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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association

VOLUME 44

SEPTEMBER 1953

NUMBER 7

Johns-Manville Research Center Library

Ruth E. Keusseff and Ruth C. Naul



Research and Canada's Natural Resources

Dr. R. C. Wallace



The Major Problems of Military Libraries

Dr. Jerrold Orne



What Makes Us Special

Katharine L. Kinder



Preservation of Medical Literature

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CONTENTS

FEATURE ARTICLES

- The Johns-Manville Research Center Library
RUTH E. KEUSSEFF AND RUTH C. NAUL 261
- Research and Canada's Natural Resources . DR. R. C. WALLACE 265
- The Major Problems of Military Libraries . DR. JERROLD ORNE 268
- The Librarian and the Development of Machines
DR. I. A. WARHEIT 272
- What Makes Us Special KATHARINE L. KINDER 274
- Preservation of Medical Literature INGRID E. VOSS 276

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

- President's Message LUCILE L. KECK 267
- SLA Award 1953: Rose L. Vormelker 281

DEPARTMENTS

Have You Heard, 280; Pamphlets Available, 285; Letters to the Editor, 286; Calendar, 286

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The Johns-Manville Research Center Library

RUTH E. KEUSSEFF AND RUTH C. NAUL

Public Relations, Johns-Manville Research Center, Manville, New Jersey

TURNPIKE MILEAGE, moisture in cookies—baked and unbaked, and an occasional language translation mix daily with literature searches, abstracts, and technical inquiries for librarian Katharine L. Kinder, and her staff at the Johns-Manville Research Center, Manville, New Jersey.

Library Quarters

In the spring of 1949, the library moved into its present quarters. The company's products are used to advantage in the library's flooring, walls, and acoustical ceilings. Modern functional accessories highlight the library equipment and furnishings. This was the library's first home in an area specifically planned for such a function. The librarian was responsible for layout, selection of equipment, and moving procedure.

Growth

Literature services are developed as requested and as anticipated from the needs of the researchers. The library's business shows a record of continuous growth. Periodical circulation has increased regularly at the rate of 3,000 per year. Information requests have tripled in the past five years. A wide variety of questions pour into the library. "How does one photograph an odor?" "What new information is available on vapor barriers?" "Where did we first make insulating board?"

An early indication of the value of the library to Johns-Manville is told in this story of H. W. Johns, one of the founders of the present concern.

In 1858, the business of H. W. Johns



Miss Kinder is librarian at the Johns-Manville Research Center

showed its first profit, and one purchase of this solvent year was an encyclopedia. In reading through the volume, Mr. Johns learned of the material called asbestos, which was described as a novelty. But his inventive mind foresaw a use in the roofing business: It promised to eliminate the present difficulty with felts that tore and failed to stick together. Asbestos was the answer and Mr. Johns rapidly became the "Asbestos King"—all because of a book.

History

The library has on file among company archives its own 1928 birth notice: "Proposed Docket for the First Research and Development Council Meeting, Item 8: Appropriation of \$2,500 to draw against for a Reference Library."

That same year, the minutes of a Planning Department meeting noted:

"It is important to keep in the Reference Library a certain number of books so that anyone in the Planning Department or Factory, executive or student, may refer to them. There should be a good interchange of information as to worthwhile books and periodicals."

Librarian's Duties

"Someone in the organization should be designated to perform the duties of librarian in addition to his other duties. The duties consist chiefly in being responsible for books, periodicals and their use; naturally, making a record of loaning books and arranging that periodicals are distributed to the proper individuals and finally returned to some point for safekeeping.

"The librarian should have close contact with the Laboratory and the Engineering Department to make sure that there is no duplication and yet at the same time sufficient interchange."

Regulations

Two rules were established during these early years. One required that all library materials be available during the working day. The other limited the circulation of periodicals and basic reference books. The library, which now has 4,000 volumes and circulates 32,000 magazines annually, still operates in accordance with these two regulations, and has added no further ones.

Two more steps point the direction of the library development. The Research Laboratory became a member of various technical societies for the purpose of obtaining publications. This practice is followed today, with a number of the memberships held by the library itself. Further, there was recognition of the need for a literature search service designed to fit the organization's particular requirements. Current abstracting and bibliographic efforts produce the desired result.

Bound periodical and book area



Photographs by T. Czarda, Research Photographer



Current periodical area

Expansion

The year 1946 marked a more formal organization of the Research Library. A full-time librarian was engaged to undertake a program of expansion and to plan and operate a system for handling research records. The duties assigned to the librarian were reminiscent of those outlined some eighteen years before. Responsibilities were: Maintain contact with the Laboratory's administrative and technical personnel to determine needs and to provide appropriate information services; establish techniques for the expedient dissemination of information; and develop relationships with technical, university, and public libraries in the area for purposes of interlibrary loan.

