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Special Libraries

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Democracy and the Social Sciences¹

By ROGER JONES

Administrative Officer, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MANY years ago, the New England schoolmaster drove home his teaching by insisting that his charges memorize a large number of aphorisms. While this device of pedagogy has disappeared, except for its application to the multiplication tables and the more inflexible rules of grammar, some vestige remained in the days of my own schooling. My mind was conditioned to storing up general truths. They are useful, and I shall use two of them as the foundation for these remarks. The first is an inscription which appears on a memorial bench at Cornell University: "Above All Nations is Humanity." The second is inscribed upon a statue at the National Archives Building in Washington: "What is Past is Prologue".

DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY

Persons who quarrel with titles will find room to quarrel with mine. They will argue that democracy is merely one form of government, itself the cornerstone of politics, which, in turn, is commonly considered as a social science, although perhaps the most loosely defined and most difficult to which to apply the scientific method. Hence, they may say, "Your title is meaningless." Perhaps I can make a case to the contrary without denying the premise of the quarrel. First, I shall insist upon using definitions and on recalling one or two word roots. Webster defines "democracy"

as "that form of government in which the people rules itself, either directly or through representation"; its roots are the Greek words "demos" (people) and "kratos" (rule). The same authority defines "social science": "that science that deals with human society or its characteristic elements, as family, state or race, and with the relations and institutions involved in man's existence and well-being as a member of an organized community." A secondary meaning is given as: "one of a group of sciences dealing with special phases of human society, e.g., economics, sociology, politics, ethics, jurisprudence, criminology etc." The roots here are more interesting, "social" coming from the Latin "socius" (companion) and "science" from the Latin verb "scire" (to know). Here is another opportunity to speak a universal truth, at least by connotation. Probably no word has a more pervading unity of connotation than the word "companion," excepting of course those terms of the family—"mother, father, sister, brother, daughter, son." How true it is that the social sciences by definition and by connotation are *companions*, for they are founded upon, and are indeed measures of human experience, personalized or objective, as the approach to them may be.

With the growth of man's knowledge, he has found it both expedient and logical constantly to seek to widen the basis of political power in the state. We may say, then, that the history of democracy reflects the history of civilization. Sim-

¹ Address before the Social Science Group at the Thirty-third Convention of Special Libraries Association, Hartford, Connecticut, June 17, 1941.

ilarly, we may say that the social sciences are as old as man, and that the problems of economics, social relationship and social organization, which they reflect, have existed side by side with man. I accept both premises. To reinforce them I shall review a bit of history and some personal thinking, and shall try to make a case for my own belief that the social sciences owe more to the rise of democracy than to any other cause; and further, that without the *phenomena of democratic government* the social sciences would still be *undefined* and would exist only as philosophical abstractions.

HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY

Greece

The recorded history of democracy begins in *ancient Greece*, whose city states were the wellspring of democratic government and the first true laboratory of the democratic process. I must pass over, however, the existence then of a slave class, and more than that, I must ask you to be tolerant of my failure to discuss the existence of slavery within our own democratic structure. A discussion of either paradox would merit separate treatment. But what about the Greek cities? They gave to democracy three heritages: (1) the precedent for popular discussion of common problems; (2) a means for recognizing that man has common interests; and (3) assurance that individual self-expression in politics does not necessarily lead to anarchy. Each of these has been associated with politics, but each is also inextricably woven into the fabric of economics and social organization. In each, much social progress has found fertile soil.

Rome

In its attempts to simplify the events of the last two thousand years, history has had to jump over a good many things, some of them I suspect merely

because they are unpleasant. Were they painted in bold relief, they would leave a lasting memory and might thereby blot out in spots the mainstream of historical progress. It is well, then, to go back and challenge occasionally. The successor to Greek democracy was that of Rome. I believe that it is badly named, for even the best Roman democracy existed by *tolerance of the patrician families* who, for selfish reasons finally accepted the assistance of the tribunes of the people in managing their governmental structure. Such a system added nothing to the strength of democracy, but it kept alive democratic concepts and assured their recording by contemporary writers. Later as Rome conquered the world, her people became imperialistic. Conquered nations were governed by autocratic satraps. But, in the meantime, the teachings of a Gallileian carpenter and the missionary zeal of his followers had provided both a new concept of democracy and a spiritual defense against the collapse of society.

Middle Ages

The tyranny of barbarism and the autocratic governments of the early Middle Ages wiped out democracy and forced it, along with both the natural and the social sciences, to hide within the structure of the church. Here it was safe, but it was circumscribed always by *theology and cannon law*. It is true, of course, that the plunge toward anarchy was checked by Charlemagne, but it is equally true that his crowning as emperor by the Pope confirmed the theory of the divine right of kings and gave to that theory the consecration of the church. Thus, unconsciously, the church for centuries frustrated democracy and democratic forces while at the same time preserving their elements.

Christianity itself has always been essentially democratic. Its doctrine of brotherhood, its insistence on the strength

of love, its moral restraint, its belief that man is inherently dignified and important in the scheme of things, are and have always been important protectors of the democratic ideal. Further, the recognition by the church that social organization and social obligation were cornerstones of successful religion kept alive a philosophy of society. This was tempered and made palatable by a steadfast refusal to let the devil have all the good songs. The Middle English and French romances and the first bits of what later became the drama were definitely democratic in inspiration. Chaucer went one step farther in the *Canterbury Tales*. He held the glass up to contemporary life, and he was proud to acknowledge a concern with what man said and thought and did about his relations with his fellows. I have sometimes wondered why some doctoral candidate in sociology has not applied the technique of sociological analysis to the *Canterbury Tales*. Certainly their meat is not all literary, nor is their impish taunting of society unworthy of scientific investigation.

From the eleventh century on, two classes of society became relatively free; the serfs who, by good luck or native intellect, succeeded in buying freedom, and the burgesses of the towns who bought or fought for charters for their cities. From the amalgamation of these two classes, the bourgeoisie came into being, and for centuries it carried on a struggle for liberty and assisted in the process of democratic evolution. From time to time the bourgeoisie grew smug, but always the increasing restlessness of the masses provided a safety valve, although this has been a recognition of history and was not noticed or felt at the time.

Renaissance

With the Renaissance, came the first real emergence of the social sciences as

more than philosophical fragments. In Florence, the Medicis began to lend money at interest, and brought home at least in rudimentary form many modern concepts of economics and of politics. At about the same time the invention of gunpowder brought into being modern warfare and provided new weapons with which, in a few years, the castle and the walled town could be and were hammered into submission. Political unions became necessary for self-preservation. States, as such, took on a new meaning and once again society found the common people necessary for its functioning. Somewhat later the single greatest device for purveying democratic ideas, the printing press, was invented. Through the printed word, inquiry and challenge were established on a wide and common scale, and these inevitably lead to more freedom and to more rapid progress of social institutions, social thinking and social organization.

Then came the discovery of the new world. These three,—gunpowder, printing and a new frontier,—formed an irresistible levelling force which the people were not long in learning to use. This age had many chroniclers who pointed to the new stirrings of democracy, but none spoke more prophetically than Machiavelli whose admonitions to his Prince are as implicitly concerned with social democracy as they openly advance the thesis of the "balance of power".

Modern Times

Our modern democracy and our modern conception of the social sciences are the result of almost four centuries of revolution and struggle, usually between the people at the bottom and the privileged classes at the top. The catalog is long and memorable—the rise of the Dutch Republic, the English revolutions of 1642 and 1688, the American and French revolutions of the eighteenth century, the later revolutions in France and those in

South America in the nineteenth century, and finally those little firecracker explosions that occurred all over Europe between 1906 and 1914, which led to the World War and its resulting revolutions. Each had its place and with each, the relationship between democratic government and the emergence of the social sciences became more apparent.

England consolidated parliamentary government in 1688. In France, because the court was amused by the tracts of "ragged writers", ideas of social equality and political liberty became deeply ingrained. The high enthusiasm of Lafayette and his friends upon their return from America was the catalytic agent for the violent explosion with which we associate the horror of the tumbril and the guillotine, and less distinctly, the underlying strength of "Liberté, fraternité, égalité" as a social doctrine rather than a political war-cry.

On the economic side, the device of *laissez-faire* was originated. With it the individualist school of the physiocrats founded modern political economy. It was a simple step to doctrines of freedom of thought, of liberty and of trade. Modern liberalism had arisen from the ashes of revolution; its life blood, democracy, its outward aspect of synthesis of politics, sociology, economics, ethics and law. The parts of each of these were comrades to man.

American Democracy

Here in America, our own revolution was not so much inspired by a belief in democracy as by the necessity of asserting social rights. Economic sufficiency was more important than political freedom, and the first spark of revolution here was a commercial revolt of the merchants. This kind of revolution had little appeal for the colonial mind, and the cause was not very vigorously or successfully prosecuted until after the arrival of Thomas

Paine. *Common Sense* and *The Crisis* swept the colonies and set up democratic principles as the first issue with England. The democratic processes in America, though, were more selective, chiefly because the colonies still suffered from extraordinarily bad communication both among themselves and from abroad; and secondly, because, despite considerable scattered wealth, the economic position of most free men was such as to make them think of the impact of government upon themselves. The bad communications prevented much exchange of comment on philosophies and doctrines from abroad. Thus the American ferment was more definitely one of its own juices.

Calvinism was tempered somewhat in America, and by the time that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, its bold adherence to the theory of the natural rights of man met little opposition from the clergy. The signers of the Declaration did not believe in the theory, and the contemporary letters convince me that it was also distrusted and disliked. It was a weapon and a convenient one to use against England. Further, it was popular enough to keep the young Colonial government from committing many of the follies that the governments of George III and Louis XVI were then committing. In fact, it proved to be so powerful a unifying force that it controlled much of what went into the Constitution, and common respect for it as a weapon helped to prevent destruction of the kind that soon was to follow in France. The ruthless extermination of ideas, ideals and man by the extremists of the French Revolution instilled in European civilization a sickening horror of the anarchical state, which everywhere in Europe was associated with the idea of democracy.

