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# SPECIAL LIBRARIES

*Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association*

VOLUME 39

December 1948

NUMBER 10

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**From the President's Desk**  
*Rose L. Vormelker*

**Introductory Remarks on the Functions of the Division Statistical Standards  
in National and International Statistics**  
*Dr. Stuart Rice*

**Current Developments in Statistical Services of the Government**  
*Walter P. Ryan*

**The Organization and Activities of a Pathology Museum**  
*Margaret Schell*

**The Sociology, Anthropology and Planning Library of the University of  
North Carolina at Chapel Hill**  
*Ruth L. Mushaber*

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

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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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## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

"**S**OME kind of record is being broken as every member of the Board is here." These words greeted the President when the Executive Board of the Special Libraries Association met for its Fall meeting, November 4, in Cleveland, Ohio. The endurance record was broken too, for it is doubtful whether any Board has ever stayed in a work session as this one did, from 9:30 A. M. one day until 1:30 A. M. the next. This is being shared with you to emphasize that you have a Board whose "unselfish, intelligent, and honest devotion" to the Association is an inspiration! No Board could have been more ready and willing to weigh and measure the many suggestions received from members on the floor and through the letters and telegrams that came from all parts of the country. Nor was any matter on the agenda settled until all possible angles had been considered. It is this member participation which made Special Libraries Association great in the first place and which will assure its future.

To help inform more members of the inner workings of our growing, virile and enthusiastic organization the Board agreed to send to all Advisory Council members copies of the Minutes of this year's Board and Advisory Council meetings with the request that they not only be made available to all who express an interest but that this interest be actively developed. No work goes on "behind the scenes" which isn't in reality the concern of every member and it should merit every member's attention. The books are open for all to see!

Other highlights of the Board and Advisory Council meeting included: study and revision of budget for first half of 1949 . . . authorization of an article to appear in January issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* on Association member services and their cost . . . author-

ization of a change in the Headquarters charge made for loan of professional materials from a flat service charge of fifty cents per item for active and associate members to a transportation charge only for all members . . . clearance for several new publications . . . presentation of 1949 Los Angeles Convention plans which include ample provisions for group study and discussion and a barbecue in place of the usual formal banquet . . . much discussion on the Savord and the Fountain reports, which will be passed on to the Constitution Revision Committee . . . an interesting report from Miss Ruth Jacobs who attended the International Federation of Library Associations meeting in London as Special Libraries Association representative, as well as the meeting of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux in London . . . acceptance of excellent chronology of Special Libraries Association prepared by Miss Emma Boyer of the Archives Committee . . . it will appear in the Anniversary issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* . . . presentation of challenging plans of the International Relations Committee . . . acceptance and approval of preliminary outline for syllabus for courses on special libraries prepared by Miss Ruth Leonard . . . acceptance of New Jersey Chapter's invitation to hold 1950 convention in Atlantic City . . . development of a public relations policy . . . approval of means to have more news of Association discussions and decisions sent to Chapters to relay to members who do not receive *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* . . .

The Association is in a sound and solvent financial condition. Unusual expenses were incurred this past year in the move to more adequate headquarters which have added to the Association's prestige and were essential to further the usefulness of the Association

to its members and to the profession. These capital expenditures of plant and equipment had been planned for a long time. The Secretary is to be congratulated for negotiating the move and keeping the expenditures within the budget as her report, to be included in the Minutes, shows.

A directory of all Chapter, Group and Committee personnel was compiled

and mimeographed in the President's office. Copies are available on request.

See the Minutes, which will be available on request, for other action and do plan to attend the Spring Advisory Council meeting in New York, March 25-26, 1949, and the Convention in Los Angeles, June 12-17, 1949.

ROSE L. VORMELKER, *President.*

## Introductory Remarks on the Functions of the Division of Statistical Standards in National and International Statistics<sup>1</sup>

By DR. STUART RICE

Assistant Director in Charge of Statistical Standards,  
U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

**T**HE fact that the Division of Statistical Standards is a coordinating agency is well known. Back in the year 1790, our Government made its first statistical report. It was not from the decennial census of that year but from the Treasury Department—a report on foreign trade by Alexander Hamilton.

Ever since then our statistical system has been “decentralized” among the major Government departments and units. Its components are of four types. In the first group are four major statistical agencies whose primary function is to collect and analyze statistics. These include the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Mines in the Department of Interior.

Although these can fairly be called pure and simple statistical agencies, there are an indeterminate number of other statistical units attached to other arms of the Government. Nearly every department with administrative and regulatory responsibilities has its own statistical and research unit. These provide the second type of component of our statistical system. One cannot state exactly how many such statistical units there are—it depends on how they are counted. Each is primarily interested in serving the needs of its own agency; but it may also provide data that are of general interest.

A coordinating agency, the Division of Statistical Standards, is the third component. Its function is to coordinate these diverse elements into an effective system. It endeavors on a horizontal basis to unify statistical programs of agencies whose administrative responsibilities are organized vertically.

To repeat, it is the responsibility of the Division of Statistical Standards to coordinate the whole system so as to produce reliable figures needed by users

<sup>1</sup>This paper and the one following by Dr. Ryan were presented before the joint meeting of the Advertising, Business, Financial, Insurance and Social Science Groups at the SLA Annual Convention in Washington, D. C., June 6-12, 1948.

both within and outside the Federal Government.

The problems of developing an international statistical system are parallel to those just indicated within our own Government. The essential problem is one of coordination—trying to fit pieces together into a coherency that would not otherwise exist. The development of economic and social order in the world depends upon the availability of information. We need one world of statistics to supplement and implement one world of people.

The Division of Statistical Standards very early, before the San Francisco Conference, took initiative in trying to introduce into the UN a system of coordinated statistics. These efforts bore fruit. We now have a United Nations Statistical Commission on which I represent the United States. We also have a United Nations Statistical Office headed by Dr. William R. Leonard, formerly deputy chief of the Division of Statistical Standards.

Dr. Leonard's problems are still those

of coordination. The United Nations as an organization is composed of various Councils and other organs like the General Assembly, various functional and regional commissions, and a Secretariat composed of a number of departments. All of these have statistical needs and interests. All of them must be restrained from the independent collection of statistics.

But in addition to the U.N., per se, we have the "specialized agencies," such as the International Labour Office (which was in existence long before U.N.), the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Monetary Fund and Bank, and so on. The Statistical Commission and Dr. Leonard's office must make sure that no statistical activities are carried on unnecessarily by these various groups but that among them we obtain the figures that are important and essential. The United Nations Statistical Office is doing a splendid job toward this end. The central place to watch from now on for international statistics is that office.

## Current Developments in Statistical Services of the Government

By WALTER F. RYAN

Assistant Chief, Division of Statistical Standards in National and International Statistics, Washington, D. C.

**A**S users of statistics no doubt you have often wondered what arrangements, what criteria, had been developed to guide the issuance by the various Federal agencies of statistical data. In this discussion I would like to take you behind the scenes, as it were, before a program which results in the final publication of information is actually launched.

Following out the approach of examining the procedures and some of the arrangements that lie back of the

publication of statistical materials, I want to review some of the standards for publication of statistical data recognized by the Government agencies. A publication, *Standards for the Publication of Statistical Data*, is issued by the Division of Statistical Standards. These standards do not represent anything new but they are a codification of existing practice. We have felt it would be wise to codify these criteria and make them available to the general public.