Library Services

The first weekly abstract bulletin covering periodical articles of interest was issued for the research staff within a few months after the beginning of

formal organization. The library was made responsible for the preparation of the weekly patent list, a service performed previously by one of the engineers. Subsequently, patent abstracts were included to create a more useful publication.

There was no problem in selling a literature search service. Requests came in faster than answers could be provided. A record of hours spent on various library activities indicates that, last year, answering inquiries alone, took the full time of one employee.

The book and periodical collections were expanded by studying the organization's interests and available publications. Additional books, indexes, and specifications were procured. Technical journals replaced or supplemented trade magazines. With an extended collection, more information was available for immediate use and dependence upon other libraries lessened. But even now,

the objective is not complete self-sufficiency. Materials needed infrequently are obtained by photostat or loan.

Company Records

The records function progressed simultaneously with the library function. An initial task was the preparation of the *Filing Manual*. This established a scheme for the numbering and organization of research reports, correspondence, and other papers. The library became the depository for the master sets of reports, Johns-Manville product specifications, and official bulletins. The administrative files were transferred to the library. A program is now under way for the reorganization of inactive records in all Research Center offices. Technical notebooks are issued from the library and returned there for permanent safekeeping. A major project is the abstracting and indexing of some 40,000 technical reports issued since 1928. The objective is the elimination of unnecessary duplication in work projects.

Library Staff

To conduct these varied services, the library staff has grown in number. Beginning with one librarian and a part-time stenographer, the present personnel includes eleven employees. Although the chief librarian's duties are largely administrative, there is still time for answering technical questions and preparing special indexes. Each of the three reference librarians has responsibility for a specific part of the library function: the library operation, the records operation, and the report index. To coordinate the work, each professional employee reads periodicals in a designated subject field and codes records of similar subject content. All share in responding to information requests and conducting literature searches. This combination of handling materials from within and from without the organization has proved effective in developing a coordinated information program.

Summary

Library services have wide acceptance at the Johns-Manville Research Center and are adjusting constantly to meet new needs as they appear. The services offered are not necessarily typical in a traditional library sense. They are consistent, however, with the objective of providing information. Assembled facts are processed for more immediate use by analyzing and organizing the data. Whenever possible, the *final* answer to an inquiry is obtained. To supply only probable source information is generally regarded as incomplete service. If local subject coverage is inadequate, staff members pursue literature searches in other libraries.

As facilities permit, the library's services are made available to Johns-Manville locations other than the Research Center. Extension of this activity is a part of the program for future planning.

MISS KINDER

Katharine L. Kinder has been chief librarian at the Johns-Manville Research Center since 1946. From 1942 to 1946 Miss Kinder served as Lieutenant-Commander in the U. S. Navy and before that, on the library staff at Mt. Holyoke College.

Miss Kinder has played an active part in SLA, serving as president of the New Jersey Chapter, 1952-53, and as secretary of the Association, 1952-53, and in various other official capacities.

She is featured on the program of the New England Library Association Convention at New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., October 1, 1953, when she will give a presentation of "Our Library", SLA's visual aid developed at the Public Relations Clinic for the purpose of "selling" the individual library.

Research and Canada's Natural Resources*

DR. R. C. WALLACE

Principal Emeritus, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Executive Director, Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

THE RESOURCES OF CANADA and the part that they play in the national economy, including even the problems of Government, are of particular importance at the present time. Canada is achieving a place of world significance, in large measure because of the natural wealth of the country, and the ability and skill with which that wealth is being transformed into practical use. To tell something of the way in which Canadian scientists are dealing with the problems which the administration and utilization of these resources present, will be the purpose of this paper.

World Trade

With a population of less than fifteen million people, Canada has become the third trading nation in the world. That fact in itself bespeaks a remarkable achievement in making natural wealth available for world use. Even more significant is the fact that the outgoing trade consists more and more of processed or manufactured materials and less and less of primary products. In other words, Canada has moved over from being a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for other countries, to a manufacturer in her own right, able to hold her own with older countries in the competition for world markets for manufactured or processed goods. That in turn indicates that Canadian scientists have not confined their efforts to ways and means of extracting the raw resources which the country

possesses, but have given their energies as well to the very significant field of industrial research, in order that new products may be synthesized, and already known products may be produced more economically and in better quality than heretofore.