In the meantime, the democratic process was hiding its light in our young

nation, and we were providing the raw materials which a century later were seized upon by American scholars to advance the cause of sociology as a science in its own right. Our democracy was fostering its own economic experiments independently of those in Europe. The European perspective, however, was not too long distorted, thanks to the absolute government of Napoleon and the Bourbon restoration. They immediately threw into focus the benefits of democracy and liberal social doctrines.

The Reform Bill of 1832 was one of the first links in the European chain that led to the dominance of self-expression in politics. In the United States we used another device—the establishment of state constitutions—and so our chain, too, was forged, link by link, by modification of those constitutions and by recognition that considerable potential social damage had been repaired by the Constitutional Convention when it adopted the Bill of Rights. Democratic government and social principle were joined together in basic law.

American democracy helped in another respect to foster the social sciences because it provided both a frontier and a reservoir into which flowed a polyglot stream of European culture. Cultures are fluid and run together. Similarly, distinctions in social scale are hard to maintain on a frontier and harder to maintain when a population is constantly shifting and moving. It appeared to be sensible to level these distinctions, so they were destroyed by government and society alike. Of course mistakes were made, and the democracy of 1830 to 1860 as often hauled social science up by its neck as it raised the individual social sciences to its shoulders.

The nightmare of the Civil War gave way to a period of reconstruction and to the pulsation of the machine age. As labor grew in enlightenment and in

power, it gained in solidarity. More and more, politics came to feel the impact of economics. America was at work. Its democracy was forging tools, and it refused to slow down to listen to the voices of prophets from Europe. Marx, with his doctrine of setting one class against another, had little appeal for American democracy. Denial of equality was something to which the average American gave short shrift. The conception of the state had been fixed in America as a social creation or, as Andrew D. White put it, "a social organ responsive to social demands". This, it was felt, was the American way and was in contrast to the rebirth in Europe of the legalistic attitude which saw the state as an end in itself.

This attitude, fostered by socialistic parties under a hundred labels, has come into its own in totalitarianism. A political concept of the state has again destroyed democracy, and has reduced the social sciences to the role of beggars at the table, grasping avidly for the crumbs which fall by fiat. In no way can this analogy be made more telling than by an examination of what has happened in Germany, Russia and Italy to the science of statistics. Official figures are worthless propaganda, if released at all, and true figures like all statistics in the Middle Ages are, as one friend of mine has put it, "state-istics", designed to serve as tools for autocracy.

Intellectually, too, totalitarianism and its relationship to the social sciences is medieval. It effects an amalgamation of the church and the state, and assumes that law or force is paramount, something imposed, which natural objects such as man must accept passively or be destroyed. The theologians of the Middle Ages argued that the doctrine of original sin accounted for man's mistakes. A natural depravity was assumed, and this rationalization was used to put down

questioning. How easily this analogy can be applied to Germany today!

By a sweeping review of a few events of 2500 years and by contrast of the attitudes of democracy and other forms of government toward the social sciences, I have sought to defend my title. I believe that democracy alone has provided these sister sciences with the materials for becoming more than philosophical abstractions, theological arguments, literary dreams or political hand maidens. They owe a debt to democratic thinking and to democratic government. As their role in scientific progress becomes more clear, perhaps, they in turn will provide democracy with new tools.

Here in America our democracy has built particularly well and soundly. I believe we have applied to the social sciences a technique of measurement and experiment which have made possible a revolution in democratic government

under our very eyes and carried on with our full support. Our democracy agrees with Montesquieu that laws are an expression of national spirit and character; that they reflect how men live. In the inter-play of free minds working under a free government, differences of opinion can be coordinated. From this process there have been growing in the United States clearer conceptions of politics, ethics, social organization, social psychology and social progress. These, along with economic strength, will be ours to give to the world when the present conflict is ended. Perhaps then, the countries of the world will be willing to listen to the voice of Thomas Hooker who, here in Hartford on a winter Sunday in 1638 laid down the proposition: "The foundation of authority is laid in the free consent of the people." He closed his sermon with the challenge, "As God has given us liberty, let us take it!"

A Glimpse of Some Special Collections in the National Library, Brazil

By O. C. RODRIGUES

A Librarian of the National Library, Brazil

THE National Library, (Biblioteca Nacional) in the city of Rio de Janeiro is the most important library in South America and an outstanding institution on the Continent, not only on account of its one million volumes, but chiefly because the special collections preserved there constitute a valuable treasury of old books, prints, maps, manuscripts and periodicals. These were taken from various collections, in order to form the Reserve and the several Departments or Sections of the Library.

Almost all of these collections are gifts of men and institutions whose names are recorded in the "ex-libris" that mark the items belonging to them. Further-

more, the pictures of the benefactors are displayed in the fourth stack room of the department of printed books with the exception of that of the King, D. João the Sixth, who is honored with a marble statue in the lobby of the building.

ROYAL LIBRARY (REAL BIBLIOTECA)

Chronologically the first to be mentioned is the Royal Library (Real Biblioteca da Ajuda). It came from Portugal in 1808 when D. João, then the Prince Regent, transferred the capital of Portugal to Rio de Janeiro, during the stormy days of the invasion of the Iberian Peninsula by the army of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Royal Library of Portugal consists of 60,000 volumes. A contemporary writer, Father Luiz Gonçalves dos Santos¹ states that: "... this Royal Library has come to be the first and most distinguished in existence in the New World, not only because of the great number of books covering all fields of science and arts, printed in old and new languages, but also on account of the precious collection of prints, maps, manuscripts and other riches and rarities, always increasing in number and value, due to the attention paid by His Royal Highness (D. João) who frequently sends new and select items to be preserved in it, and also to the active and zealous administration of the librarians (Father Joaquim Damaso of the Oratorian Congregation of Lisbon and Fray Gregorio José Viegas of the Third Order of Saint Francis)."

These 60,000 volumes included the private library of the eminent Portuguese bibliographer, Diogo Barbosa Machado (1682-1772) the author of *Bibliotheca Lusitana*,² the first important bibliography of Portuguese books. During his lifetime he collected a select library of 5,764 volumes, dealing chiefly with theology, history and literature, by the most remarkable Portuguese and Castilian authors, rare historical pamphlets concerning the history of Portugal and Brazil, some of them unique copies, being thus a valuable source for the history of both countries.

Another striking feature of the library of Barbosa Machado is the valuable collection of portraits of kings, queens and eminent men of Portugal since the beginning of its existence as a nation, up to the time of D. José the First. There are more than three thousand pictures engraved in metal and wood, pasted on sheets of heavy paper and collected in eight volumes, imperial folio in size, arranged

¹ Padre Luiz Gonçalves dos Santos, in: *Memórias para servir a Historia do Reino do Brasil* (1814).

² *Bibliotheca Lusitana Historica, critica e cronologica* . . . 1741-59, 4v. call number in the L.C. Z2722.B23.

chronologically. This collection is housed in the Print Room of the Biblioteca Nacional.³

Two or three years before his death, Barbosa Machado presented the king, D. José the First, with his library as a contribution to restore the Royal Library, which had been seriously damaged by fire during the earthquake which destroyed a great part of the city of Lisbon, on the 1st of November, 1755.

To the Real Biblioteca da Ajuda came also a special collection of books named in the records *Biblioteca do Infantado*, which were books intended to serve for the education of the princes of the Royal House of Portugal.

The confiscation of the properties of the Jesuit colleges, ordered by the Marquis de Pombal, occasioned an increase of books mostly on theology, as the libraries of these communities were partly transferred to the Real Biblioteca da Ajuda and now are in the Biblioteca Nacional.

COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

After its establishment in Rio de Janeiro, the Royal Library continued to receive books from various sources, including Portugal, and to increase with new additions its collection of rarities. The most important of these acquisitions in Rio de Janeiro was the collection of original drawings purchased from the Portuguese architect José da Costa e Silva, in 1818.

More than five hundred pieces, mostly of Italian masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, composed this collection. These were examined by a commission of experts some years ago and were acknowledged as original pieces from the hands of the celebrated artists: Baglione, Cesare; Barbieri, Giov. Francesco, called "Il Guercino"; Beretino,

³ An elaborate catalogue in which these portraits are fully described was published in the *Anais (Annals) of the Biblioteca Nacional* and later published with a title page that reads: *Catálogo dos retratos colligidos por Diogo Barbosa Machado. Rio de Janeiro, 1893-1905*. The L.C. has one incomplete copy of this catalogue, with the call number: NE240.B17.

Pietro, called "De Cortona"; Brizio, Francesco; Burrini, Giov. Antonio; Cambiaso, Luca; Cantagallina, Remigio; Cantarini, Simone, called "De Pesaro"; Canuti, Domenico; Carracci, Agostino, Annibale and Luigi; Castiglione, Giov. Benedetto; Cavedone, Jacobo; Cignani, Carlo; Creti, Donato; Franceschini; Galli, Francesco, called "Bibbiena"; Gandolfi, Caetano and Ubaldo; Garbieri, Lorenzo; Gennari; Gessi, Francesco; Guidesca; Metelli, Gius. Maria; Michelangelo Buonarroti; Milani, Aurelio; Palma Senior, Jacobo; Palma Junior, Jacobo; Pellegrini Senior, Peregrino, called "Tibaldi"; Raphael; Reni, Guido; Robusto, Jacobo, called "Il Tinoretto"; Roli, Gius. Maria; Sabbatini, Lorenzo, called "Lorenzino di Bologna"; Sole, Giov. Gius. dal; Sirani, Giov. Andre, and Isabel; Spada, Leonel; Spisano, Vicente, called "Spisanello"; Stringa, Francesco; Tempesta, Antonio, Tiarini, Alessandro; Torri, Flaminio; Viani: Zuccaro, Frederico.

In the year 1810, which is officially considered the beginning of the existence of the Biblioteca Nacional, the rich resources of the Real Biblioteca da Ajuda were placed at the disposal of qualified persons who obtained a special permit for the use of its collections. In 1814 Prince D. João abolished the restrictions in force and gave permission for the public to be admitted to his library.