Firstly, all the statistical agencies rec-



ognize that every piece of statistical data should clearly indicate the nature of the data and make reference to any detailed technical descriptions available. When an established series is revised, the character of the revision and its effect upon the series should be explained. Descriptions of new and revised series, when first issued, should include detailed information on methods of compilation and qualifications as to use.

Secondly, for periodic reports of all but very simple data and for one-time reports where applicable, there should be available a reasonably detailed statement containing the information essential to a competent technical appraisal of the data. This statement should make it possible to judge the appropriateness of the data for any intended use, and should cover the following principal points: definition of what is measured; type of respondent; method of collection; methods of processing and adjustment; benchmark materials; indications of reliability and accuracy where these can be satisfactorily measured; warnings of known limitations on use of the data; changes in definitions; sample, coverage, schedule or processing; and appraisal of homogeneity, comparability and component parts derived from sources outside the agency.

Particularly when published statistics are derived from a sample survey, there should be available a detailed description of the plan which should appear either in the published report accompanying the release of the data or in a technical statement, available to the public, to which the report refers and should cover: sampling plan and type of solicitation; size of sample and proportion of coverage; percentage of response and treatment of nonresponse; weighting procedures utilized and method of estimating the universe from the sample; estimates of the sampling error and other measurements of the accuracy of the data. There is normally established

within the agencies procedures for the processing of the data, and provision for periodic reexamination of the data procedures and instructions.

Before publication, the final compilations are normally reviewed by persons familiar with the data and with related data in the same field to show errors or inadequacies in the procedures followed and any likely source of misinterpretation. Every press release which presents statistical data is normally checked with qualified technicians within the agency for final review before release to make sure that the data are properly used and interpreted. In those instances where economic analyses are involved, agencies make a clear distinction between the actual data presented and interferences and interpretations made from that data. Forecasts and projections should be clearly labeled as such and distinguished from historical series.

These are the principal criteria which are in use by the agencies in the Federal Government with respect to release of statistical information. Despite all the care that can be exercised by the agencies there are many pitfalls with respect to public use of these data, and many instances of confusion arise from misinterpretations made by new users of statistics. One involved a situation with respect to one of the releases on the labor force report made by the Census Bureau. You will recall that the Census Bureau releases each month a report on the labor force which shows the volume of employment and unemployment within the United States. This report is based on a sample survey of 25,000 households. It differs from the Bureau of Labor Statistics report in that it is a household survey. It is the only indication of unemployment that we have on a general universal basis. Formal reports of the *Monthly Report on the Labor Force* show total employment and unemployment from month to month and changes in the total labor force. The report usually carries the De-

partment of Commerce masthead on one side and the Bureau of the Census masthead on the other side of the first page of the report. This particular incident arose out of one observer's realization that in one journal he had read that unemployment had increased this month from last month. The authority in that case was the Census Bureau. Then he read in another publication that employment had increased and in this case the Department of Commerce was the authority. This observer wrote in to say that these were screwball reports since the Census one showed that unemployment had increased while the Commerce Department report for the same period showed that employment had increased. However, he did not realize that both could happen at the same time because the size of the labor force had increased during that period.

The development of the *Standard Commodity Classification* and the *Standard Industrial Classification* systems has been important. These systems, which were developed by the Bureau of the Budget in cooperation with other agencies, provide the basis from which we can get comparable information collected from diverse sources of the Government.

The *Standard Commodity Classification* is used for commodity collections. Reports collected by several agencies are tabulated and presented on the basis of the *Standard Commodity Classification*. The *Standard Commodity Classification* was developed in 1942 as it was needed by the War Production Board. It was revised in 1946 for more normal, present-time needs. The revision is out and has been in current use by Federal agencies as well as by industrial firms.

The *Standard Industrial Classification* is in two sections: manufacturing, which has been revised and is already in print, and nonmanufacturing, which is in the process of revision. The non-manufacturing section was revised through the normal procedure of the

Federal Government under Division of Statistical Standards committees, representing the principal users in the Federal Government and the principal users among industry and commerce, brought together in a series of committees. It is expected that revision of the nonmanufacturing section will be completed shortly, and, if funds are available, will be printed.

With this background I will now discuss some of the current statistical developments.

#### STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CURRENT PROGRAM

The Census of Manufactures is in process of being taken, returns are in on 1947 and editing and processing are under way. A Census of Manufactures has not been taken since 1939. There is statutory authority that it be taken bi-annually but during the war years the 1941 and 1943 censuses were suspended and the data collected by the War Production Board during those years used instead. In developing the 1947 Census of Manufactures we had to insure that it would be comparable with earlier Censuses. The actual means of obtaining the Census information is by mail. You will recall that the Census provides a common body of information about all manufacturing plants. That for industry, showing value of shipments, etc., is obtained on one schedule sent to all manufacturers—250,000 establishments. To secure detailed commodity information some 200 different product schedules were formulated. In formulating these schedules the Census Bureau consulted with as many industry groups as it could contact.

Each schedule has had industry review and we also processed the general schedule through the Division of Statistical Standards. We have had, since 1942, an Advisory Council on Federal Reports representing seven leading organizations in the country concerned with statistical materials and commercial practices: The United States Cham-

ber of Commerce, the Controllers Institute, the American Retail Federation, the American Trade Association, and others. Through the mechanism of the Advisory Council on Federal Reports we were able to consult with industry representatives who were familiar with the problems of reports by industry and who knew whether or not questions proposed could be answered without excessive cost and burden on the respondents.

We have in the 1947 Census of Manufactures an outstanding source of information about our manufacturing establishments. Pretests were made for the first time to insure that the method of asking questions would yield the type of information the sponsors had in mind. Much more in the way of preparation was made for the 1947 census than ever before. Generally the Census of Manufactures has been presented in three sections: (1) a summary volume—this will be followed in publishing the 1947 Census—to contain key information by major industry groups and by individual States and individual areas; (2) a volume showing detailed statistics by region and by States; (3) a volume based on commodity statistics. I am not certain that this latter volume will be presented, but plans are set up to do so.

In addition to manufactures we will have additional information which will arise out of the passage of legislation which was enacted in June by the Congress (Public Law 671—80th Congress, approved by the President, June 19, 1948). The new legislation provides a new time period for several censuses. Both the Census of Manufactures and the Census of Business will now be taken every five years and taken concurrently covering the same year. This new legislation also provides quinquennial censuses of mineral industries, and a new aspect will be a census of transportation which will also be a quinquennial one. This legislation provides specific statutory authority for the current reporting programs of the Cen-

sus Bureau. Current authority has been placed in the organic act which states that the Secretary of Commerce will undertake such surveys as he deems necessary. It was thought that more recent and specific authority was needed and so it has been provided in the new bill. It also provides that surveys to furnish annual and other current data on the subjects of the census may be mandatory. Only periodic censuses are mandatory now. This means that monthly or quarterly program statistics are at present on a voluntary basis.