It is obvious that labour costs are today a large ingredient in the total cost of the manufactured article. In Canada they will remain a relatively large factor, for labour costs in Canada will tend to keep pace with those in the United States, the highest in the competitive world. In order to keep total costs at a level sufficiently low to secure a share of world markets, Canada has to depend on the skill of the scientist and the technologist.

The vital importance of industrial research and the significance of the work by the National Research Council and by the various provincial research councils increases. Practical problems of applied and industrial research receive thoughtful consideration. When it is kept in mind that the key products of the Canadian terrain are the wealth of the soil and the forest, the precious metals and the non-ferrous resources of the mine, the uranium minerals and asbestos, and the widespread water power, it is readily apparent that there is a very broad field for attack on the methods by which such varied resources may be most suitably transformed into materials for everyday consumption and use. The possibilities for imaginative research are almost unlimited. One of the largest of the chemical manufacturing industries in Canada, markets

* Paper presented June 23, 1953 at the "Forum of Canadian Resources", a feature of the 44th SLA Convention in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

products almost one-half of which (in actual value) were not known thirty years ago. We are in a day of new things. New things come from the brain and skill of the research worker.

Training for Research

Somehow the challenge produces the men. The young student at the Canadian universities very early shows a capacity for the application of his scientific knowledge to practical needs. He chooses science and applied science almost by preference, and when he finds the opportunity, and has demonstrated his ability, he takes up some field of research. It is here that the universities have a special part to play. For the only sound basis for applied research is fundamental research, and it is the special prerogative of universities to train young men and women in fundamental research. A true scientist works in his own field in a specialized area of his own choosing. He is not primarily concerned about the use to which his discoveries may be put. He is concerned that his discoveries represent the truth. After him come the men with practical minds and engineering training who can put these discoveries to practical use, mainly—though not always—for the benefit of mankind. But unless the pure scientist prepares the groundwork, these practical steps cannot be taken. It is of vital importance that the universities can be financed adequately to make it possible for the scientist to carry on his work.

A few illustrations may make the subject clearer. In Alberta, for example, the available fuels consist of coal, oil, natural gas, and the tar sands; and hydroelectric power is available from the eastern slopes of the Rockies mainly as a summer supply. Clearly this is a case for an integrated policy of research and cooperative enterprise, in order that the most economical source of fuel be used at the right time, with an eye to the need for conservation for the future. And much fundamental research has been done and is being done in order that this end be achieved.



DR. R. C. WALLACE

Again, railways and the aeroplane are extending the area of industrial development northwards at an amazingly rapid rate. There are special difficulties that have to be overcome. The cheapening of transportation costs is of great importance, for the high costs are the obstacle to economic development. The frozen ground, extending downwards for scores or even hundreds of feet, demands special study, to the end that solid structures may be safely erected, and that drainage and sanitation be adequately provided for. And there are problems in communication and in aerial navigation that are peculiar to the north. The future lies here and scientific workers are too few.

Again, it is realized that Canada is particularly well endowed with water power. More and more hydroelectric power will be harnessed to industry, for electric power is of lower cost in Canada than in almost all competing countries. It is of great importance that research be devoted in increasing degree to the way in which industries can make still greater use of electrical power and to the way in which new processes may call electricity to their aid. It is a nondiminishing asset, always provided that forest cover is kept intact in the gathering grounds of our

great rivers. Here is a challenge both to fundamental and to applied research.

So much for some specific problems on resources. There are many others. The great difficulty in fostering industrial research is that a much greater percentage of the industrial output than generally realized comes from relatively small industries which are not financially able to maintain a research staff, and which are consequently not research-minded. The problem has been met, and to a large degree solved, in Britain, by cooperative research institutes, where all the industries in one field—say cotton—pool resources and maintain industrial research for the benefit of all. It took time to overcome what was a natural suspicion on the part of the small manufacturer, but the results are now justifying themselves. A beginning is being made—slowly—in Ontario in this same direction, with the help of provincial funds, but only a beginning. It can be said, however, that industrialists have a

growing appreciation of research, and the large industries now have competent research staffs and well-equipped laboratories.

The war demanded the brains of the scientists, as well as the leadership of our statesmen and the indomitable courage of our fighting men. Our resources, if they are to be put to the fullest use, will have to draw on the wisdom and sound planning of our administrators, but even more insistently on the imagination, knowledge and skill of our scientific and technical experts. We have to see to it that they are trained and ready for the task. It gives us pause when we realize that in Ontario, a province which, by our standards, is generous to research, the amount spent on research is only one-third of one per cent of the value of products from industry. The United States spends, by the same comparison, four times as much. We have still far to go.