When the Royal family returned to Portugal in 1821, they left in Rio de Janeiro the Royal Library. After the Proclamation of the Independence of Brazil, according to the Treaty and to the additional Convention celebrated on August 29th of 1825 between Portugal and Brazil, the Library became national property and was included in the payment of 600,000 pounds sterling, the amount stipulated as indemnity to be paid by Brazil for the Royal residence in Rio de Janeiro and other private properties left there by His Majesty, King D. João the Sixth.

The Biblioteca Nacional never pub-

lished a printed catalog of the Royal collection. Nevertheless, a number of books, manuscripts, prints etc., are fully described in a guide printed for those visiting its exhibitions of rarities.⁴

Number One in this catalog describes as the oldest incunabula in the possession of the Biblioteca Nacional, the Latin *Bible* of 1462. Its two copies, printed on vellum, are in perfect condition and both bear the seal of the Royal Library of Portugal (Real Bibliotheca), the same seal which marks all the volumes of the library and the greater portion of the two hundred incunabulae preserved in the Reserve of the Biblioteca Nacional.

TEREZA CRISTINA MARIA COLLECTION

The Emperor Dom Pedro the Second, who ruled Brazil for more than a half century, rejoiced in the reputation of a learned man. During his travel in Europe, His Majesty had an opportunity to meet the most eminent personalities in science and the arts and received from various sources a great number of books as a demonstration of appreciation. So the library of His Majesty became rich and valuable in all the fields of human knowledge. This collection was housed in the Quinta da Boa Vista palace, one of the residences of the Brazilian monarch, situated in a suburb of the city of Rio de Janeiro and which had belonged to his grandfather, the King D. João the Sixth.

In 1889 the Emperor was driven from the throne into exile by the revolution that established the republic of the *United States of Brazil*. In 1891, from his exile in France, Dom Pedro wrote a letter to his lawyer in Brazil, expressing his resolution that the Imperial collection should be shared between the Biblioteca Nacional, the Institute of History of

⁴ "Catalogo da exposição permanente dos cimelios da Bibliotheca Nacional, publicado sob a direção do bibliothecario João de Saldanha da Gama . . . Rio de Janeiro, 1885. Call number in the L.C.: Z1012.R58.

Brazil and the Museum of Natural History.

The share of Biblioteca Nacional was the most considerable, and numbered 48,000 volumes, a great number of pamphlets, periodicals, maps, music and prints. The books donated to the Institute of History of Brazil were fewer in number and concerned the history and geography of Brazil. One collection carries the book-plate of the German naturalist, Carl Friedrich de Martius, and is perhaps the most interesting. The Institute now possesses 40,000 volumes, a great number of manuscripts and maps, and is the most valuable library in the field of Brazilian history and geography.

The Museum of Natural History, which inherited a few of the volumes of the library of Dom Pedro, is now the most important library specializing in its field in Brazil. This Museum has occupied the old palace of the picturesque Quinta da Boa Vista since the proclamation of the republic in 1889.

Because of a condition stipulated by the Emperor Dom Pedro, the collection of his books bears the name of his wife, the Empress Tereza Cristina Maria, and is kept apart in the three institutions where it is located and is marked with special book-plates.

The great number of autographs and miscellany by eminent men of the Emperor's time, the valuable bindings of a great number of the books of the "Tereza Cristina Maria" collection are striking features of this library. I remember an anthology of the American poet, Henry W. Longfellow, given to Dom Pedro when he paid a visit to the author in this country in 1876, on the occasion of the Philadelphia exhibition. On the inside of the cover of the volume is pasted the visiting card of Longfellow and a manuscript note, written by Dom Pedro on this occasion. I had this volume in my hands two or three months before I left Brazil. In the Print Room of the Biblioteca Nacional are preserved two

richly bound albums of photographs of eminent Americans, that were given to the Emperor, at the same time, by New York business men.

The "Tereza Cristina Maria" collection has brought a large contribution to the Print Room of the National Library of Brazil. A great number of large in-folios contain engravings that are reproductions of paintings of celebrated Galleries of London, Paris, Rome, Torino, Firenze, Dresden, Berlin, Venice etc. Views and photographs of the several countries visited by His Majesty, pictures of eminent men, chiefly in European countries, are kept in the Print Room collection, all marked with the book-plate of the "Tereza Cristina Maria".

Recently President Vargas has created the Museu Imperial (Museum of the Empire) in the city of Petropolis, in the state of Rio de Janeiro as a memorial to the House of Braganza in Brazil, and so it is probable that some of the gift books of the Imperial collection will be taken from the stacks of the Reserve Room and the Print Room of the Biblioteca Nacional for the new Institution.

BENEDITO OTONI COLLECTION

The acquisition of the *Brasiliana*, a collection of 15,161 volumes dealing with Brazil gathered by a Brazilian journalist and author of several works, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, is one of the most happy events in the history of the principal library of Brazil. This acquisition is due to the generosity of a wealthy businessman, Dr. Julio Benedito Otoni, a descendent of an old family of statesmen of the state of Minas Gerais, who bought this library from José Carlos Rodrigues and donated it to the Biblioteca Nacional in 1911.

A great number of prints and manuscripts and about one thousand maps came with this collection. An elaborate printed catalogue of the most valuable part of the *Brasiliana* assembled by

José Carlos Rodrigues accompanied his library. Its compiler was the same journalist who made himself known as a bibliographer through the notes and bibliographic remarks that follow the entries in his catalogue. It is frequently quoted as an authoritative source on the history and geography of Brazil from 1492 to 1822.⁵ One noticeable characteristic in the collection is the number of valuable bindings of its volumes bearing the names of craftsmen of London and Paris, specialists in artistic work of this kind.

In the fourth gallery of the stack room of the Section of Printed Works of the Biblioteca Nacional is kept a collection of American books.

The document which accompanied this

⁵ *Bibliotheca brasiliense*. Catalogo annotado dos livros sobre o Brasil e de alguns autographos e manuscritos pertencentes a J. C. Rodrigues. Parte I. Descobrimto da America: Brasil colonial. 1492-1822. Rio de Janeiro, 1907. L.C. call number: Z1671.R75. The second part of this catalogue was not printed and is at present in a card catalogue in the Biblioteca Nacional.

fine library is framed and on display, reading as follows: "This collection of North American books, designed to serve as a symbol of good will and as a permanent interpretation of the thought, feeling and activities of the people of the United States in the Capital of our great sister, the Republic of Brazil, is cordially given and legally transferred to the Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, through the action of the executive Committees of its Trustees, taken on the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seventeen in the City of New York." This eloquent document is signed by the Secretary and by the President, Elihu Root. The collection was catalogued by the decimal system of Brussels, published in numbers 2-3, April-June and July-September of 1919, of the *Boletim Bibliografico da Biblioteca Nacional*.

Please Write!

THE Nominating Committee would like suggestions from the S.L.A. membership-at-large as to next year's officers — President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer and Director for Three Years. Please write or telephone any member of the Committee giving your ideas—and *do it soon!*

Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, Librarian
Bank of America National Trust and Savings
Association
1 Powell St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Miss Mary Jane Henderson, Investment
Librarian
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Dominion Square
Montreal, Canada

Miss Alma Jacobus, Librarian
Time, Inc.
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York

Mr. William Soika, Librarian
The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
122 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Librarian—*Chairman*
Social Law Library
1200 Court House
Boston, Mass.

Libraries in the State of São Paulo, Brazil¹

By JUDITH A. WYSLING

Government Library, São Paulo, Brazil

THE development of modern libraries in Brazil is still in its infancy. Depositories or museums of books have existed ever since the Portuguese discovered the country, but only recently have they been turned into institutions of public service.

GENERAL PICTURE

The number of special libraries is relatively small for the size of the country. There is, however, a very good reason for this, since Brazil has still a high percentage of illiterates and therefore the immediate goal is the creation of a great number of public and school libraries to supplement the compulsory grammar school education.

The existing special libraries are nearly all government libraries and serve the staff of their respective ministries, bureaus and departments. Most of them are of very recent date, others go as far back as the Declaration of Independence (1822). Today nearly all are franchised to the public, but only for research purposes. Unfortunately there is a great lack of cooperation between libraries of the same ministry. New libraries are often created without due consideration of the existing facilities and of the material in older libraries of the same department. The newer libraries are usually organized

according to United States technique and standards, whereas the older ones still follow the European, or rather, the French systems, thus creating conflicts in cataloging, classification and administration. Library appropriations are frequently insignificant and therefore the size of the collections as well as the amount of service rendered is relatively small. In most cases one person has to do all the library work as well as the clerical, and this is not all that is asked of a Brazilian librarian. He has to be a linguist as well. As many as 50% of the books and 75% of the periodicals are in foreign languages. (These figures do not apply to public libraries, but only to special libraries.) In the foreign languages, English and French rank highest. Lately English has become more and more important, overshadowing the traditional French predominance. Spanish comes next, with Italian following closely and last of all, German.

In spite of these handicaps there are in the State of São Paulo a number of very well organized special libraries, and I have selected two which may be of interest to you as they are rather unique, both in scope and set-up.

TWO SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The first is the library of the Department for Prevention of Leprosy of the State of São Paulo. This library was organized in 1932 for the state doctors

¹ Address before the Second General Session at the Thirty-third Annual Convention of Special Libraries Association, Hartford, Connecticut, June 19, 1941.

in the various leper stations. Eighty per cent of these doctors reside in the interior and the nature of their work prevents them from consulting very frequently the library in the capital. Therefore a system of "requests by correspondence" has been instituted. Apart from this service the library published a bi-monthly bibliographical summary of all the current publications and articles of some 500 periodicals which it reserves. Reviews of all articles, pamphlets and books are furnished upon request in the form of catalog cards. Finally, mimeographed translations are made of interesting articles and distributed free of charge to all state doctors. This is the only library specializing in leprosy for South America. Its radius of action is therefore extensive, corresponding as it does with 176 leper stations located all over the world. It has a general catalog on medical subjects and a special dictionary catalog on leprosy which lists at present over 85,000 items.

