in the library. Here men and women come from all parts of the country to make use of the material when writing about the famous short-story writer.

More and more interest is being shown in family history. For this reason it is most important to keep rosters of military companies, including the present war records, marriage and death records, city directories, tombstone records and all family Bible records that you can collect. Early newspapers are priceless sources of this material. Call upon the older people of your community for historical material of all kinds, while you still have the opportunity.

For handling local history material, other than books, we have found a vertical file most practical. The newspaper articles, small pamphlets, typed material, etc., are placed in manila folders on which have been written the proper subject headings in alphabetical order. Subject Headings for the Information File by the Newark, N. J. Public Library (Modern American Library Economy Series), 5th rev. ed., H. W. Wilson, 1943, has proven a valuable guide. In the Greensboro library there is one file for Greensboro and Guilford county and another for North Carolina. Four drawers contain biographical material and there is a drawer for North Carolina counties and there are two drawers for North Carolina towns.

When a librarian is able to find material for a newspaper man or woman for a feature article, together with pictures to illustrate the article, you have won a friend for the library. When you are able to furnish a city official the names and dates of office of your mayors from the town’s beginning you have won another friend. When your postmaster sends you an inquiry for information about some long-ago resident your assistance in tracing that person will be much appreciated. Club women and students use the local history for preparing papers. Many strangers make inquiries at the library for information about historical places in and around the community, while numbers of service men from far-away states have used the genealogical material to trace their ancestors who were natives of North Carolina.

Just now a prominent citizen is writing a history of one of the leading churches of the city. He spends hours in the library using the newspaper articles, pamphlets, early church rosters and manuscripts which have been carefully preserved through the years. Another talented writer is preparing a history of Greensboro College, and he, too, has spent much time using our local history collection in the preparation of his book. These instances are given as examples to show the value of collecting the historical material for your city, county and state. Start now before any more of the priceless records are lost forever.

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE

Reviewed by
ROSEANNE HUDSON

Women’s College Library, U.N.C.

Fortunately, the title of this column is sufficiently elastic to permit mention of a lively little volume entitled Book, Children and Men, by Paul Hazard (Horn Book, 1944, $3). It is not, strictly speaking, a history of children’s literature though the facts are there. Rather, it is a sort of blow-by-blow description of the battle between children, trying to assert their individuality, and adults, seeking to force the youngsters to become small replicas of their elders. There is no doubt that in Mr. Hazard the children have a formidable and vocal champion. Although only a small portion of the book treats of children’s literature in the United States, it is
obvious that Mr. Hazard looks upon this country as a veritable child's paradise. Speaking of American libraries for children, he says, "They are better than a drawing room or a club. They are a home." While one may not always agree with Mr. Hazard's estimate of a particular book, one can't help being captivated by his sincerity, warmth, and vigor.

Catalogers will welcome the new (fifth) edition of Minnie Sears' List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries (Wilson, 1944, $2.75). The introduction reveals that two hundred new subjects, many of them related to the war, have been added. Some old headings have been modified to conform with changes made by the Library of Congress. Brief explanatory notes define and illustrate the usage of various headings where there is a possible problem of interpretation. As in the fourth edition, Dewey classification numbers are included. The generous use of cross references makes it relatively simple to find a desired heading. The preliminary section entitled "Practical Suggestions for the Beginner in Subject Heading Work" is useful but would appear to be rather hard going for the novice unless it were explained by a librarian familiar with the assigning of subject headings. The list seems adequate, though undoubtedly librarians would have to make adaptations to fit their collections and patrons.

One of the problems common to most school and college libraries is that of the accumulation of pamphlet material to supplement text books. A handy aid to selection is the George Peabody College for Teachers bulletin, Free and Inexpensive Learning Materials (George Peabody College, 1944, $.25). Titles are listed under a wide range of subjects with complete bibliographic information and a brief annotation for each. Librarians might do well to make copies available to teachers who are hard pressed to find condensed, graphic material to catch — and hold — the streamlined attention of the modern pupil.

Of particular interest to college librarians is Guy R. Lyle's Administration of the College Library (Wilson, 1944, $4.50). The result of his experience in the field, his wide reading, and the application of his analytical mind to the varied problems of this phase of librarianship, the book is a gold mine of information. Sufficiently detailed to be of practical value, the length of the volume will not discourage the serious reader. Four chapters in the book were contributed by authorities in their fields. Arnold Trotter, Assistant Librarian of the University of Illinois, is the author of the chapter on cataloging and classification. Chapters on book selection and acquisition, and on the selection and acquisition of special types of materials were written by Paul Bixler, Librarian of Antioch. Marjorie Hood, Head of Circulation at Woman's College, wrote the section on circulation work. The book will appeal to library school students because it is lucid and sufficiently concrete to be within their comprehension. Excellent chapter bibliographies direct the student to the best professional literature on each subject, should he desire to do further reading. The more experienced librarian will be impressed by the penetration of the author's observations, and by his ability to relate each aspect of college library work to the total picture of campus library service. The college library is revealed, not as an independent, static institution, but as an integral part of the college, responsive to the changing needs of the faculty and students whom it serves.