President's Message

My sincere thanks to the many members of SLA who have written me to offer helpful suggestions and comments in reply to the letter sent to the SLA membership announcing the resignation, October 15, 1953, of Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins, executive secretary. I have appointed a screening committee of the Executive Board to study all suggestions from the members and report to the Board at the September meeting.

It is not possible for me to reply individually to every member who wrote me, and I should like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the interest and cooperation shown by the SLA membership.

LUCILE L. KECK, *President*

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND ADVISORY COUNCIL
of
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
will meet in regular session
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The Major Problems of Military Libraries*

DR. JERROLD ORNE

Director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

WHAT IS A MILITARY LIBRARIAN, and what are the major problems of the military librarian? The military librarian may be a professional serving in one of two separate fields: the first being almost exclusively recreational and the second including all other kinds of libraries. The non-recreational librarian may combine facilities for specialized research, for education, or for some combination of these two. There are hundreds of recreational librarians in military establishments and there are probably no more than a hundred librarians of the non-recreational type in the entire military establishment. The recreational library may stock a fair number of technical or scientific treatises, but the intent is to serve temporary, not continuing, research needs. A military librarian may be defined as a person working at a professional assignment in a recreational or non-recreational library which forms a part of a military establishment.

There are a number of major problems which are common to all kinds of military or government libraries, and there are a number which are peculiar to individual libraries in the military situation. There are problems both large and small in the field of personnel, equipment, materials, methods, maintenance, continuity, and a number of other less critical categories.

Personnel

Personnel problems exist in military libraries as elsewhere, and in some cases, the difficulties are even greater: How to get personnel authorized; how

to locate them once they are authorized; and having found them, how to bring them in; and, finally, how to keep them once you have them.

One must bear in mind that a military librarian is also a government librarian. Despite the great benefits of Civil Service, a serious problem in the library field is that of continuity or stability. At times like these, this observation is particularly apt. Every government department is under close scrutiny and in many cases library personnel of long standing and considerable ability fall under the ax of economy. Well-founded library programs, thoughtfully forwarded and approaching a high peak of productivity, may be curtailed abruptly and arbitrarily, often for nebulous reasons. This instability militates against obtaining high-grade personnel in government work, and the situation is even more acute in military establishments.

A new difficulty arises from the relationship between military and civilian personnel living and working in one area. In some installations, a civilian's position may be held in high esteem. In other cases, however, the civilian may be relegated to a position slightly above that of the base maintenance personnel, a position intolerable to any professional, whatever his field of work.

Status

One major problem is that of establishing recognition of the professional status of the librarian. Perhaps there is some basic philosophy underlying this problem. In our society there has always been and still is a grave lack of understanding of the professional soldier. Through the centuries the professional soldier evolved from the paid

* Paper presented at a meeting of the Military Library Institute at the 44th SLA Annual Convention in Toronto, June 23, 1953.

mercenary, through the non-professional impressed civilian, to the present well-instructed, thoroughly indoctrinated professional soldier. This soldier is a far cry from the medieval mercenary; but nevertheless, he is still in difficulties in so far as public acceptance as a professional is concerned. The great systems of military education, beginning with high school ROTC programs and progressing through the academies—the staff schools and up to the graduate level (such as we have at the Air University)—now give us a professional military man who is at least as fully qualified as professionals in any other field and certainly more strongly motivated than many. The failure of our people to extend proper recognition to this profession is in part responsible for the occasional reaction against civilian professionals in any field working with the military.

This problem has been reduced to an absolute minimum in the Air University, where the director of the library has the status of an organizational unit commander and all of the privileges and responsibilities which accompany that high station. This may be possible only because the Air University represents one of the highest peaks of professional teaching in the military services. There is no lack of recognition of the truly professional character of the military officers' education. Students and faculty both recognize and appreciate the professional character of their co-workers, the library staff.

Professional recognition is a kind of "quid pro quo." The librarian must make his place in the military community just as the military is obliged to make its place in the civilian community. Professional librarians are themselves to blame in large part for any lack of recognition of their quality, not only in military organizations, but in other library situations.