The second library is the Library of the Institute Butantan, "the snake farm", in São Paulo. It was founded in 1899 for doctors, pharmacists and chemists. Today it contains 13,000 volumes classified by the Dewey system. There are three catalogs: (1) by author, (2) by subject, (3) by title. The interesting factor of this library is the way in which it handles periodicals—a familiar problem to all special librarians. All the periodicals are received and registered in the library and then circulated among the various specialists of the Institute. Each specialist indexes the articles in his particular field. Apart from the usual information, such as author, title, name of periodical, etc., he jots down a short review of each article. These slips are sent to the library where they are copied on cataloging cards in triplicate form. One card is then returned to the specialist and the other two are filed in the general catalog. This insures that all indexing and reviewing

are done by specialists in their respective fields and relieves the librarian of an overwhelming task. At the same time each specialist has all the information he needs most, right at his finger tips. Some years ago the library started the compilation of a union catalog of sets of medical periodicals in the libraries of the State of São Paulo. Several volumes have already been published and more are in preparation. This union catalog has proved to be so valuable that the engineering libraries have undertaken a similar project.

NEW TRENDS AND SERVICES

The government is laying great stress on the development of a network of public libraries for the entire country. The Public and Municipal Library of São Paulo is a very good example of this new trend in national politics. Of recent date, this library, founded in the early twenties, has been made the center of all the libraries in the region. This means that its cataloging rules have to be followed by all the other libraries under its jurisdiction, so that it can be the depository of the union catalog created by law but not yet organized. Until now this library has been very inadequately housed in an old private home, but today the government is constructing a new building for it in the very latest style of library architecture. This building has a twenty-storied stack tower, a special children's library, exhibition galleries, a restaurant and all the other installations common in a modern public library. There also will be lending and information departments, both of which are innovations in São Paulo. This is due partly to the lack of space and personnel and partly to the Latin dislike for borrowed books.

In spite of the present cramped quarters, which leave no room for administrative offices of any kind, the director of the São Paulo Public Library, while wait-

ing for the new building, has already organized a few new services. The most important is the children's library, founded a few years ago in a very populous part of the city. This library is very well attended by children from all parts of the city as well as the suburbs, and is the only library specializing in juvenile literature where the children can participate in a well organized recreational program.

Another new service is the ambulant park library, which consists of a truck fitted with stacks to carry some 400 books, mainly fiction. This truck is stationed in the two main parks on alternate days. The interest in it of the laboring classes has been surprising both to sceptics and to optimists. Many workers and small shop employees, who would never set foot in a library, gladly take out a book and read it during lunch hour.

Not directly dependent, but connected with the Public Library, is the Municipal "Discoteca". This collection of records, open to the public without restrictions, is one of the finest in South America. At present the "Discoteca" is badly cramped in a little corner of the Municipal Theater but with the building of a new library it will be installed in ample and soundproof quarters.

COOPERATION OF S.L.A.

What can Special Libraries Association do to help the special libraries in Brazil?

1) It can send notices of bibliographies published in the various fields covered by special libraries.

2) As these bibliographies are often late in publication it would be helpful if the special libraries could exchange their bi-monthly acquisition bulletins.

3) It would be of immense value to all special libraries in Brazil if some way could be found to reduce the cost of reprints of periodical material. For most individuals and small libraries the subscription cost of all the specialized periodicals is quite out of question. Reprints of important articles are the only means to keep residents of small towns abreast of the development in their field. Today a reprint costs one dollar every five pages, thus making it impossible to distribute them free of charge.

4) As most of the special libraries in Brazil are of recent organization, their stock in older publications is very limited. These sets are difficult to secure in the local book market, and very expensive. It would be a tremendous help if the special libraries in Brazil could be included on the Special Libraries Association Duplicate Exchange mailing list.

S.L.A. and National Defense

UNDER the able Chairmanship of Eleanor Cavanaugh, Librarian, Standard and Poor's Corporation, New York, N. Y., the work of the S.L.A. National Defense Committee is well under way. Letters, important notices and National Defense news notes are being sent in a steady stream to Chapter Presidents so that all members may be kept constantly aware of the vital importance of our Association cooperating with and participating in the U. S. National Defense Program.

"This is S.L.A.'s big chance to contribute to our national defense program in a big way. Let us not miss our opportunity". This quotation, taken from one of Miss Cavanaugh's communications to Chapter Presidents, is also the theme of the talk she gave at the Hartford Convention as part of the Panel Discussion on "Telling the World What and Why". That talk appears in this issue as part of the Committee's "Call to Arms".

THE EDITOR

Latin American Newspapers and Propaganda¹

By HENRY P. BAKEWELL

Alcorn, Bakewell and Alcorn, Hartford, Connecticut

ECONOMICALLY our neighbors have developed chiefly as producers of agricultural and mining products, with large investments of foreign capital and large foreign colonies, both of which constitute constant threats to their independence. Contrast our industrial development, our overwhelming preponderance of our own capital and our famous "melting pot".

All too often we see our Latin friends exactly in reverse. We have a curious way of assuming that unlike us they do not have any pride or heritage, do not care about their sovereignty and want to be exploited, and on the other hand that like us they crave great speed in all things and are susceptible to high-pressure business methods. Actually, of course, they are justly proud of their heritage and jealous of their sovereignty, and unlike us, they do not believe in the need for moving at constant great speed. They argue that their way is the more temperate and enjoyable. Much of our past trouble with our Latin friends has stemmed from this misconception. Our blunders have been many. The good neighbor policy, which incidentally in many ways takes on the form of propaganda, has done well. Information from unbiased and reliable sources indicates that while many problems, particularly economic ones, are still crying for solu-

tion, our relations with our good neighbors have immeasurably improved. There is no use blinding ourselves to the fact that our present popularity stems in considerable part from the factor that they are more worried about domination by somebody else than they are about domination by us, but this same factor results in large measure from our efforts of recent years by act and deed to convince our neighbors that our own intentions are honorable.

PROPAGANDA

What has all this to do with propaganda? Propaganda, strictly speaking, is not synonymous with subversive activity, though the two are often found together. Pure propaganda is directed, often openly, at the hopes and fears of the person to be converted. Every time a newspaper prints a statement by a leader of a foreign power it is printing propaganda, though it be a matter of pure news reporting, for you may be sure that the remarks of the leader were calculated to win support for his cause. All the major powers, ourselves included, are hard at it in Latin America. All known agencies and methods are used by one or more of the participants:—radio, missions, embassies, consulates, colonies, schools, salesmen, business men, economic methods (the line between what is propaganda and what is not sometimes becomes shadowy in many of these places). We are subject to the same

¹ Abridgement of an address before the Newspaper Group at the Thirty-third Annual Convention of Special Libraries Association, Hartford, Connecticut, June 18, 1941.

barrage, and, making due allowance for the differences between ourselves and our neighbors, their situation is not altogether unlike our own.

If we are thus far correct in our analysis what do we expect to find in the newspapers? They are not in themselves the problem, but symptoms of it. Rather than being propaganda agencies they tend to indicate whose propaganda is being most effective. By and large Latin America favors democracy and defense; wants security and freedom from interference; craves solution of its own problems, both local and foreign. The several countries may differ in numerous ways, but they are alike in this respect. The good independent newspapers, being after all business enterprises themselves, reflect this attitude.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

A survey of a score of leading dailies discloses that the picture is much as we expected. Local and foreign news is presented without apparent undue color—incidentally the United Press and Associated Press predominate overwhelmingly in the foreign field with only an occasional trace in a very few papers of the Transocean Agency. A favorable attitude toward our policies is apparent. For example, President Roosevelt's speech of last May received great front page prominence and widespread editorial approval from the Rio Grande to the Rio de la Plata. By and large, you could take almost any one of these papers, translate it into English and lay it beside your breakfast coffee as a substitute for your customary newspaper. Even your favorite comic strip is there, translated into Spanish.

Now let us look more closely at Buenos Aires, largest and most cosmopolitan of the cities under the Southern Cross, and currently preoccupied with the problem of subversive activity as evidenced by many recent editorials. Here we have

La Nación, founded in 1870 by a famous former president, Bartolomé Mitre, and still dominated by the Mitre family. It is often compared to the *Herald-Tribune*, though perhaps less conservative. Definitely pro-democratic and free from propaganda, it recently advocated such matters as the better defense of the Rio de la Plata, the registry of foreign agents and the curbing of their activities.

La Prensa, owned by the distinguished Paz family, is not unlike the *New York Times* in its independence and freedom from political influence and its excellent foreign news coverage. It too favors the democratic cause and campaigns against subversive activity.

El Mundo, pro-British and owner of the country's most powerful radio station, carries Walter Lippman in Spanish.

La Crítica, with a large evening circulation, is sensational in form and is vociferously anti-axis. It is active in the campaign for the establishment of an Argentine Dies Committee, and for the suppression of Fifth Columns in general and Transocean in particular. This is the paper which last April accused the Transocean Agency of trying to force totalitarian views upon a small provincial paper. This is the paper which said on May 20th that "Neutrality is synonymous with the entry of Nazism . . . a cry used by the Nazis to obscure their activities." Is this not reminiscent of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies?

Noticias Gráficas although complaining of foreign capital and exploitation and hoping for the triumph of democracy advocates strict neutrality—reminiscent here of the America First Committee.

La Razón appears to be neutral, impartial and accurate.

There are also foreign language papers as might be expected in a cosmopolitan city. They are perhaps beyond the scope of our discussion although the *Buenos Aires Herald* and *The Standard* are of

considerable prominence and deserve mention. *The Standard* is in fact the eighty-year old dean of the Argentine press. They are of course "all out" for England and more favorably disposed toward us than of yore. We must remember that after all we are still the great trade rivals of the British.

