling directories (Chapter, Group, National) nor for the selection of committee members.

The Committee of Five survey indicated other essential information regarding members was not available. Chapters have no certain knowledge of the subject or group interest of members; a need for this was indicated. Group Chairmen at present (a) do not know the Chapter affiliation of a Group member; (b) do not know when a member's interest in the Group is a primary or secondary one; (c) do not know if a member wishes to participate actively in projects and activities. With membership in Groups widely scattered over the entire country, a definite need for this information was indicated.

Applications, when completed, are to be sent to S.L.A. Headquarters and from there the Chapter and Group secretaries will receive their card records promptly. Information regarding Chapters and Groups appears on the reverse side of the applications, so one has only to turn it to learn what Chapters there are and the names of Groups. For those entitled to one Group affiliation there will be only the first three cards to fill for those entitled to two Group affiliations there will be four cards to fill out.

It has been recognized that revised records for the entire membership are desirable. Not until they are available will the goal for adequate information have been reached. Until a plan for annual revision can be put into effect, any member of S.L.A. may request the new application blank from the Membership Chairman in his area or from Headquarters and thus bring his own record up to date for Headquarters, Groups and Chapters.

Please Mention Special Libraries When Answering Advertisements

New S.L.A. Membership Directory to be Published

The Executive Board has approved the publication of a new S.L.A. Membership Directory early in 1948. The Directory will be cross-indexed thus making it a particularly valuable tool for all members.

Miss Cole Elected Chairman of the Council of National Libraries Association

Miss Betty Joy Cole, Immediate Past-President of S.L.A., was elected Chairman of the Council of National Libraries Association at its fall meeting, held Friday, November 7, 1947, in New York. Miss Cole succeeds Mr. Edward N. Waters, whose term expired.

Among the items discussed at this meeting were the successor to the American Book Center, a proposal for a Conference on Library Education and A.L.A.'s Fourth Activities Committee.

In considering the dissolution of the American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries, and a possible successor corporation to carry on exchange rather than one-way shipments, Mr. Milton Lord's *Proposal for a Successor Agency to the American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries* was read and commented on. Mr. Lawrence Kipp (American Book Center) supplemented the statement by calling attention to the need for an effective channel for distributing materials that will continue to be offered, even after A. B. C.'s dissolution, and to the necessity for action soon in order to retain the present staff and contacts. Mr. Sidney Hill (American Assn. of Law Libraries) also suggested the possibility that the successor agency might be worked into a bibliographic center, to which Mr. Verner W. Clapp (Library of Congress) commented that although the idea has been worked on, and other organizations were interested in the proposal, no definite plan had been evolved.

The Library of Congress, Mr. Clapp stated, is impressed by the fact that we have in hand a tool which can be turned to other objectives, and we should study whether or not the tool can be adapted to the purpose of exchange. Libraries apparently have current sources of duplicates, and also have acquisitions problems in connection with foreign publications. In sketching out a plan, a tentative budget has been drawn up, with revenues to be derived from payments of benefitting libraries. There is also the possibility of using the supply of federal documents, the 150 copies available to the Library of Congress, in this exchange, in return for similar publications from abroad. Notwithstanding the absence of definite funds in the Library of Congress budget, L. C. is willing to take on the operation

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of liquidating the agency, if no successor is organized.

Mr. Kenneth Shaffer (Simmons College) in presenting his *Proposal for a Conference on Library Education*, outlined some of the background for the suggestion, and called attention to the confusion now existing because of the flurry of recent changes in the programs of library schools.

In the ensuing discussion Mr. Charles F. Gosnell (National Assn. of State Libraries) pointed out that the proposal had some relation to the Public Library Survey in New York, and that some moneys might be found in the State Research Fund to help underwrite some of the cost of the conference.

Mr. Ralph R. Shaw, Chairman of the ALA *Fourth Activities Committee* outlined the basic task of the Committee which is threefold: (1) To examine the present operations of the A.L.A., and its constituent parts, evaluating both professional and administrative aspects of every function and relationship; making such recommendations as may result from such objective examination and evaluation; (2) To investigate all complaints and apparent shortcomings of the Association and its structure and functioning, recommending corrective measures where required and providing reasonable justification in those cases in which the complaints are either unjustifiable *per se*, or, if justifiable from the point of view of a few, are contrary to the common good; and (3) To design the kind of an Association which should make maximum contribution to the development of library service and of librarianship, and thus, to the welfare of its membership.