The Census of Distribution will require much the same preparatory effort that has gone into the Census of Manufactures. The Bureau of the Census has already sought the advice of interested industry groups with regard to the content of the Business Census. You may have seen the publicly selected questionnaire relating to the next Census of Business issued by the Census Bureau and sent to interested industry groups asking for comments on the general structure of the forthcoming Census. In any Census there is certain basic information which must be obtained in order to establish identities and also to provide the continuity with earlier Censuses. The type of information in the Census of Business—retail, wholesale and service trades—covers small units. One of the basic essentials is the coverage of all units that exist. That means that you cannot use a mail survey technique. You have to have door-to-door enumeration and that is a relatively expensive proposition. Hence, there is a premium on selecting the type of inquiry which will be in accord with business. Minimum data on total sales, receipts, employment and payrolls, and some identifying information on the location of the business and the type of organization should constitute the next Census of Business.

The Census of Mineral Industries will follow the same pattern as was used in 1939. The Bureau of Mines is princi-

pally a statistical agency concerned with metals and minerals and in the taking of the Census does much of the actual collecting and tabulating for the Census Bureau.

The new aspect in the current list is the Census of Transportation, which is an example of how programs are formulated in the Federal Government. Over two years ago an interagency committee was established to examine the needs for transportation statistics, taking into account data available from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies concerned with transportation, including the Maritime Commission and the Board of Engineers. All of those agencies collect a great deal of information on carriers' regular activities. However, there are gaps and it is difficult to combine the information for administrative purposes into the type of information necessary for an over-all economic analysis. The committee studied railroad transport, air transport, water and highway transport. Its recommendations turned largely to the fact that there was little information on highway transport. The Interstate Commerce Commission has some data on Class I transport which covers interstate transportation but does not cover intrastate transportation. Other recommendations were made for supplementing other fields: air, water and railroad. In that process we have developed in air transportation statistics a complete plan for statistical information which will require collection of information, if and when implemented, by six or seven Federal agencies. The information to be collected in that area is designed so that it will be combinable in an over-all picture and a logical source of information. In particular with regard to highway transportation recommendations of the Committee emphasized the need for coverage of truck carriers in interstate and intrastate commerce. As a result the Census

legislation states that a Census of Transportation will be taken every five years covering those means of transportation for which carriers are not now required to report to regulatory agencies. The legislation has recognized the existence of information from regulatory agencies and provides that the Census will cover other areas for highway transportation.

One part of the transportation problem is the use of trucks, which are used by manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and the service trades. These would not be covered by this Census, as they are private and not public transportation. The Census of Manufactures includes a new inquiry this year dealing with the number of types of trucks owned or leased by the manufacturing establishments. If the situation permits, the Business Census will include a similar inquiry. When the Census of Agriculture is taken in 1950, along with the 1947 Decennial Census, a similar inquiry on trucks owned or leased by farmers will be included. In the next three or four years we will have a clearer picture of the use of our highways for commercial needs. This information will also be of significance to the War Department in development its plans for possible industrial mobilization.

There are other evidences of planned programs which are highly significant resulting from activities of the Federal agencies. One is the preparation of integrated sets of data in one particular field even though the source may be two or more agencies.

An instance of this is the publication of quarterly financial statistics, started in 1947, and issued jointly by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. This series presents financial information on American industry and is a continuation of a program adapted to the circumstances of the wartime reporting development. During the war the Office of Price Administration developed an elaborate reporting system, involving

balance sheets and profit and loss statements obtained from industry. This type of information is useful in developing national income estimates. When the OPA was liquidated the activities involved in their Forms A and B reporting system were transferred partly to FTC. The SEC obtained financial statements from corporations registered with the Commission. The unlisted corporations presented the problem. It was decided that the FTC develop a sample survey of unlisted manufacturing concerns and obtain the same information from them as was obtained from the listed corporations by the SEC and that the data be combined and industry tabulations made. This was done and the results were quarterly financial surveys. It is proposed that this quarterly survey be supplemented by a much more detailed yearly survey. Plans have been developed and await appropriations. We probably will not have them for 1949, but they will be perfected during the next year.

You are probably familiar with the preparatory work undertaken in connection with the Decennial Census. If we have authority this may include legislation for a census of Housing. A preliminary test of procedures for taking the Census of Population has already been made by the Census Bureau. In this field, enumeration of whole counties to test enumerative techniques has been made to give estimated costs of different approaches to the problem. The Census

Bureau is developing a schedule which can be self-enumerated and which is left at a household for the people of that household to fill out. This procedure has been tested as opposed to having an enumerator obtain the information directly. In one county one-fourth of the schedules left with the people were of the self-enumeration type. These were later picked up by the enumerator. The other three-fourths were enumerated in the usual fashion. Results are now being compared and an attempt is being made to determine which is best to use. Further work of this type will be underway for the next year in preparation for the Decennial Census.

Dr. Rice mentioned in the preceding article that the Council of Economic Advisers was one of the principal consumers of statistical information in the Federal Government. As a result of its use of the data collected by other agencies and presented to CEA, the Council has developed several techniques for the preparation of statistical information with the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to Congress. This was found very useful and the Council has undertaken to publish this presentation under the title *Economic Indicators*. The first issue is out and is a graphic presentation of the types of information which CEA has found useful and necessary in its Council. The Joint Committee also requires this type of information.

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# THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF A PATHOLOGY MUSEUM

By MARGARET SCHELL

Formerly Librarian, Pathology Museum, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois

## 1. PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

IN any institution or department where one is confronted with a large amount of visual and research material, the question immediately arises as to its proper organization, integration and correlation, with all the attendant problems of classification and indexing. Both the amount and kind of material on hand and as many of the existing classification systems as possible should be given careful consideration, and those systems should be selected which best suit the requirements and objectives of the institution of which the pathology museum is a part. The qualifications of the librarian in charge of such a museum are important. There are controversies as to the desirability of library school training for a medical librarian, but not enough emphasis is placed upon the value of actual experience in organizing, managing ability and all-around working knowledge of the basic fundamentals of biology and medicine, i.e., physiology, anatomy, pathology, general and organic chemistry and biochemistry. In addition, where there are collections of microscopic slides, a course in histology will be useful. With the good judgment and maturity arising from years of organizing and managing and with a good background in the fields outlined, the librarian of a museum of pathology will have no difficulty in setting up a workable and practical unit which can effectively deal with all problems encountered during the first years of its existence. It is also of importance to acquaint oneself thoroughly with as many existing classifying systems as possible so as not to overlook any possibility later, when the classification of addi-

tional collections is to be considered. Even an ingenious system like Melvil Dewey's *Decimal Classification and Relative Index*, an extremely thorough and elaborate medical classification system, such as the *Standard Nomenclature of Disease and Standard Nomenclature of Operations* by Edwin P. Jordan, M.D. and others less well known, such as Eileen R. Cunningham's *A Classification for Medical Literature* and the *Library of Congress' Classification (Class R: Medicine)* will miss their mark entirely if used indiscriminately. While not disputing the good points and even the excellency of some of these systems, it is always a wise procedure to analyze a museum's specific objectives and the material on hand before deciding on a suitable system.