Notorious *El Pampero* is an outright propaganda sheet, which deserves inclusion only because it purports to be a newspaper. There are others too, in other places, but this is the archtype of them all. All the dispatches are Transocean. This is the same agency which our own government has found occasion to prosecute for failure to register as the agency of a foreign government and which was included in the order closing the German consulates and Tourist Bureau. *El Pampero* is violently anti-United States. One issue carried on the first page a picture of a man with a bloody head and a caption stating that our administration while preaching democracy abroad had so oppressed the masses at home that they were on the verge of revolt, and cited the picture as proof. Another gem in a recent issue paid unconscious tribute to the good neighbor policy. "With all their defects", said the editor, "the English are superior to the Yankees." If he felt called upon to go to such lengths you may be sure that we

are indeed making great headway. *El Pampero* itself appears to be making less headway and issues have upon occasion been burned by the outraged citizenry.

CONCLUSION

This brief survey discloses a remarkable degree of friendliness toward us. It was not always so. The picture is brighter than we could have dared to hope for many years ago. Grave problems still abound, both strategic and economic. What, for example, are we going to do about the inescapable fact that we ourselves produce in abundance so many of the same goods as our neighbors have to sell? Much remains to be done, but progress has indeed been made.

If each of us will spread the word that below the Rio Grande live fine and cultured people from whom we could gain much if we but would, and about whom we should know far more than we do, we shall be doing great service to the cause of better understanding. As *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires has said, "We do not admit of the dangerous notion of two Americas separated and hostile, only because one speaks English and the other Spanish. No consideration of language can make us forget that we are Americans. From North to South and South to North exist identical ideas of culture and of free institutions."

Of all the old festivals, however, that of Christmas awakens the strongest and most heartfelt associations. There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that blends with our conviviality, and lifts the spirit to a state of hallowed and elevated enjoyment.—From Washington Irving's Sketch Book.

The Librarian Looks at the Inter-American Program

By MARY MARGARET CRESSATY

Librarian, von Klein Smid Library of World Affairs, Los Angeles University of International Relations,
Los Angeles, California

DURING the past year many plans for inter-American cultural and intellectual cooperation have been formulated. Conferences have been held, funds have been appropriated, and many glowing accounts of plans for the future have been related. However, as always the place of the library in these plans has been passed over entirely or relegated to a minor position. Proposals have been made for the establishment of inter-American centers and universities. Due stress has been placed on the lack of instructional staffs equipped with proper training, but little attention has been given the fact that few libraries have book collections that could offer the proper research facilities. Many exchange students and professors have been started on their respective paths, but little stress has been placed on exchange librarians. Perhaps it is the fault of our educators who fail to recognize the library as a distinct part of the community or educational scheme and the fact that library science is a graduate department and worthy of credit as such. And, perhaps, it is the fault of the librarians!

Be that as it may, let it be repeated that few libraries have adequate Latin American collections; aside from Brown, Harvard and Texas, whose main emphasis is historical, there are no outstanding libraries in this field. A great many libraries have started to collect material,

but many lack both staffs and funds to do much more. Even if the subject is narrowed to one particular phase the task is not small. A few bibliographies have been published, but without the staff to check, order, acquisition and catalog items, of what use are they? No proposal has been made of any method or funds to assist the library.

While goodwill tours will introduce the problem to many, a greater number could be reached and further research materials provided by adequate book collections in selected libraries. A regional plan should be followed so that within a given section these would be within easy traveling distance.

Let us presume that the libraries have been designated but only those who have been working on the acquisition of government publications can appreciate the next step. The acquisition of books is not included as there are a number of firms whose collections are adequate. The items needed having been listed, the staff will now have to write letters to the various governments and departments. Letters in Spanish and Portuguese are to be preferred, especially since letters are generally opened by minor officials who do not read English. Even if the letters are written to the local representatives, they in turn frequently have to forward the requests to Washington or to their home governments. The plan having been initiated, then follows

an exchange of publications, letters of acknowledgment, checking and follow-up letters.

Would it not be possible to eliminate some of this process in a more centralized scheme? Just as some of the larger libraries submit their order lists to be checked by smaller libraries to facilitate ordering and reduce costs, could not the libraries send their lists to the Library of Congress? Arrangements have been started already for the interchange of government publications. Could not this service be extended? If necessary the libraries could probably support the cost of additional clerical assistants by way of modified selective global subscriptions. Certainly this would be a saving for the libraries and the final cost would not be great since most of the publications are financed by their respective governments. The matter of transportation should be handled preferably by government franks. The subject of postage brings up another problem in the exchange of publications. Libraries at a distance from the Smithsonian Institution find it costly to send material for transmittal by mail or express, even at the present low rates, and many shipments are too small to travel by freight.

Having placed this much of the task in the hands of the government, what would be the responsibility of the libraries? First, there should be regional cooperation. An attempt should be made to avoid overlapping. No library should house all the Latin American publications, unless it is a large library with specialized facilities and interests. Titles from the many general literary and cultural publications should be selected with discrimination. Smaller libraries will find that many publications of the United States government, Chamber of Commerce and Pan American Union cover the more frequent questions.

However, special libraries in metropolitan areas should make every effort

to obtain the yearbooks and documents in their fields. Many of the Latin American banks are most generous in sending their monthly bulletins and annual reports and several of the republics issue very useful statistical handbooks. There is, however, a marked lack of Latin American publications on geographic, economic and social problems. Librarians should urge the adoption of the League of Nations uniform standards of measurements in these publications. Exchange relations with libraries of similar interests should be initiated; already a number of Latin American institutes have been formed with the purpose of cultural cooperation. Exchanges might solve the problem of the many duplicates and gifts that libraries have. Exchanges will also help Latin American libraries who have the problem of the difference in monetary exchange rates. Even some of our files of general magazines and best sellers of past years would be welcomed by Latin American libraries who are just beginning to look beyond their European cultural background. Exchange material should be in good condition and not have that secondhand look that most American libraries have understandingly accepted among themselves.

American librarians should sponsor the sending of experienced librarians to help in organization problems. While exchange students (there are not many in library science) will do much, the training that an experienced librarian has had, will help to avoid some of the pitfalls in major problems. Librarians should approach the problem with a recognition of the distinctions between the Latin American states, giving due emphasis to the cultural, racial, religious, economic, social and political backgrounds.

Perhaps these suggestions depend too much on government and regional cooperation. Still, many librarians will agree that there is need for some cen-

tralization of a voluntary nature. Speaking from the experience of this library, which has since its organization, a little over ten years ago, attempted to build a working collection of Latin American publications in the fields of international relations, economics and cultural backgrounds, it may be said that despite the cooperation of many friends of the library the task involves much work. This library has the good fortune of being placed in a metropolitan area where most all of the Latin American republics have consuls. Their responses to requests have been most generous, and it is not to belittle their help that this centralization is suggested, but rather because of a recognition that many libraries do not have the benefit of these representatives. This library also has had the cooperation

of about fifty Latin American students in yearly attendance at the various schools of the University of Southern California whose council, advice and gifts have been very helpful. Two publications of the Los Angeles University of International Relations (administered by U. S. C.), the *World Affairs Interpreter*, a quarterly, and the *Proceedings of the Institute of World Affairs*, an annual, have facilitated exchange relations. So, it is with a realization of the value of these aids as well as the fact that all libraries might not be as fortunate, that it seems an appropriate time to suggest a more definite program of library cooperation in the United States for the development of inter-American intellectual relations.

The Committee on Cooperation with Special Libraries in Latin America

By LEE ASH, JR., *Committee Member*

Assistant State Supervisor, W.P.A., Library Service Projects of Indiana, State Library of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana

*I'm o'er young, I'm o'er young,
I'm o'er young to marry yet;
I'm o'er young, 'twad be a sin
To tak me frae my mammy yet.*

*But if ye come this gate again,
I'll aulder be gin simmer, sir.*

—ROBERT BURNS.

AND so the unmaturing developments of recent activities of the S.L.A. Committee on Cooperation with Special Libraries in Latin America are still too indefinitely characterized to be wedded with elaborate plans for the integration of a special libraries program throughout the Americas. A start on a pattern has been made,

and as the Chairman, Ruth Savord, reported to the Executive Board, forty useable replies have been received from the 280 questionnaires sent in June to all Latin American special libraries. As Miss Savord has stated, while this may seem a small number of returns it is really over 14%; a 20% total return on any first circularization is considered good and the committee has every reason to suppose that it will receive many more replies since every South American mail brings a few more to the chairman.

The Committee's major project for this year is an attempt to compile, on the

basis of returns to its questionnaire, a *Guide to Special Library Resources in Latin America*, to be included in one of the forthcoming volumes of *Special Library Resources* now in preparation and published by the National Association. Although the percentile correlation of returns between the Committee's questionnaire and the larger attempt by the Association is low, we have no doubt that a second circularization to libraries which have not yet replied as well as to those libraries of which we have become aware since June, will garner enough useful information to justify its presentation in a sizeable publication.

Thus far, the majority of replies have come from scientific libraries connected with governmental or university departments, but legislative reference, technologic, public administration, banking, history and art collections are also found among the returns. Our correspondents have been most helpful. Some have expressed a true desire for inter-American library cooperation; several have transmitted copies of the publications of their institutions as examples of library activity and progressiveness; and one has shown its interest by becoming a member of the Association. Enumeration of the distribution of replies would at this time indicate nothing of importance. It is, however, interesting to note that of the twenty-one independent nations, territories and dependencies to which letters were sent, answers have been submitted by libraries in eleven of them.

While no nation should be distinguished for giving the Committee more attention than others, Brazil serves as a fine example of effective coordination between professional associations. The President of the very active Associação Paulista dos Bibliotecários, Dr. Rubens Borba de Moraes, has listed for us forty-one special libraries in the State of São Paulo, of which we had previous record of only eleven. This distinctive service

marks, in the case of one locale, the effort librarians must take to discover even so much as the names and addresses of colleagues and professional institutions in the southern Americas. In another case, the Instituto Nacional do Livro has issued its *Guia das Bibliotecas Brasileiras*, a 245 page publication with a mimeographed supplement. The contents of this volume, providing notes on hundreds of libraries of all types, are now being checked by Miss Carmel Sullivan, a member of the Committee, to record any special libraries not included in the compilation of the original list.

The letter accompanying Miss Savord's questionnaire offered copies of any but the most recent of SLA's publications, free of cost, to libraries requesting them. Librarians in six of the countries, Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Uruguay have responded to this offer and their letters reflect much enthusiasm for the Association's publication program.

