

and necessary to contend that the disciplines represent a scale of values, and that the humanities are unequivocally at the top of that scale." The humanities rank as the highest discipline because they are concerned not alone with physical or social values but with individual and humane ones. The contemporary loss by the humanities of their primary position in higher education is explained by the dominant scientific and materialistic climate of the modern world, by the competition the humanities face in the multiplication of subject matters and departments, with the resulting obscuration of the objectives of liberal education and the application of inappropriate scientific methods to humanistic material as a defense against scientific competitors.

Professor Millett has harsh words for the present Ph.D. regimen, with its narrow specialization and its unhealthy ability to drain the vitality from prospective teachers. College administrators are criticized for their failure to furnish a far-sighted, vigorous leadership conscious of the functions and purposes of the institutions over which they preside. Liberal arts education should "teach men and women how to make, not better livings, but better lives. It achieves, or attempts to achieve, this objective by developing, not the student's mechanical or technical or even organizational and managerial capacities, but

his intellectual, esthetic, and spiritual powers."

All three of these books are well worth reading. Those by Professors Barzun and Millett especially contain pertinent material of interest to librarians. They both discuss administrative problems, the weaknesses and dangers of the present Ph.D. program, the menace of overspecialization, overemphasis on the materialistic element, and the interest in facts, with the consequent loss of interest in human values. These problems, related as they are to both instruction and research, are of direct interest to librarians in all areas of service. Professor Barzun offers a personal reaction to certain library practices, and the North Central Association study discloses an apparent trend toward broad divisional groupings in the curriculum as contrasted to arrangement along strict departmental lines. This movement might very easily bring with it a greater centralization of readers' services.

There is one thing that all of these studies suggest: closer understanding and cooperation among faculty, students, and librarians will become more, rather than less, necessary, if the job to be done is to be done adequately. Certainly the college librarian will need to keep abreast of new developments in educational thought.—*John H. Berthel, acting librarian, Columbia College Library, New York City.*

Sources on Industrial Hygiene

U.S. Public Health Service. *Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene 1900-1943, a Selected List.* Compiled by Ellen F. Bellingham, J. J. Bloomfield, and Waldemar C. Dreesen. Public Health Bulletin No. 289. Washington, 1945. 95p.

This is a small but welcome addition to the literature of public health in general and industrial hygiene in particular. Its limitations as to scope and form of entry are freely admitted by the compilers, but the compactness and the general organization of the bibliography make it valuable, both as a handy reference tool and as an introduction to the entire field of industrial hygiene.

The years covered, 1900-43, with a few citations of the more important contributions

appearing in the early part of 1944, seem adequate to present a picture of the field of industrial hygiene as we understand the term today. Although the antecedents of this branch of public health go back much farther, the development has been most rapid since the turn of the century and the significance of the modern conception of the term lies almost entirely within the period covered by this volume.

The general utility of the bibliography, from the librarian's standpoint, is enhanced by a fairly complete table of contents and a generous sprinkling of *See* and *See Also* references.—*Seymour Robb, librarian, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City.*