Following the discussion of Mr. Shaw's report two proposals were developed by the Council: that the members of the Council present suggestions and proposals of their constituent associations to the Fourth Activities Committee, or even to meet with the Committee; and that the officers of the Council should study the effect of the Committee's proposals along with the organization of other councils.

S.L.A. Membership Committee

Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, Chairman, S.L.A. national Membership Committee, has appointed the following Vice-Chairmen to assist her.

Chapter Extension

Miss Mildred Benton, Chief, Division of
Field Library Service
Department of Agriculture Library
Washington 25, D. C.

Foreign Memberships

Mr. Francis Thorne, Assistant Librarian
Interstate Commerce Commission
1752 N Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Group Memberships

Miss Jeanne McHugh, Librarian
American Iron & Steel Institute
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New Jersey

Life Memberships

Miss Anita Christofferson, Asst. Librarian
Calco Chemical Division
American Cyanamid Company
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Region 1

Mrs. Hazel Izzo, Librarian
Technical Division Library
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Rochester 3, New Jersey

Region 2

Miss Ruth M. Tews, Librarian
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, Minnesota

Region 3

Miss Mildred Hogan, Librarian
Department of Commerce & Industry
Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana

Region 4

Miss Isabella M. Frost, Librarian
Lansing Library Service
Safeway Stores, Inc.
P.O. Box 660
Oakland 4, California

Region 5

Miss Audrey Ide, Librarian
Board of Trade
Toronto, Canada

In addition to these appointments each Chapter and Group Membership Chairman should consider himself as an integral part of the national Committee.

Kwajalein Library Named After Rhode Island's State Librarian

The Grace Sherwood Library in the Marshall Islands came into existence and was named for Rhode Island's State Librarian as the result of Miss Sherwood's interest in sending stacks of books to service men in many parts of the world, originally as a war project but which continues through the cooperation of the public in the purposes of the book pool she administers. While the service men of Kwajalein have named their library after Miss Sherwood, actually they have no corner on her services. Her activities as Director of the State Library's Book Pool for the Armed Forces have touched army outposts and Naval operating bases in all directions — from Alaska to Germany.

More and more books are needed as well as funds for the purchase of request titles. Checks for book purchase should be made out to Grace M. Sherwood, Special Account for the Armed Forces, and mailed to the Rhode Island State Library, State House, Providence, R. I.

NEW RAILROADING BOOKS**ANALYSIS OF RAILROAD OPERATIONS**

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The former executive officer of the Office of Defense Transportation shows how annual financial statements and periodical reports filed with the I.C.C. are analyzed by statisticians, economists and others in financial concerns dealing in railroad bonds.

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ROADWAY AND TRACK

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Explanation of American practice in maintenance of track and right-of-way by a former supervisor on the *Pennsylvania*. Utilization of modern mechanical equipment is emphasized.

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LOCOMOTIVE CYCLOPEDIA. December. (13th Ed.) \$8.00.

STATE PAPERS OF JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, 1942-1944. January. \$5.00.

NEW DEPARTURES IN FREIGHT RATE MAKING. G. Lloyd Wilson. December. \$3.00.

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Principles of Textile Converting

by *Irving Teplitz.* 1947 \$4

The job and problems of the yarn and piece-goods merchant who also styles the fabrics and co-ordinates market trends.

Textile Brand Names Dictionary

1947 \$6

More than 4,000 brand names and trade-marks of fibers, yarns, and fabrics. Classifies them. Tells what products they represent and who owns them.

Textile Fiber Atlas

by *Werner Von Bergen and Walter Krauss.* 1945 \$4

311 photomicrographs of old and new fibers. Used in criminology and police labs.