This, however, is not enough to make intellectual cooperation and the exchange of information between special library collections in the Americas effective. The publication of a satisfactory directory, as complete as possible, will be a first step towards enabling North American librarians to learn from their southern friends about their researches, their cultural wealth, their library history and procedures. In the United States we have, unfortunately, been inclined towards paternalism and good-natured toleration whenever we have thought of the Latin American way of life. We need our neighbors' help and tolerance (as much as they desire ours) if libraries are to assist in fostering warmer and friendlier associations with one another. American librarians, always overproud of their special technical efficiency when they contrast it with foreign library accomplishments, will have to learn again what it is to respect

knowledge and actual learning as it is represented by their Latin American confrères.

We know of course what the Library of Congress and some of the nation's largest libraries are doing to develop their Latin American resources; that undoubtedly research bodies and university libraries in this country have a limited acquisitional exchange policy in connection with learned departments in the other Americas; and that the American Library Association and its Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America is working with the State Department, publishers and other agencies attempting to promote good will. We believe that the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association of Washington can, with the proper aid of various American library associations and their special committees, and especially with the interest of the Library of Congress, prosper as the foremost professional instrument for furthering its designated purpose to strengthen cultural ties between the nations of this hemisphere. Two Presidents of the Special Libraries Association have addressed the Third and Fourth Conventions of this association, and the present Committee stands in strong favor of enlarging the scope of its relations with the active secretariat of the Inter-American group. It is requisite that the Special Libraries Association must do its utmost to take a helpful part in all these efforts.

The Special Libraries Association, through this Committee, can best assist the national program by establishing itself as a clearing house for informational services between special libraries of the Americas. Is it not disconcerting to consider that in this country we know practically nothing of the administrative techniques and resources of a whole continent of libraries? We are more than seriously handicapped. A great nation is almost entirely unaware of the

investigations in agriculture, anthropology, medicine, economics, political and juridical practice being conducted by its nearest geographical associates. The reason for our misunderstanding is largely because our files and shelves are not well-stocked with the published writings of Latin American leaders and scholars. Special librarians do not dispute the fact that the organizations they serve must be responsible for the appreciation and utilization of the knowledge investigators beyond our borders are making available, and their libraries must be the tools making that knowledge useful.

As an instrument of action it is within the potential of the Committee to conduct surveys, provide directories, proffer our native resources to Latin American libraries, and generally improve the quality and quantity of our information about life, science, and business in the nearby countries. After the *Guide to Special Library Resources in Latin America* has been compiled and published, we must use the volume as a goad to make libraries not yet listed desirous of inclusion in it. Later, when we are more familiar with the existing conditions and personnel of libraries in the Latin American regions, other tools may suggest themselves to us automatically; the development of union lists of technical periodical holdings may not be impossible; previously unsuccessful attempts to compile national book trade bibliographies might be studied and steps taken to decrease the existing hiatus in world bibliography; two-way translations of important titles might be sponsored; with the help of the Pan-American Union industrial, trade, and financial information sources could be regularized and refined, and directories in these areas compiled; and finally, with our enlarged experience, all reporting devices for national statistics might be clarified.

(Continued on page 395)

How Can a Public Relations Program Best Fit Into the Defense Service of S.L.A.?¹

By ELEANOR CAVANAUGH

Librarian, Standard & Poor's Corporation, New York, New York

MR. STETTINIUS of the Office of Production Management and Mr. Studebaker of the United States Department of Education have both said that libraries must play a major role in national defense. But when they elaborate on this statement, you realize that they are speaking of public libraries. As far as they are concerned, we may conclude either that they do not know about special libraries, or that special libraries have no part in the defense picture.

Why do not Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Studebaker and other industrial leaders know about special libraries? The answer is just this—we have never told them. A definite public relations program will remedy this deplorable condition.

Paul Garrett, Director of Public Relations of General Motors, said that public relations is industry's No. 1 job. If this is so for industry, it is also S.L.A.'s No. 1 job. Perhaps national defense is a good springboard from which to make our start in this direction.

I have read a great deal on public relations—and almost everywhere two thoughts recur again and again.

1. Public Relations begin at home.
2. Public Relations is not a "one-shot" effort, but must be planned and continuous to be effective.

¹ Address before the Panel Discussion on Public Relations and National Defense at the Thirty-third Annual Convention of Special Libraries Association, Hartford, Connecticut, June 18, 1941.

How can our public relations program adopt these ideas? Here are a few suggestions.

Why cannot we have extra pages of *Special Libraries Resources* run off, with special collections marked, and mail them directly to those key firms operating defense industries in areas where these collections are available? Industrial leaders are busy. They cannot come to us, so we have to go to them and make our resources available to them quickly and easily.

How about having every other issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* devoted to defense literature, with articles on organization of defense material, source lists and annotated bibliographies, and then send these issues to representatives of industry?

How about trade magazines? In my own library we spend approximately \$3,000 per year. Multiply this or any average by our membership in S.L.A. and we can walk into the office of the editor of any trade paper, tell him how much money we spend for subscriptions to his magazine, and sell him the idea of space for articles, source lists and any timely and informative material written by special librarians.

Many of us are members of trade associations, and pay expensive membership fees. Why do we not make an effort

to participate on their conference programs?

Also why cannot we, like Maria Brace did in the *Baltimore Sun*, get articles on the financial page of every large paper in every industrial city in the United States?

How about copying or adopting the Southern California Chapter's idea of a single agency for solving defense problems, to which research men and industrialists may turn for expert directional aid in materials needed?

Whatever we may do in the direction of a public relations program, while it may be directed by National S.L.A., should be done on a regional basis and tailored to fit that area. Even the Department of Commerce is consolidating its field service with new regional business consultants and the OPM will probably do likewise—an indication of the trend of regional set-up in defense. Why cannot our able librarians in various centers be organized as regional business consultants to business and industry? We have the resources, we have the librarians—only the machinery needs to be set up.

Incidentally we missed one boat—a compilation of prices of critical materials with a supplement to keep it up-to-date. Had it been ready, it would have been a valuable tool to anyone buying and

using these materials, undoubtedly headed for priorities list. There is a very great need for a *Source Book on Prices*. The one issued by the Department of Commerce in 1932 is now out of date. Here is a project handed gratis to the Publications Governing Board.

How about looking ahead and planning for the obvious reconstruction period certain to follow on present defense emergency? Industry and labor are bound to be dislocated and plans must be laid now to avert economic dislocation.

What about getting busy with our Latin American friends—and finding out just how we might help them?

These are only a few ideas of one person, so why not get the "mass mind", about which Mr. Childs has spoken, working on them?

Let us stop coming to conventions and telling ourselves about ourselves. At each convention, let us contribute some definite accomplishment to our public relations program. In this way, we can bring ourselves into sharper focus in the eyes of business and industry and establish ourselves as a fact-finding body, so that they will approach us with their problems. First, however, we must convince them that we are organized to assist them and have unlimited resource material which is accessible to them.

U. S. Senate Bill 1627

A bill is pending before Congress, Bill S. 1627, which, if passed, will mean that the Census of Manufacturers will be taken every five years instead of every two.

There are also rumors that the Sixteenth Decennial Census (1940) will not be published entirely or that publication may be delayed for several years.

The material and information published by the Bureau of the Census are very valuable to librarians and members of their organizations. Those who are interested in marketing and market-data should be vitally aware of what is happening and many people do not realize that there is a possibility that the census material will be lacking when they want to use it. There will be no comparable figures.

If librarians and others interested will write a letter of protest to Mr. Jesse H. Jones, Secretary, U. S. Department of Commerce, and to Mr. Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget, both at Washington, D. C., it is hoped that this catastrophe may be averted.

Manuscripts Live

By EDWARD B. MORRISON

Assistant, Manuscript Division, The New York Public Library, New York, New York

MANUSCRIPTS are the stuff of which books are made, and more. Because we who work with manuscripts must pay prime attention to their preservation, readers, and even librarians, tend to picture manuscript depositories as morgues piled with dusty unused records of the dead past. Indeed it is true that manuscript workers must not fear dust any more than hard labor, but they do not dig graves. In the first place history never dies but maintains a position as importantly linked to the present and future as is the foundation of a house to the structure itself and the people living in it. Years of service in one of the greatest manuscript collections in the country have impressed me with the knowledge that manuscripts function in close and exciting relationship to our artistic and economic life. Though manuscript treasures cannot be handed out to readers without careful investigation of responsibility, they are used by properly qualified people for numerous purposes.

Here I am tempted to begin at the beginning and write a few words about our collection's earliest records on baked clay tablets, slabs, cylinders, etc., in the Sumerian language, dating from the time of Naram-Sin, about 2600 B.C. Then I would pass on to our fine collection of European illuminated manuscripts, pausing reverently before some of the most excellent examples in America. Had you been in our reading room not many months ago you might have seen a magnificent Persian manuscript come to life

as an artist worked day after day to incorporate its superb color and design in a stage set for a Broadway production. Perhaps a painting or tapestry you especially admire, or even that one outstanding Christmas card you couldn't throw away after New Year's, had its root in such a manuscript.

Few of us today consider music outside the vital experiences of our lives. Of course the music lover knows that back of a symphony there must be the composer's manuscript. He might even grant that the original manuscript has a sentimental value but he would, I think, question its having any further use. Last winter we served a reader who proved to be a musician in a local orchestra. He applied to examine a Mozart symphony for sixteen string and wind instruments, dated Salzburg, April 26, 1779. Finding that his interest in the manuscript was deep enough to inspire his studying it for hours, we made an effort to learn his real purpose. He explained convincingly that a careful study of the original manuscript enabled him to get a more perfect understanding of the composer's meaning, and so to give a more sensitive interpretation of the shades of feeling.