### (a) *Material Available for Visual Education and Research Purposes in a Modern Metropolitan Hospital.*

An outline of educational material suitable for a pathology museum, the advantages of slides and photographs over the space-consuming and inflexible gross specimens in glass jars, and the general arrangement of such slides and photographs, has been prepared by Edwin F. Hirsch, M.D., of the Department of Pathology, St. Luke's Hospital.<sup>1</sup> Over a period of almost thirty years, pathological records comprising from ninety to one hundred thousand surgical tissue reports and approximately five to six thousand postmortem protocols have been assembled and bound in volumes which have been

<sup>1</sup> Edwin F. Hirsch, M.D. *A Photographic Museum of Pathology.* (Presented at the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Medical Museums, Chicago, Ill. May 15, 1947.)

filed chronologically on book shelves. Each tissue and postmortem record volume has a front index for: (1) diseases, (2) names of patients and, in some cases, (3) names of attending physicians. Each book carries on the outside the year of the report and its contents so that it is easy to locate any pathological gross, histological description or the findings of any postmortem held in the hospital since 1919, in all its gross, anatomical, physiological and histological aspects. These also include the bacteriology, clinical history, fat stains, results of brain examination (if permission was given for it) and other details so valuable for research physician, clinician or resident physician in examining all available data on a given disease or combination of diseases. Thousands of gross and microscopic photographs accompany such descriptive scientific material, a great many of them available for projection or educational purposes in a duplicate photo file.

The large Kodachrome slides comprise about 2000; the black slides, only 600; and the bantam (35 mm) size, 400, at the time of this writing. The original microscopic collection numbered 800, to which about 1000 slides were added by a resident in pathology and another 1000 slides by the museum librarian. Two wall cabinets were provided for monthly exhibits of the large Kodachromes, and a large Multiflex stand permitted a bi-annual change of photographic exhibit.

(b) *Classification and Indexing of Visual Education and Research Material.*

Keeping in mind the practical considerations set forth in the opening paragraphs, an outline of tentative groupings was made as follows: Slides, to be filed chronologically in their respective cabinets, with numbers corresponding to their pathological record numbers; and the "location index", set up in an alphabetical cross-index, with separate sections for photographs and

slides. It was found at the end of the first year that this was the most practical system and, therefore, it was continued and elaborated upon. The alphabetical cross-index system is broken down into (1) diseases like asthma, tuberculosis, lymphosarcoma, etc. and (2) organs or anatomical location such as: arteries and veins, kidneys, lungs or heart, keeping in mind that where any uncertainty exists or where there are several descriptive titles it is always a good rule to make as many cross-references as possible. An index in a pathology museum forfeits its purpose unless the items can be readily found, not only by the librarian, but also by the doctor, nurse or research worker making use of the museum's facilities. If the museum is staffed by persons other than the librarian in charge during evenings, Saturdays or holidays, it is best to use punched cards, held in place by a metal rod, because of the tendency of searchers to draw out cards and, sometimes, to misplace them. The cards themselves are 3 x 5, white for large kodachromes, so that the librarian or one familiar with the color key placed in front of this index, can more quickly and easily locate the kind of slides desired. To summarize, material chronologically filed, enables the librarian to draw it out in chronological units; otherwise, it can be located by organ or disease in the location index.

A similar system was adopted for the duplicate photographs and the location index of these items, with a slight deviation in arrangement in the file. The photos mounted on white mats were also grouped alphabetically but only under organs. If material for specific diseases was requested, it could be located in the alphabetical cross-photo index. To further facilitate search, colored "make-your-own" index tabs were used: colored headings for organs, clear tabs for their sub-divisions, and the opposite for the slide index. This permitted a wide range of flexibility in ar-

rangement.

The microscopic slides are grouped under a topographic system. Simplified systems may be found in the front index of any text book on physiology or related fields and usually include a dozen or more headings. These may be arranged alphabetically or in any other manner suitable to the individual requirements of a museum devoted to scientific research. The sheets under each heading, such as respiratory system, gynecology and fetal tissues; genito-urinary system, etc., contain the number of each slide corresponding to the number of each slide in the respective boxes and the box (sheet) number. For instance, slide II-91 belongs in the cardio-vascular system (II) and is 91st in place on the descriptive sheet and in the box. The microscopic slide collection is amplified by a separate unit labeled "Miscellaneous autopsies" and a "Normal histology" collection for students of histology. Both have, in a separate file or container, case histories for the autopsies and histological descriptions for each slide in the normal histology collection. A fourth project consists in especially interesting surgical tissue slides with unusual, specific or rare disease features. These also were to be accompanied by a histological description for each slide filed in a special binder with corresponding slide and report numbers.

The labeling of the slides and photographs was done with white ink on the border of the large kodachromes, the diagnoses supplied by a resident in pathology in accordance with directives supplied by the attending pathologist. Slides and photos were then recorded in chronological order with numbers, disease, amount of slides and/or photographs on sheets grouped together under "Autopsy and Year" and "Surgical and Year" titles. A brief history was supplied for each kodachrome unit and filed in a special drawer for the current year and for the preceding years; the

little cards cut to the size of the kodachromes, were filed with their respective kodachrome(s).

Research material was dealt with in another manner. Since it was impossible for one person to cope effectively with all aspects of such material, the most important were selected in the frequency requested. Most staff physicians had their residents assemble statistics from about 200 volumes, and abstracts were made of all, drawing out uncommon diseases, setting these forth chronologically, separating them according to disease (respiratory items, diseases of the bone and joints, neurology, disturbances of fat or CHO metabolism, etc.) and marking each with a different color.

A special autopsy index contained all pathological (anatomic) diagnoses in the postmortem books between the years 1919 and 1938. It, too, was built around the alphabetical cross-index system by disease and organ, taking into consideration the importance of carcinoma research and listing all cases of carcinoma first in the "Carcinoma A-B, C-E, F-H," etc. section and then under the respective "Kidney, carcinoma" or "Lung, carcinoma" or "Heart, tumor" or "Heart, carcinoma" heading.

#### ACTIVITIES OF A PATHOLOGY MUSEUM

The pathology museum under the supervision of a competent librarian working with a vast amount of carefully executed kodachromes, photographs and pathological reports, can render an important service to the hospital or research institution of which it is a vital part. The pathology department finds ample use for such a museum in looking up the case histories of present or former patients, in comparative study of unusual or puzzling microscopic disease slides, and in the use of photo and slide material for its own study and for the pathological seminars. The staff physicians, notably the surgeons, gynecologists, researchers and physicians in other diagnostic departments, such as cardiology and roentgenology, find that



the correlation of pathological diagnoses with their own aids them considerably. The urologists and neurologists have frequent occasion to make use of the educational and research facilities of the pathology museum, as do the industrial and general surgeons, clinicians and physicians engaged in various other fields. There are frequent requests for the "Normal Histology" collection, and the dermatologists and tumor experts find ample and extensive material for their needs in the pathological sections.

The pathology museum at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, assists resident physicians preparing for their board examinations by providing a place for study, microscopes and slides, and by loaning out boxes of slides from a duplicate microscopic collection, recent additions to which were salvaged from cast-off slides that represented the ten-year surplus from the tissue room in the hospital laboratory. From the numbers on the labels of such slides, the diagnoses could be established, and of the thousands of slides on hand, a suitable number were selected for the duplicate loan collection. The urologists and gynecologists, as well as the general surgeons, have been alert to recognize the advantages of such supplementary study as an aid in preparing for their board examinations.

Staff physicians send their students and interns to the Museum to study the current exhibits, to familiarize themselves with the facilities and when the occasion arises, to return for specialized study. Staff and resident physicians have also been making good use of the slide-loan and photo-loan facilities of the Museum. A record is kept of the number and kind of material taken out, and the date and the name of the borrower. Occasional tardy borrowers are first gently, and then insistently, reminded to return material. Physicians avail themselves of the facilities of the Museum mainly for aid in preparing lectures, papers and statistical reports.