Yarn and Cloth Calculations

by *Lloyd H. Jackson.* 1947 \$6

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The cited paragraph specifies:

"Any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, may import free of duty any book, map, music, engraving, photograph, etching, lithographic print, or chart, for its own use or for the encouragement of the fine arts, and not for sale, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

Duplicate Journals Needed

The Department of Chemistry, University of Portland, College of Science, needs the following periodicals:

Chemical Reviews, Vols. 24, No. 2

Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vols. 1-25, inclusive

Journal of the Chemical Society, Vols. 1931-1939, inclusive

Transactions of the Electrochemical Society, Vols. 1-2-3-11-13-23; 72-78; 86

Transactions of the Faraday Society

If anyone has duplicate copies of these magazines for disposal, either for sale, gift or exchange, will he please communicate with Rev. Joseph S. McGrath, C.S.C., Head, Department of Chemistry, University of Portland, College of Science, Portland 3, Oregon.

Punched-Card Methods Wanted for Filing Chemical Literature

Mr. J. W. Perry, Chairman, and Miss Lorna Ferris, Assistant to the Chairman, of the Punched-Card Committee, American Chemical Society, wish to communicate with chemists, either in the United States or abroad, who are interested in applying punched-card methods to solve problems of filing chemical literature and data. If anyone can assist the Committee in securing this information will he please write Miss Ferris at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.

Magazine Group Formed in New York Chapter

The New York Chapter has recently formed a Magazine Group with Miss Lavina Dobler, Librarian, Scholastic Magazine, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, as Chairman. This Group hopes that eventually it will become a national S.L.A. Group.

S.L.A. Regional Conference at Toronto, Can.

Special librarians from the Montreal and Western New York Chapters were guests of the Toronto Chapter on October 17-18, 1947. The Conference was the first for many of the members attending and was in every respect most successful.

"Training of Special Librarians" was the subject of the symposium held on October 17, with two representatives of each of the guest Chapters presenting papers. The first paper and summary of the symposium were given by members of the Toronto Chapter.

On October 18, Mrs. Irene Strieby, national S.L.A. President, spoke on the Association, its Constitution and the work of the Committee of Five. Mrs. Strieby's talk was followed by reports on the organization and activities of each of the three Chapters represented at the Conference.

The delegates visited the libraries of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Law Society of Upper Canada, the Canada Life Assurance Company, the Toronto *Daily Star*, the Chinese Library of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology and the Public Library of Toronto.

1948 Convention Notes

Association members should scan the information in *Special Libraries Resources* and outline in advance the libraries in Washington, D. C., in which they have a special interest. Many of these libraries will be open during the two-day Federal Library Institute, a pre-Convention feature sponsored by the Washington, D. C. Chapter, June 7 and 8. Others will be open during the formal Convention. Libraries which are not included in the hospitality list will receive visitors by arrangement with the Chairman of the Appointment Calendar, Miss Mildred Benton, Chief of Field Services, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington 25, D. C. Miss Benton will also be glad to arrange appointments with Washington personnel for the convenience of Convention visitors.

The following list of suggested reading, compiled by Miss Ethel Lacy, Curator, Washingtoniana Division, Free Public Library of the District of Columbia, will provide S.L.A. members with interesting facts about the history of the Nation's Capital, as well as an index of what to see while there:

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Washington Yesterday and Today

Bloom, Vera. *There's No Place Like Washington*. 1944.

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Brown, George Rothwell. *Washington, a not too serious history*. 1930.

A desultory description of the charm of old Washington. Accounts of early landmarks, historic buildings and picturesque personalities are well illustrated.

Browning, Mary E. *Our Nation's Capital, a portrait of pictures*. 1944.

A collection of pictures suggesting the variety and charm of the Washington scene.

Bryan, Wilhelmus B. *A History of the National Capital from its Foundation through the Period of the Adoption of the Organic Act*. 2 v. 1914-1916.

A comprehensive history of the District of Columbia from the foundation of the Government to 1878. Accurate and reliable.

Gaemmerer, H. Paul. *A Manual on the Origin and Development of Washington*. 1939.

An excellent publication of interest to the general reader wanting facts about the city's development. Illustrated. Based on the author's *Washington: the National Capital*. Clapper, Olive E. *Washington Tapestry*. 1946. Memories of Washington, 1917-1944 by the widow of the well-known newspaper correspondent.

Daniels, Jonathan. *Frontier on the Potomac*. 1946.

Government interpreted as an autobiographical enterprise. "And America, God bless us or help us, is what we are."

Davis, Deering, and others. *Georgetown Houses of the Federal Period, Washington, D. C., 1780-1830*. 1944.

Illustrations and brief history of 21 Georgetown houses.