The historian and biographer, in order to make any real contribution, must seek original source material. The reading public's standard soars and will no longer accept books that merely rehash former books. There is healthy demand for correction of recorded error, for brighter historical light. Heartily we assist authors to find letters, diaries, accounts, land

papers, shipping papers, manuscript maps, etc., which bring their subjects to life. Not long ago a celebrated author and playwright turned from his work and remarked to me that although much may be gathered from a man's essays, speeches and books, the full-length portrait is revealed in his letters. To his family and close friends, to professional or business associates, he writes the words that unfold his character and show the construction of his achievements. In the replies to his letters the forcefulness of his personality may be vividly reflected.

We see our readers find the very heart of their subjects in such literary collections as the Washington Irving letters, journals, notebooks, and other manuscripts; Bryant-Godwin papers; the correspondence of Richard Henry Stoddard and his wife, Elizabeth Stoddard; the Dwight family papers; correspondence of the Century Company; Noah Webster papers; and the Duyckinck papers. Bearing in mind, too, that today will be historically important tomorrow, we are building a splendid collection of modern typescripts since many authors now compose on the typewriter. Authors and publishers are cooperating generously with this effort. A number of our author readers have arranged for us to obtain their current typescripts immediately after release by their publishers.

Readers working in the field of politics find material of great value in the papers of such figures as James Madison, Samuel Adams, James Monroe, Samuel J. Tilden, Horace Greeley, John Bigelow, Levi P. Morton, James Schoolcraft Sherman, Anthony Jerome Griffin, William Bourke Cockran, Henry George, and Charles Evans Hughes.

RESearch in the field of economics today has taken an eminent place in a confused world. The value of source material to writers in

economics is significant. Students, professors and economists search fruitfully through business letters, daybooks and journals, ledgers, banking papers, land papers and shipping papers. Tireless digging in these collections finally results in printed pages of facts for quick use by a swiftly moving economic world.

Among the interesting subjects we have watched progress in the past few years have been: politics in the early colonial period in America; early American trade with the Orient; Anglo-American trade in the eighteenth century; estates and fortunes of the American Loyalists; the whaling industry in America; the American farmer's economic and social life; social customs of New York before 1800; the Brook Farm Community; eighteenth-century ideas of democracy; Lord Macaulay's political theories; the political relations of the United States and the Philippines; mercantile history of New York before the Civil War; health and medicine in the armies during the Civil War; the education of midshipmen in the United States Navy; the negro in American history; politics in the State of New York during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; the Russian attitude toward war before 1914; and the historical background of the World's Fair area in Flushing, New York.

In this era of the biographical novel and drama, manuscripts play an increasingly important rôle. Recently an author, working on a biography later to be dramatized, remarked that he had accumulated a wealth of material on his subject but he had somehow not brought the character to life. "This," he said, "is what previous biographers of the same subject have failed to accomplish." A few days later I heard him chuckling to himself "... I bet she was mad when she got this letter. ..." That may seem as trivial to you as it did to me the moment it happened, but when I looked

up from my work and glanced at the author I saw unmistakably that at last his character was in the room with him. Through the medium of intimate correspondence, he had at last finally reached a more nearly complete understanding of a complex personality.

DIARIES are exceedingly useful as records of historical fact. In them the historian, novelist and playwright find local color and informal treatment of fact often impossible to obtain elsewhere. Rarely has a writer concerned with early nineteenth-century New York City failed to examine with profit Elizabeth Bleecker's diary, kept from 1799 to 1806. In this beautifully preserved diary, the author presents a colorful account of social activities, births, marriages, deaths, local events, fever epidemics, fires, business failures, laying of the cornerstone of City Hall, launching of ships of war, the Burr-Hamilton duel, etc. Writers interested in China trade have studied to advantage Samuel Hill's journal and log of two voyages between Boston and China, 1815-1822. Other diaries and journals are used for research in description and travel, battle strategy, shipping and other subjects. We are constantly encouraging owners of diaries to turn them over to us for proper preservation and use. To have value they need not necessarily be diaries of distinguished personages. On the con-

trary we prize some most interesting diaries kept by individuals who have never been identified. Think of the future value to researchers of a diary kept now by a banker, university professor, senator, bus driver, aviator, or refugee.

Historians, biographers, playwrights, novelists, and researchers in politics and economics do not exhaust the variety of our readers. There is the business man who found amongst early New York City land surveys valuable information to aid in an important law case involving property title; the radio scrip writer in search of something original on which to base a program designed for that vast army of listeners who are tired of the same old stuff; the motion picture company's assistant whose job it is to guard against historical error creeping into a movie; the newspaper man who must obtain a photograph of a page of Washington's Farewell Address for his paper to publish on the morning of February 22nd; and the careworn old man, a victim of the failure years ago of a physician to have his birth recorded, who proves the date of his birth through manuscript records of a local church in order to get a pension.

Manuscripts not only live but ever inspire their custodians to save life for the future. It is our job not only to serve the historian today but with vigor to obtain historical records being made now and preserve them for posterity.

May the message of peace and brotherhood that first found human lodgement in the hearts of Judea's simple shepherds fill our hearts at this season.—Anon.

Council of Library Associations

OF CONSIDERABLE interest to the members of Special Libraries Association at this time is the present status of the resolution adopted by the Association at its annual meeting held in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 19, 1941, recommending the formation of a coordinating Council of Library Associations. The resolution, the full text of which will be found on page 201 of the July-August issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, was presented by Josephine B. Hollingsworth, Librarian, Municipal Reference Library, Los Angeles, California, and one of S. L. A.'s Vice presidents. Although the number of members at this meeting was not recorded, there were 345 registered at the convention and the resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of those present at the annual meeting.

The resolution was the result of a number of suggestions over a period of months which were brought to a head at Hartford by the appointment of a committee to draft a resolution which should provide the framework for such a Council, together with suggestions for the machinery for its operation.

In view of a rather widespread misunderstanding of the situation it is perhaps unfortunate that we did not present this to the entire membership before bringing it to a vote at Hartford. At the time, however, it did not occur to anyone that there would be any misconception of our action. A careful reading of the resolution itself, which may seem too rigid to some and too flexible to others, should reveal possibilities for adjustment by the Council itself, once the Council is formed, to accord with the needs of the Associations represented. A little thought should make it apparent that it was not possible in a single resolution to provide for all contingencies due to differences in organizations, power of

the elected presidents, etc. Much of the machinery must be of necessity left to the proposed Council on its organization.

Following the adoption of the resolution I have had an interesting correspondence with the presidents of the associations, the majority of whom were much interested in the possibilities of such a Council and offered their full cooperation in the organization of such a unit. As early as October 13 the President of the American Library Association reported that the Executive Board of that Association had appointed a committee to confer with members of the S. L. A. Board concerning the matter. I made the attempt to hold this conference in New York on October 24, 25 or 26 at the time of S. L. A.'s recent Board meeting but due to previous arrangements on the part of the president of the American Library Association, it was not possible to hold that meeting until October 31 at which time Mr. Charles Brown and Mr. Milton Lord, representing the American Library Association, and Miss Mary Louise Alexander and myself, representing Special Libraries Association, met in Washington and discussed the matter at length.

At this conference it was agreed to call a meeting of the presidents of the associations involved for the purpose of discussing the functions of such a Council; representation; organization and consideration of the suggested machinery for operation. Such a meeting has been arranged and will be held in Chicago on December 28. The presidents, or their representatives, of all except two Associations from whom I have not heard, will attend the meeting. I hope to get out a full report of that meeting to the entire membership as soon as possible after it takes place.

Laura A. Woodward, *President,*
Special Libraries Association

Announcements

Appointments

Ethel Wigmore, formerly Librarian of the Carrie J. Brink Library, Bellevue School of Nursing, and Winthrop Chemical Company, both of New York, N. Y., has been appointed to the staff of the Medical Research Council Library at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, England.

. . .

Denise D. Montel, formerly Head of the Bibliographical Department of Messageries Hachette is now librarian of the French Institute in New York, N. Y.

. . .

Harriet V. V. Van Wyck, formerly librarian of the American Association for Adult Education has been appointed librarian of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

Miss Van Wyck succeeds Helen E. Wheeler who resigned as of November 1, 1941. Miss Wheeler was responsible for building up the collection of League of Nations documents and books (formerly the property of the League of Nations Association) which were taken over by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in 1929. This collection now consists of some 6,000 volumes, pamphlets and clipping files on international affairs in general.

Los Angeles in Poetry

After the last Board and Council meeting, one of the members sent the Editor the following "doggerel". Since everyone is planning on attending the Los Angeles Convention, it is particularly apropos at this time:

Breathes one of us with soul so dead
Who inwardly has never said
"I'm tired of this round of toiling,
I'd like to stop this endless moiling,
Disport myself in pastures greener
With gay and holiday demeanor."
Well, here's your chance to have your way,
Thanks to the planners of the S.L.A.
Los Angeles, first week in June!
Stars guaranteed, though not the moon,
And food for every mood and mind,
The serious and the frothy kind.
For balanced fare of work and play
Make early plans and save your pay.
And when next June comes rolling 'round
Join us, California-bound.

—A.P.M.

An Invitation from the Illinois Chapter

The Illinois Chapter of S.L.A. invites members of American Library Association and Special Libraries Association attending the A.L.A. Mid-Winter Conference to join them in their December meeting. Miss Laura A. Woodward, National President of Special Libraries Association, will be one of the guests of honor.

The speaker of the evening will be Mr. Graham Hutton, Director of the new office of the British Press Service in Chicago. Mr. Hutton, who was for two years affiliated with the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, served on the faculty of the London School of Economics for one year, and was Managing Editor of the London *Economist*, 1933-1938. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hutton was called into service in the British Foreign Office and served there until June 30, 1941 when he came to Chicago as Director of the new British Press Service Chicago office. In addition, Mr. Hutton is known to many as the author of several books, among which is *Survey After Munich*, and of numerous articles in American journals, notably the *Atlantic* and *Foreign Affairs*.

Date and Time: December 29, 1941 at 6:00 p.m.

Place: Chez Emile French Restaurant
180 East Delaware Street, Chicago, Ill.

Price: \$1.68 (all inclusive)

Reservations: To be placed with Miss Ida Masters,
Business Research Corporation
79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
Randolph 4162.

. . .