Another useful collection within the Museum's archives is a file of reprints of papers written by the Chief of the Pathology Department of St. Luke's Hospital and by the residents, to which is added, from time to time, papers on subjects in gynecology or neuropathology or other such important contributions. The Pathology Museum cooperates effectively with the medical library in exchanging requests for research items or in assembling bibliographies, references or statistics. Since the medical records library and the conference rooms for lectures are all located on one "educational floor", check-ups and exchange of information within the various educational libraries are effectively made. A slide-viewer is set up in the Museum and a projector is also available. One of the walls is painted white to constitute a screen for the projection of slides and photographs for use in pathological seminars or special sessions. All material contemplated for exhibits is submitted to the Chief Pathologist for approval before being posted on the various bulletin boards. Slides and photo material is selected from the location indices and photo file following a survey of diseases in a special exhibit file. Care is taken not to repeat any item too often and to inject variety and appeal, in addition to scientific interest, into the exhibit. Small strips of explanatory text are inserted under interesting slides in the wall cabinets.

#### CONCLUSION

From the foregoing it will be apparent that in the organization of a pathology museum, consideration should be given to the kind of material available and to a practical, rather than an elaborate, organization and classification. The museum should be well-supplied with educational material for the facilitating of research so as to cut red tape down to a bare minimum. It will, thus, be able to render quick and efficient service and relieve the busy physician and researcher of much burdensome and time-consuming detail.

# The Sociology, Anthropology and Planning Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

By RUTH L. MUSHABAR<sup>1</sup>

Formerly Librarian, University of North Carolina

**P**ROBLEMS of community, state, region, nation and, indeed, the world are being dramatized for students of the University of North Carolina through the medium of a dynamic research laboratory workshop. In this unusual laboratory of the social sciences there has been established a new kind of special library to provide a conveniently accessible working collection and a more specialized and individualized library service for students majoring in Sociology, Anthropology and City and Regional Planning.

The Sociology, Anthropology and Planning Library, a unit of the University of North Carolina Library, was organized in October 1947 in the Regional Laboratory Workshop, which is maintained by the Institute for Research in Social Science. This laboratory, equipped with the working tools of the social scientist and planner, serves young men and women who will be tomorrow's teachers and research workers in social science and the planners of our cities.

The Sociology Department and the Institute for Research in Social Science place special emphasis on a regional approach to the study of social problems. Carrying out this study and research program, the Laboratory-Workshop stresses Southern regional development in its operations as exhibit hall, conference and class room, and reference library of live printed materials.

The Laboratory, a huge high-ceilinged room about 75' by 45', and covering approximately 3,375 square feet of

space, is housed on the fourth floor of the Alumni Building, home of the Institute for Research in Social Science and the Departments of Sociology and Anthropology, and City and Regional Planning. An assembly space with seating capacity for 100 people occupies half of the room. Overhead lighting and indirect ventilation make it possible to use this auditorium for showing moving pictures and slides in connection with course work. The large wall area, covered with burlap wall surfacing mounted on masonite, is well adapted for convenient mounting of maps, charts and exhibits from floor to ceiling.

A professional graphic artist is responsible for the form and arrangement of these exhibits, which depict various phases of world, American and southern regions, and community development. It is planned that development and changing of wall and material exhibits will be a part of the graduate and undergraduate training process to develop in students basic skills for visualization and graphic presentation of research materials. Travelling exhibits of such organizations as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Museum of Modern Art, *Life Magazine* and the Soil Conservation Service are also being secured on loan for display in this room.

The library book collection is arranged in the half of the room opposite the assembly space on low built-in bookshelves, 42" in height with a slanting top about 20" wide, to accommodate current periodicals. Shelves are spaced to allow room for large books, and a current file (one year) of periodicals set up horizontally. Back issues of peri-

<sup>1</sup> Miss Mushabar is now Librarian, Library Reference Service, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

odicals, prior to binding, are kept in closed cabinets elsewhere in the building.

The permanent book collection of the departmental library, which consists of volumes transferred from the Main Library, and the formerly separate collections of the Department of City and Regional Planning and the Institute for Research in Social Science, now comprises almost one thousand volumes. The Main Library Catalog Department is preparing a dictionary catalog for this collection. In addition to this core collection, faculty members of the departments generously lend to the Departmental Library each quarter copies of books from their own personal libraries, which are set up on reserve reading tables, allocated for the individual courses. The Departmental Library prepares temporary catalog records for this valuable loan collection.

In the fields of interest of this library, it is readily understandable that current pamphlets and unbound reports of individuals, private organizations and government agencies, federal, state and local, are of vital importance. With this fact in mind, the Departmental Librarian, with the advice of faculty members, is carrying on an active program of acquisition of these elusive materials. Careful attention is being given to their arrangement so that maximum utility can be achieved. A detailed logical scheme of classification has been prepared and is in use for this material, which is filed in eleven legal size file cabinets. Cataloging and subject analysis on McBee Keysort cards is contemplated for this whole collection, if it proves successful for the city and regional planning materials. This small and compact part of the collection is serving as a guinea pig for one of the pioneer efforts in adapting I.B.M. equipment to subject analysis of a library collection.<sup>1</sup>

The collection and facilities of the Departmental Library are open seven

days each week, not only to students and faculty of these departments, but to all departments and readers on the campus. Books and pamphlets reserved for use in conjunction with course work may only be borrowed from the time the Library closes until its reopening the following day; but the balance of the collection, with the exception of current periodicals, may be borrowed for one week, subject to renewal if the publication is not in active demand. Current periodicals are loaned for two-day periods. No system of fines has been arranged for library users who ignore regulations. This honor system has not been entirely satisfactory, but infractions have not occurred often enough to demand such a penalty system. In general, students are willing to abide by the rules when they realize that they have been established to make a limited collection most useful to everyone.

The Departmental Library functions as a unit of the University Library which exercises supervisory responsibility on policies and procedures, in line with the customary services and practices of other campus libraries. Immediate direction of the collection's development rests upon the Special Library Committee (composed of representatives of the Departments, the Institute for Research in Social Science, and the Main Library), serving in advisory capacity to the Departmental Librarian. The staff of the Departmental Library, as originally planned, was to consist of a professional librarian, two part-time graduate assistants and a stenographer. The present staff is composed of a professional librarian, with specialized experience in fields related to those of the Departmental Library, a graduate assistant who is majoring in City and Regional Planning, and a stenographer.

<sup>1</sup> See the September 1947 issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* for detailed discussions of uses of this kind of equipment in other libraries.

The Departmental Library has become a popular study place for students whose work program is concentrated in the building, as well as for those who are enrolled only in introductory courses. The spacious room is equipped to seat thirty readers without crowding. Attractive and informative wall exhibits, displays of current pamphlets and periodicals, and a lively informal atmosphere are added features in making the room a real working research laboratory. Pamphlets and reports, often relegated to a background position in libraries, are featured in this collection and actively used by the students. A workable classification scheme makes it possible for the student to find his own pamphlet and report materials, and he is encouraged to

do so. Browsing in the files here is as common as browsing among the book-stacks. Another factor in the popularity of the Departmental Library is the availability of a personalized bibliographical service which students and faculty have come to rely upon to provide them with necessary information and assistance.

The staff of the Sociology, Anthropology and Planning Library has been fortunate, in the course of its development, in obtaining the cooperation of the faculty and of the staff of the Main Library. Through real teamwork among teachers, librarians and students, it has been possible, in a relatively brief period of time, to develop a worthwhile special library collection.