De Vore, Harry L. *City in the Potomac; Washington in pen and ink*. 1946.

Included are explanatory narratives for each of the 50 drawings.

Ecker, Grace D. *A Portrait of Old Georgetown*. 1933.

A picture of the section of Washington which was laid out about a half century before the Federal City was established.

Essary, J. Frederick and Helen. *Washington Sketch Book*. 1932.

Thumbnail descriptions of places and buildings of interest to the newcomer. A photograph accompanies each sketch.

Frary, Ihna T. *They Built the Capital*. 1940. A history of the Capital, scholarly yet readable. Generously supplied with photographs of the building, and reproductions of early sketches.

Halle, Louis J. *Spring in Washington*. 1947.

This description of spring (the period between the first and last migration of birds from the south) will quicken the pulse and stir the imagination of lovers of the Nation's Capital.

Justement, Louis. *New Cities for Old; city building in terms of space, time, and money*. 1946.

Pages 95-144: A case study in city planning: The plan of Washington.

Latimer, Louise P. *Your Washington and Mine*. 1924.

A convenient and reliable one volume history for visitors and students.

Leech, Margaret. *Reveille in Washington 1860-1865*. 1941.

Cabinet members and Congressmen, army men and lesser lights come to life in the pages of this stirring portrayal of the National Capital under stress of war.

Salamanca, Lucy. *Fortress of Freedom: the story of the Library of Congress*. 1942.

The author believes that one measurement of our spiritual heritage is the Library's continuous rededication to satisfying intellectual needs.

Schmeckebier, Laurence F. *The District of Columbia, its Government and Administration*. 1928.

A comprehensive survey of the political status of the District of Columbia.

Starling, Edmund W. *Starling of the White House*. 1946.

The story of the man whose secret service detail guarded five presidents from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Tindall, William. *Standard History of the City of Washington*. 1914.

Compiled from a study of original documents. The latter half of the volume forms an excellent supplement to Bryan's *History*.

Washington Yesterday and Today; prepared by Social Studies Teachers in the Washington, D. C. Public Schools under the direction of George J. Jones. 1943.

A textbook written for use in the schools of Washington, but also of interest to the adult who wants a general history of the city.

Writer's Program. District of Columbia. *Our Washington; a comprehensive album of the Nation's Capital in words and pictures*. 1939.

This volume is designed as "a photographic index of what to see in Washington."

Writers' Program. District of Columbia. *Washington, D. C., a guide to the Nation's Capital*. 1942.

This is a condensation and revision of the earlier *Washington, City and Capital*. Little of importance has been lost in the process of paring down the 1937 edition.

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Announcement has been made of the appointment of Miss Helen M. Steele as Librarian of the U. S. Department of Labor, succeeding Miss Laura Thompson, who retired from Government service in June. Miss Steele, a member of Special Libraries Association since 1942, joined the Department of Labor Library staff in 1933. Previously she was employed in the State Department Library and in the Seattle, Washington, Public Library. She was named Assistant Librarian of the Department of Labor early last spring.

News From Cairo, Egypt

Word comes from Dr. Mary Duncan Carter, Regional Director of Library Service in Cairo, Egypt, that she recently spoke before the Cairo Library Association on "Trends in American Librarianship". Dr. Carter and Mr. Glidden of the Library of Congress are engaged in making a survey of the Egyptian National Library for the Minister of Education, Sanhury Pasha, who is considering making changes in his library based on observances made during his recent visit to the Library of Congress.

Miss Jean Norcross Sails for Bavaria

Miss Jean Norcross, wife of Lt. Col. Myron K. Barrett, has resigned her position as Librarian of the firm of Dun and Bradstreet to join her husband in Wurzburg, Bavaria. Col. Barrett, a member of the American Military Government, expects to be stationed in Bavaria for another two or three years. Miss Norcross organized the Library at Dun and Bradstreet in 1939 and has administered it up to the present time. She is well known for her activities in the New York Chapter of S.L.A., having served as First Vice-President in 1939-40, and as President in 1940-41. She was national Treasurer of the Association in 1942-43. Miss Norcross sailed for Germany on December 6.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as Amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946

of Special Libraries, published monthly, except May-August which are bi-monthly, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for October 1, 1947.
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Country of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Kathleen Brown Stebbins, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Special Libraries and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of

the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semi-weekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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