The Illinois Chapter, University and College Group will hold a luncheon meeting Tuesday December 20th at 12:30 p.m. at the Normandy House, Chicago Avenue at Michigan Boulevard. Mr. Edward A. Henry of the University of Cincinnati Libraries will speak on "Our Debt to Moslem Civilization."

All members of the University and College Group who are planning to attend the A.L.A. Midwinter Meeting in Chicago are most cordially invited to attend. Reservations for the luncheon (90¢, including tax and tip) should be sent to Miss Patricia Johnson, Illinois Institute of Technology Library, 3300 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.

Marriages

Miss Georgia E. Roberts, who was for sixteen years a classifier and cataloger in the Catalog Department of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, N. Y. was married September 27, 1941, to Mr. A. B. Griffin, Supervisor, Town of Windsor, New York.

A New Library

The Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences has announced the opening of the Pacific Aeronautical Library at 6715 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, on October 1, 1941. This is a service library established to provide aeronautical books and magazine facilities to aeronautical companies and engineers. This service has been made available through a gift of \$10,000 from the Paul Kollsman Fund and the supporting cooperation of aircraft companies on the Pacific coast.

Financial Group Notes

The *Financial Group Bulletin* continues to be one of the outstanding of group publications. In the October issue will be found a compilation of "Railroad Subject Headings" by Lillian Scardefield, Lehman Corporation; Ida B. Campbell, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; and Edith C. Stone, *Railway Age*.

There is also a notation of Financial Bibliographies which may be borrowed from Mary P. McLean, American Bankers Association; and an article on "National Defense Program Information" by Marion G. Eaton, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Indiana Chapter on the Air

On October 19th the following officers of the Indiana Chapter; Leland R. Smith, President, Helen Rogers, Treasurer, and Harold J. Sander, Executive Board Member took part in a fifteen minute program on WIRE. This program in conjunction with that of the Indiana Public Welfare Department. discussed "Welfare Functions of Special Libraries".

Publications

The Bank Library

The Bank Library is a selected, basic bibliography on all phases of banking which seemed important in the year 1937, while its *Annotated Supplement* begins where it left off, omitting some subjects no longer of interest and including material on such currently interesting fields as personal money management, labor, bank supervision and war finance. The *Supplement* differs from *The Bank Library* in that it has a descriptive note about each item, contains an author index and has cross references from one heading to another. Both publications are essential to a library which is starting to build up a collection of financial material. Copies may be ordered from Miss Ruth Miller, Librarian, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, 70 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The price is 50 cents.

Latin America

Children's Books in English on Latin America has been compiled by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union with the collaboration of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association. Copies may be secured from the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Hemisphere Solidarity, a new U. S. Office of Education pamphlet, has been prepared by C. C. Crawford of the University of Southern California, especially as a teachers' guide to assist high school students to know and to understand better our Latin American neighbors. Single copies are 15 cents each and may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Mailing Lists for Latin America prepared by the Latin America List and Information Service Division of J. J. Berliner and Staff, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., contains selected names of prospective buyers in Latin America.

A Guide to Libraries and Archives in Central America and the West Indies, Panama, Bermuda and British Guiana has been prepared by Arthur E. Gropp, Librarian, Middle American Research Institute, The Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La. The *Guide* is supplemented with information on private libraries, book binding, book selling and printing.

Economic Defense of Latin America by Percy W. Bidwell discusses War and the Monroe Doctrine; Propaganda and Politics; German Economic Penetrations; Weapons of Economic Defense; and the Fallacy of Hemisphere Self-sufficiency. There is also a selected bibliography on the subject. It may be purchased from the World Peace Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts, for 25 cents.

The Library of Congress announces publication of several interesting books on Latin America. *Mexican Government Publications*, by Annita M. Ker, is a guide to the more important publications of the national government of Mexico from 1821 to 1936. A paper on *Columbian Government Publications*, issued some months ago, was presented by J. B. Childs at the third convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association. A *Study of Argentine Government Publications* by Mr. Childs is in process of publication. Other books soon to appear are: *Latin American Bibliographies* by C. K. Jones, a new and much enlarged edition of his *Hispanic American Bibliographies*, containing over 3,200 entries; and *Legal Codes of the Latin American Republics* prepared by Dr. Crawford M. Bishop.

Another World Peace Foundation pamphlet is *Argentina and the United States*, by Clarence H. Haring. In this study the author who has just recently returned from his seventh trip to South America since 1918, surveys the Political Evolution of the Argentine Nation; Relations with the United States; Cattle and Grain; Trade, Industry and Investment; and Argentina and the Democracies. A selected Bibliography is also included in the text. The price is 25 cents.

A bibliography of *Christmas Customs in the other American Republics* has been compiled by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. A copy may be secured upon request.

Statistical Activities of the American Nations

This very timely book, edited by Elizabeth Phelps, under the direction of the Temporary Organizing Committee, Inter-American Statistical Institute, contains information on statistical activities relating to the collection, processing and publication of social and economic data in the Western Hemisphere. It may be obtained by sending \$2.00 to Halbert L. Dunn, Secretary General at the Committee's Headquarters, Census Bureau Building, Washington, D. C.

How to Locate Educational Information and Data

This new edition of Carter Alexander's excellent book is sixty per cent larger than the first one, containing as it does entirely new chapters on Library Card Catalog, Biographical Information, Audio-Visual Education, Maps and Graphs and Technique of Library Searching. Many parts of the original chapters have been enriched with new techniques and references, completely reorganized and rewritten. It may be purchased from the Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. Price, cloth, \$4.00. Special discount to libraries, 20%.

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A.L.A. Catalogue Rules

This preliminary American Second Edition of the *A.L.A. Catalog Rules, Author and Title Entries* has been prepared by the Catalog Code Revision Committee of the American Library Association with the collaboration of a Committee of the (British) Library Association. It may be purchased from A.L.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois for \$6.00 per copy.

Reference Books of 1938-1940

A second supplement to the sixth edition of a *Guide to Reference Books*, by Isadore Gilbert Mudge has been prepared by Constance M. Winchell and is entitled *Reference Books of 1938-1940*. "Because of the interest in Latin American material at this time, a slight change has been made in the arrangement followed in the *Guide* so that in the sections on Biography and Bibliography such material has been grouped together under Latin America instead of being arranged in alphabetical order under the names of the individual countries". This publication may be purchased from A.L.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, price \$1.25.

Tool Design

Here is a book by C. B. Cole which should prove of value to anyone wishing to learn the fundamental principles of tool design as applied to tooling for production. It is published by the American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.

National Defense Consumer Information Centers

Bulletin No. 14 of the Office of Price Administration, Consumer Division, Washington, D. C., dated September 1941, discusses, among other subjects: *The Need for Consumer Information Centers and Functions of Consumer Information Centers*.

Theatre Quarterly

The Theatre Library Association is contemplating publishing in collaboration with the American Educational Theatre Association, a *Theatre Quarterly* offering views not to be found elsewhere of the American and European stage, screen and radio. The subscription price will not exceed \$5.00 a year, provided orders are placed immediately with Mrs. Sarah Chokla Gross, 118 Centre Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y.

Motion Picture Editing

This interesting occupational brief prepared by the Western Personnel Service, Pasadena, California, brings together facts about motion picture film editors for those interested in motion picture production.

Bibliographies

An oceanographic bibliography entitled *Oceanography of the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea and Bering Strait*, by Mary C. Grier, Librarian, Oceanographic Laboratories, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, is a most comprehensive compilation and for those interested in this subject should prove to be a very useful reference tool.

A *Bibliography of War Materials Related to War*, compiled by Lotus Mitchell Mills, Law Librarian, Sullivan and Cromwell, New York, N. Y., appears in the July 1941 issue of the *Law Library Journal*.

World War II in our Magazines and Books—a Bibliography, compiled by H. O. Spier is divided into three main sections: (1) foreign countries, (2) U. S. A. and (3) War—general aspects. This pamphlet of 31 pages may be secured from the author at 109 East 29th Street, New York, N. Y., for 50 cents.

The *Bibliography of the Virgin Islands* indexes some 3,800 books and articles in periodicals and briefly describes under seventy-nine subject headings:—Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Description and Travel, Economic Conditions, History, Labor, Merchant Marine, Politics, Religion, Treaties, Virgin Islands Company, etc. This bibliography may be secured from the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, N. Y.; price \$3.50.

* * *

(Continued from page 385)

These are no more than anticipations. In this country special librarians are still too unfamiliar with our new problems of Latin American relations to attempt great adventures in the field. The Special Libraries Association can help provide a share of intelligence in the management of cooperative policies with other international library programs. However, despite its wide interests, our Committee should not yet be weaned from its most important plan to learn who the special librarians of Latin America are. With their guidance, we shall discover what is the practicability of our anticipations and how we can best accomplish our ends by economical and utilitarian means.

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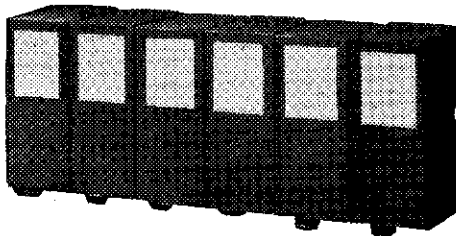
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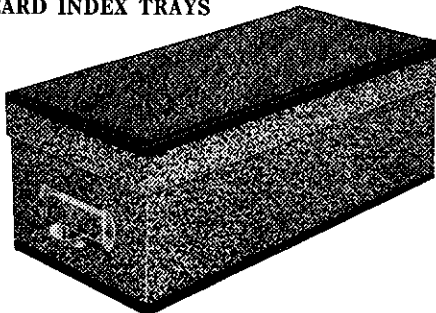
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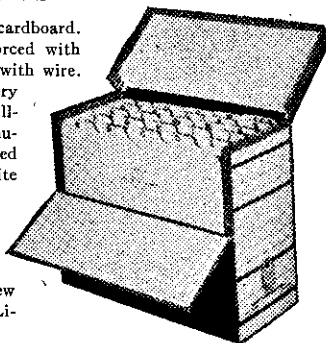
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