## Report of the 1948-1949 Nominating Committee

**I**N accordance with the amended SLA 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 November 4, 1948, as follows:

### President

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

### First Vice-President and President-Elect

MRS. ELIZABETH W. OWENS  
Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust  
Company  
St. Louis, Missouri

### Second Vice-President

MISS BEATRICE V. SIMON  
McGill University  
Montreal, Canada  
MRS. DOROTHY B. SKAU  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
New Orleans, Louisiana

### Treasurer

MR. DAVID KESSLER  
U. S. Railroad Retirement Board  
Chicago, Illinois

MR. DONALD WASSON  
Council on Foreign Relations  
New York, New York

### Director

MISS ELIZABETH FERGUSON  
Institute of Life Insurance  
New York, New York

MISS ESTELLE BRODMAN  
Medical Library, College of Physicians  
& Surgeons  
Columbia University  
New York, New York

The Directors whose terms have not expired are Donald Clark, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, who retires in 1950, and Miss Margaret Hatch, Pacific Coast Head Office, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 600 Stockton St., San Francisco 20, California, who retires in 1951.

Miss Rose L. Vormelker 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 Secre-

tary of Special Libraries Association at Association Headquarters not later than March 1.

HELEN BOYD  
 BETTY JOY COLE  
 MARION THOMPSON  
 MARGARET URIDGE  
 ELEANOR S. CAVANAUGH,  
*Chairman.*

## Advance News of SLA'S FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION 1949

**W**E have heard that some two hundred Conventioneers will assemble in Los Angeles as early as the morning of June 11 in anticipation of Special Libraries Association's 1949 National Convention. Official greetings from all West Coast Chapters will be extended to them and to scores of others on the evening of June 12 when a general reception will be held in the Biltmore Hotel's Renaissance Room.

For two full days before the official opening of the Convention, visitors will spend many happy hours delving into some of the exotic and colorful offerings that are in Los Angeles. They will be welcomed at numerous Library Open

House teas; they will visit historic missions and sit quietly in the little Plaza church that was Los Angeles' first place of worship. The tiny bit of old Mexico that is Olvera Street will attract them, and they will bask under a summer sun on west coast beaches . . .

But with it all, thoughts will turn to the First General Session of the Convention, scheduled for Monday morning, June 13, and to the four days of exchange of professional ideas that will follow. By Friday afternoon everyone will be in the mood for a round of visits to motion picture studios, and on Saturday for the sea excursion to Catalina Island in the Pacific.

HAZEL PULLING, *Chairman*, Convention Committee.

## EVENTS and PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

**GUIDE TO AMERICAN BUSINESS DIRECTORIES** is a handbook of invaluable information about hundreds of free, inexpensive and other types of lists in such fields as: Advertising, Apparel, Banks, Chemicals, Broadcasting, Music, Painting, Real Estate and many others. Author is Marjorie V. Davis, Business Specialist, U. S. Department of Commerce. (Washington, D. C., Public Affairs Press, 1948, 242p. \$3.75)

<sup>1</sup> Where it is possible the Editor has given prices for publication noted in this section. The omission of a price does not necessarily indicate that the publication is free.

**TEXTILE BRAND NAMES DIRECTORY** is an authoritative listing of more than 4,000 fiber, yarn and cloth bound brand names and their trade-marks. For identifying a name or choosing a new one, textile men and patent attorneys will welcome this handy dictionary. For the ready identification of fabrics together with their company-owners, all textile men including the retail salesman will find in this dictionary the quick answer to many of his searches and queries. (New York: Textile Book Publishers, Inc. 1948. 380p. \$6 per copy in U. S. and Canada and \$7 in other countries).

A reference book of interest to all technical librarians is the new chemical bibliography by Maria Serrallach entitled *BIBLIOGRAFIA QUIMICA*, 1946. A review appeared in the December 1947 issue of *Journal of Chemical Education*, page 620-621. The author would like orders to come directly to her at Biblioteca Del Seminario De Quimica De La Universidad De Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain. Miss Serrallach requests that the cost of the book (\$4.00) be paid in Dept. of Agriculture Library coupons which may be obtained from Mr. Ernest Betts, Jr., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C. Thrifty librarians will welcome this manner of obtaining the book, since the usual American agent charges \$17.25 for the same book and requires nine months for delivery. Ordered directly, the book will arrive within two months.

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Selection, acquisition, and processing of 20,000 volumes in less than two years is one of the achievements announced in the current annual report of the Chicago Undergraduate Library of the University of Illinois, David K. Maxfield, Librarian. The Library, which commenced operation with 5,200 books in January 1947, and doubled that number by the following July, serves 4,000 students and 300 faculty members of the University's new Chicago Undergraduate Division in unusually desirable quarters on Chicago's Navy Pier. It expects to possess 25,000 volumes by its second anniversary in 1949, or five times its initial holdings. A copy of the report is available at SLA Headquarters.

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The Baker Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, has recently inaugurated a new series of bibliographies which will appear from time to time and will cover various aspects of the literature of business administration. To date, the following bibliographies have been issued: 1. *TEXTBOOKS IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS*, 2. *EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION*, 3. *MAGAZINES FOR THE BUSINESS EXECUTIVE*, 4. *BUSINESS BIOGRAPHIES AND COMPANY HISTORIES*, and 5. *THE BUSINESS ASPECTS OF AVIATION*. The first three are available without charge, the fourth sells for \$1.00, and the others will vary in price. The Library address is Soldiers' Field, Boston 63, Massachusetts.

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The third edition of the *LIFE INSURANCE FACT BOOK* is now available. This valuable publication (96p.) provides statistics on many types of insurance and may be secured from the Institute of Life Insurance, Division of Statistics and Research, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

C. A. Scott, a British librarian, has written *SCHOOL LIBRARIES; A SHORT MANUAL* (New York, Macmillan, 1948, 143p. \$2) for school librarians covering the relation of the library to other school activities, planning, furnishing and equipping, administration, book selection, ordering, classification, cataloging, stock taking, binding, handling newspapers and periodicals, finance and the training of staff and pupils in the use of the library.

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The following magazines containing information of professional interest have been received at Headquarters and are available on loan: *Aslib's Journal of Documentation*, June 1948; the *Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteke* for April 1948, containing an article on "The Circulation of Current Journals in Special Libraries"; the *Indian Librarian* for March 1948; and *The American Statistician* for August 1948, which contains a report on the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference by Ralph Shaw, Librarian of the Department of Agriculture, who attended as representative of the United States.

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THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES AND SUBJECT HEADINGS LISTS LOAN COLLECTION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION covers 59 subjects, including 70 classification schemes and subject headings lists. It has been compiled by Miss Isabel Towner, former Chairman of the S.L.A. Classification Committee. Such subjects as Assaying, Cook Books, Maps, Personnel, Sports, Thermo-Dynamics and Wood are covered in the new list, which should be used as a supplement to the original list of CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES AND SUBJECT HEADINGS LISTS LOAN COLLECTION, S.L.A., issued in mimeographed form in 1945. All material included in these lists is available on loan to S.L.A. members. It is useful as a guide in organizing or re-organizing library material, vertical files, etc. in the many subject fields covered. (Place orders with S.L.A. Headquarters, 31 East Tenth St., New York 3, N. Y., 1948. mimeographed, 8p. 75 cents)

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A CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL FILMS, has been compiled by the Royal Society of Medicine and the Scientific Film Association. Lists held by commercial firms, medical societies, university departments and private individuals were contributed to form this catalog which is in two parts: 800 titles and details on 200 of them. (London, England, ASLIB, 1948, 125 p., 7s. 6d.; 6s. to Aslib and SFA members)

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A UNION LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERIODICALS in the libraries of greater Cincinnati, published in May 1948, lists the holdings of 58 public and industrial libraries

and contains 3200 titles and more than 10,000 separate entries. Research workers in all branches of science and technology will find this an extremely useful tool, since chemistry, medicine and engineering are particularly strong in the Cincinnati libraries.

This guide to the rich periodical resources of this area, published under the sponsorship of the Cincinnati Section of the American Chemical Society, consists of 125 double column pages, lithoprinted, is bound in durable paper and costs \$2.50 postpaid. The compiler and editor is Mr. Bernard Gessiness of the Department of Chemistry, University of Cincinnati. Address all orders and inquiries to Dr. R. E. Oesper, Department of Chemistry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio.

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REGISTER DER WELTLITERATUR UBER VITAMINE, Band I, edited by Dr. M. Stechow, is the first volume of this massive tabulation of the world's vitamin literature covering the period 1890-1929; a second volume has been promised covering later years. (125 E. 23rd St., New York 10, Walter J. Johnson, Inc., 1948. 664p. \$40)

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In THE LIBRARY BROADCASTS, Frances G. Nunmaker, Publicity Director of the Ohio State Library, gives hints on how to advertise the library over the air and make it sound attractive to the general public. Miss Nunmaker believes that every library should avail itself of the facilities of radio, thereby making all listeners conscious of what the library is doing and can do to make itself of service to them. Scripts of sample broadcasts which are included show how lively and informative such programs can be. (New York, N. Y., The H. W. Wilson Company, 1948. 166p. \$2.25)

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In a new Bulletin (number 222) recently issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor entitled *Women in Radio* there is a section devoted to the network librarian. The person chosen to illustrate this work is Agnes Law, librarian of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. As one of the three original members of CBS she well deserves the distinction given her. Educated as a musician, Miss Law began her career with radio in 1927 and has had wide experience in her work. She took library training at the Columbia University School for Library Service.

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FACHWORTERBUCH FUR DIE FARBSTOFFE UND TEXTILHILFSMITTEL VERBRAUCHENDEN INDUSTRIEN, compiled by I. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G., is probably the most important German-English vocabulary of chemical interest to

come out of Germany since the beginning of the war. It comprises an estimated 21,000 terms compiled over a period of more than 10 years. Although its concern is primarily with textiles and dyeing and secondarily with the leather, varnish and paper industries, related fields are not neglected. Other technical terms are included only so far as they seem needed for the scope just mentioned. (New York 17, N. Y. Dictionaries, Inc., 1947, 489p. \$12.50)

\* \* \*

EVERY MORNING is the title of a short, readable booklet prepared by the promotion department of the New York *Herald Tribune*, which tells how that great metropolitan daily is produced. Of special interest to librarians is the section which describes the workings of its library, one of the most well-stocked newspaper libraries in the country. Copies of the booklet may be obtained without charge from the *Herald Tribune*, 230 W. 41st St., New York, N. Y.

\* \* \*

The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux has published its REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE, held at The London School of Economics, London, W.C.2, England, September 20-21, 1947. It includes, besides reports, papers on such subjects as "The Effect of Atomic Energy Developments on Scientific and Technical Publications", "Punched Cards and their Applications to Library and Technical Work", "Periodical Format and Efficiency", "Both Sides of the Librarian's Desk". (Published by the Association, 52 Bloomsbury Street, London W.1, England). This report may be borrowed from SLA Headquarters.

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The American Geographical Society offers mimeographed and offset publication No. 4, MANUAL FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING OF MAPS IN THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION, divided into four parts: Classification schedule; Alphabetical index to this schedule; Subject-heading list; and Catalog-card forms. Maps in books and periodicals are entered. The society's collection comprises maps of all parts of the world, issued by both commercial agencies and governments. Covers geology, agriculture, ethnography, etc., and includes navigation charts, astronomical charts, graphs, atlases, gazetteers, glossaries, bibliographies and texts directly concerned with maps. May be consulted by the general public. (New York: American Geographical Society, 1947. 43p. \$1)

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The September 1948 issue of *Business Information Sources*, the bulletin of the Business Information Bureau of the Cleveland Public Library, is a particularly important one for

libraries which must supply directory information. It is entitled "Industrial Directories," and lists, by states and regions, directories of manufacturers, tells where they are available and gives their price. Single issues of the bulletin are ten cents; a year's subscription outside of Cleveland is fifty cents.

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Mr. Michael S. Koch, 2124 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C., has prepared a highly specialized classification scheme for military information. A copy of this has recently been added to the loan collection at SLA Headquarters.

## Announcements

### Woodrow Wilson Foundation to Act as Agent for U.S. Department of State's Publications

Through the courtesy of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York, N. Y., arrangements have been made for the Foundation to act as a sales agent for the Department of State's publications. The Department believes that this new service will be an added convenience, since one will receive the material much sooner from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in New York than from Washington.

The Foundation will continue to distribute copies of certain Department of State publications free of charge to the following individuals:

1. Officers of organizations, teachers, lecturers and librarians, whose objects are the furtherance of international relations and international cooperation.

2. Quantity requests for certain publications (up to 50 copies) may be obtained free of charge from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation only if the publication will be: (a) Sent to individual members of an organization or group; and (b) Used for individual distribution at meetings called by organizations or groups to discuss the particular subjects covered by the publication.

A list of the Department's publications cumulative from October 1929 to January 1948, publication 3030, may be obtained free of charge from the Distribution Center.

### Depository Libraries for Literature on Radio Broadcasting Established

An extensive list of 109 depositories for literature on radio broadcasting, in libraries throughout the United States, has been established by the National Association of Broadcasters and the Federal Radio Education Committee of the U. S. Office of Education.

Institutions representing all types of libraries have agreed to participate in the plan, which will bring within easy reach of students

and the public in general the bulk of the valuable literature on radio broadcasting.

The plan involves placing each depository library on a distribution list which enables it to receive all publications of the NAB, the FREC, the networks and other sources joining in the plan. This distribution follows agreement of the library to serve as a depository.

Dispersed throughout the states and in centers of radio and educational activity throughout the nation, the depositories are expected to provide easy access for reference work and research, and to act as information centers for the answering of the many questions asked about broadcasting.

A list of the 109 libraries which have agreed to participate as depositories is on file at SLA Headquarters. Current lists of participating libraries may be obtained from Mrs. Gertrude G. Broderick, Secretary, FREC; or Mrs. Louise K. Aldrich, Librarian, NAB.

### Australian Librarians Visit Libraries in U.S.

Five librarians from Australia are here in the United States on Carnegie Corporation grants to visit various libraries in this country. Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Chairman, SLA International Relations Committee, is arranging for their visits to special libraries and these will include libraries from Maine to California. ALA is also planning visits for them.

The visiting librarians are:

Jean Arnot, County Circulation Department, Sydney, Australia, who is interested in Regional Development, such as TVA, and in large public, state extension and county library systems.

Nancy Booker, Teacher College Library, Sydney, Australia, whose interest is chiefly in methods used in student training for teachers' colleges, for libraries in progressive and experimental schools, school libraries, library schools, and for special libraries in education.

Barbara Johnston, Librarian, Division of Food Preservation Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, East Melbourne, Australia, has for her prime interest central cataloging, union catalogs, problems affecting central libraries and their branches, punched card systems, microcards and subject filing particularly as they concern special libraries.

Phyllis Mander Jones, Librarian, Mitchell Library, Sydney, Australia, is interested in archives, manuscripts, special collections, including picture collections, in all types of libraries.

Edith Sims, Librarian, Technical Education Branch, Department of Education, Sydney, Australia, whose interest lies in professional and technical services of university libraries, in polytechnical institutions, in up-to-date buildings and in special libraries in technical fields.



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#### SLA Newspaper Group Issues Bulletin

The *Bulletin* of the Newspaper Group of Special Libraries Association made its debut on November 10, under the editorship of Milton A. Prensky, librarian of the *Pathfinder News Magazine*, Washington, D. C. Some of the past chairmen have issued bulletins on special occasions, but this is the first regular monthly publication attempted by the Group. The purpose of this *Bulletin* is to give the members a medium for expressing their opinions on the various problems confronting newspaper librarians and to keep them informed on all SLA and Newspaper Group activities throughout the year.

The Bulletin Committee consists of Mr. Prensky, editor, and Tom Connor, librarian of the *Boston Post*, and Ralph Reed, librarian of the *Chicago Sun-Times*. All members of the Group are urged to send in articles, ideas and news items to the editors.

Contributors to the first issue, besides the editors, are Agnes Henebry, librarian, Decatur (Ill.) *Herald and Review*, and Chairman of the Newspaper Group; William Alcott, librarian, *Boston Globe*; and Maurice Symonds, librarian, *New York Daily News*.

#### Attention, Please!

The Awards Committee is waiting for names of nominees from which to select the one who seems most worthy to receive the SLA award. Before sending in any name for consideration, please take the following statements from the June report of this Committee into account:

"The award should be given for notable professional achievement during the calendar year, either through an individual effort such as an article, book or speech; for leadership in Group activities; or for any other way in which an individual has played a decisive part in a noteworthy professional contribution . . . Nominations for the award may be made individually or by groups . . . Broad attention to notable effort should be given . . . so that nominations . . . should be representative of the many professional activities fostered by the Association."

If you know anyone who has made a contribution to SLA in 1948 which would qualify him for the award, send his name, with the reasons why he should be considered, to one of the Awards Committee members. To qualify for the award, a member must have completed the work during the calendar year 1948.

RUTH HOOKER  
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BETTY JOY COLE, *Chairman*

### Changes in the Faculty of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science

The Drexel Institute School of Library Science announces the appointment to its faculty of two new members, Dr. Harriet D. MacPherson, Professor of Library Science, replacing Miss Helen A. Bagley, who has retired, and Miss Margaret G. Cook, Associate Professor of Library Science, replacing Dr. Jeanette H. Foster, who resigned to accept a position as Librarian and Bibliographer of the Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University.

Dr. MacPherson is a graduate of Wellesley College and received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University. She also holds a certificate from the University of the Sorbonne. Her professional education was secured in the Library School of the New York Public Library. She was for some years a member of the faculty of Columbia University School of Library Service and, more recently, Librarian of Smith College.

Miss Cook received her A.B. degree from Smith College, her A.M. degree from Teachers' College, Columbia University, and her B.S. in L.S. degree from the Drexel Library School. She has had varied library experience and for the past seventeen years has been connected with the New Jersey State Teachers' College, Montclair, New Jersey, first as assistant librarian and later as librarian.

### Dr. Fitzgerald Heads George Peabody College Library School

Dr. William A. Fitzgerald, formerly Librarian of St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, became Director of the Library School, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, on August 1, 1948.

### Technical Libraries in Sweden<sup>1</sup>

New methods of scientific and technical documentation and their particular application in Sweden is discussed in a very interesting article by Carl Bjoerken, Head Librarian of the Royal Technical University of Stockholm.

An appeal has been made in Sweden to all technical journals to provide a short summary of their articles with a decimal classification number. Most journals are complying and an analytical catalogue is thus being built which

<sup>1</sup> Abstract of article from the French translation in *Chimie et Industrie*, vol. 60, No. 1, July, page 77-81. (1948) Originally published in *Tekniska Foreningens i Finland Forhandlingar*, 1947, 67, No. 3, page 49-56. The abstract was made by Miss Kate G. Orsen, Technical Librarian, Monsanto Chemical Company, Dayton, Ohio.

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The work of these national associations is augmented and supplemented internationally by FID (Federation Internationale de Documentation), Federation internationale des Bibliothèques and UNESCO.

#### **Library Public Relations Council**

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#### **American Library Association Announces 75th Anniversary Celebration**

The American Library Association, the world's oldest and largest organization of librarians, will hold its 75th anniversary celebration at the 1950 annual conference at the A.L.A. in Washington, D. C., coinciding with the 75th anniversary of the Library of Congress, and will continue on a nation-wide scale into 1951, culminating at the annual conference in Chicago.

#### **Report of SLA Representatives to the Canadian Library Association Conference**

SLA was represented by two members at the Canadian Library Association Conference, held in Ottawa, June 6-10, 1948, at the Chateau Laurier Hotel. Miss Phyllis Foreman, on behalf of Mrs. Strieby, brought greetings from SLA, and Miss Christine Pentland represented the SLA Committee on Cooperation with Other Organizations.

The Conference was attended by approximately 600 Canadian librarians. The main topic of the opening session was the setting up of a national library for Canada, on which papers were read by Dr. William Kaye Lamb and Miss Freda Waldon. Topics discussed at lunch were the Union List of Serials, International Exchange of Documents and Canadian classics selected for UNESCO translation.

At a banquet in the evening, Miss Foreman brought greetings from SLA, which she presented in both English and French. Greetings were also extended by ALA and by the Canadian Government. Mr. Angus Macdonald, well-known library architect and president of Snead and Company, Orange, Virginia, was guest speaker.

Other notable speakers at the conference included Miss Margaret C. Scoggin, of the New York Public Library, and Mr. Robert Lester, Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Graduates of the library schools of McGill and Toronto Universities, held teas.

The president, Dr. William Kaye Lamb, sent greetings to the SLA Convention, which was being held simultaneously in Washington. These were conveyed by Miss Pentland and presented to the Convention in Washington when she made her report to the Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting, June 9th.

The 1949 CLA Convention will be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in June. Miss Elizabeth Dafeo is the new president.

#### Obituary

### Miss Nettie Lindsay

Report has been received from the Newspaper Group, Illinois Chapter, of the death of Miss Nettie Lindsay, an Active member of SLA since 1927. Miss Lindsay had served with the latter Group in its early days and was active in several of its committees. Although retired since 1944, she retained her interest in library work and in the work of the Newspaper Group.

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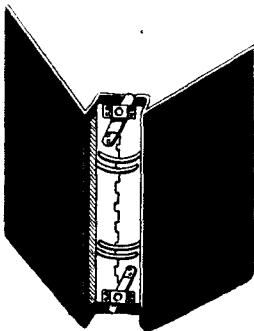
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