Equipment

Equipment for the military is frequently a distressing problem. The fault is in large part government rather than

military; but there are additional complications resulting from military methods superimposed on government methods. It is difficult for the military librarian to organize and equip a library either as well or as expeditiously as can be done outside the government or military situation. This is due primarily to the government's penchant for quantity purchasing, and for its grim determination to wring the last penny of profit out of any supplier. This last may be paraphrased as "the charm of the low bidder." There is no doubt that large quantities may be purchased more cheaply and that mass production allows greater returns for the money. However, many items of equipment required for library service are not mass produced. Fundamentally, one gets only what one pays for. In general, if a catalog case is bought for \$400 it will not match the quality of a catalog case for \$600. Catalog cards for \$2.25 per thousand will not be as good as those for \$3.25. A microfilm projector for \$139 will not be as adaptable or as useful as another machine costing an additional hundred dollars. With all due consideration to the possibilities of reduction in cost through good engineering and mass production, quality must be bought and paid for at fairly high levels.

Library operation is stable and thrives on long-range planning. Its equipment should be considered and acquired, not for temporary use, but for the foreseeable future. In this, perhaps, military libraries differ from other military requirements and, therefore, demand a different approach. Most military materiel is expendable and so calculated. Shells, guns, airplanes—even whole camps abroad—are planned to be expendable. In these cases, perhaps, there is no problem of finest quality and greatest durability. The library is a gun of another character. It is not planned to fire intermittently and to be subject to loss, but to continue to serve indefinitely without end date; and its equipment, in the best interests of the expenditure of public funds, should be

planned in this direction. The government's devotion to the low bidder often operates against public interest either by deliberate plan or by blind acceptance of inferior merchandise. It depends upon the professional librarian to stress the fact that the needs of the library are different from those of day rooms or supply depots.

Many of the observations already cited concerning equipment, apply equally to the materials used in libraries. There are, however, additional observations which may be pertinent. In the first place, libraries have problems in funding for library purposes. In many military installations the funds are non-appropriated and unpredictable. In others, they are appropriated funds—and unpredictable. Of course, this same observation could be made to apply to any kind of a library wherever it may be; but in the military situation, if one were to consider the three services, one finds every degree and level of availability and unpredictability.

Other problems concerning materials should perhaps be broken down by types of material. Books and journals are common to all military libraries and should be considered first, perhaps. To some, official central procurement creates enormous problems; to others, central distribution is equally vexing. With the advent of the General Services Administration something beyond central procurement has been added, and that is centrally directed, local procurement under nationally administered General Services Administration contracts.

Censorship

Military librarians have all of the problems of the public library which might be headed as "censorship." Like the public library, there is a primary problem of good selection. Does the librarian buy what his public demands, or does he try to improve the level of reading? Is the librarian free to choose, or is library policy dictated centrally or by local fiat? Do the military libraries expose their patrons to all sides of

the question, or must the collection be calculated for indoctrination together with recreation?

Library Holdings

Recreational types of military libraries differ widely from the non-recreational. Their needs, and consequently their requirements are different. Non-recreational libraries attached to teaching and research elements of the services cannot fail to explore every aspect of any given subject. Their materials must be comprehensive, uncensored, and unlimited within the requirements of their respective missions. In institutions, of which the Air University is only one example, where every effort is bent towards teaching independent thought and decision, where the entire aim is in the direction of developing judgment, there can be no exclusions in their libraries.

Classified Materials

One type of material not common to all military libraries is the documentary and security classified materials. This does not concern the recreational library, but may cause widespread difficulties in any technical, research, and educational military institution. The difficulties increase or decrease in exact proportion to the size of the collection concerned. The size may vary from the small collection, including complete coverage of a limited subject field, such as guided missiles or aero-medicine, to the current coverage of a broad area, or, to complete collections, without reference to chronology or subject materials. The collections at the Air University number over half a million items and represent one of the largest in the military services. This material creates numerous minor problems of space, storage, equipment, methods of handling, and methods of acquisition; but the central problem results from the requirements of security.

Security, for very obvious reasons, is a problem to any library having a large collection of security classified docu-

ments. Security classified materials are difficult to handle. This difficulty springs from a fundamental separation between two different types of professionals. The librarian, as a professional person, has as a part of his philosophy, an absolute devotion to the most widespread dissemination of whatever material may be in his charge destined for this purpose. The security officer has as his profession, an absolute devotion to the principle that any security classified material is so classified in order to restrict its use. Now, plainly, these two professional aims are opposed and when, as most frequently occurs, one of these views held by a civilian and the other by a military officer in a military community, the results are easily predictable. How, then, is the librarian to meet this problem? It is the librarian who must find a reasonable solution to this problem—the solution striking a balance between the maintenance of adequate security safeguards and proper procedure to assure qualified individuals access to needed materials. It may require prolonged and careful discussion between the security officer and the librarian to achieve this objective.

Methods

Methods in military libraries of the recreational type resemble the small community public library.

In non-recreational types of libraries there may be certain differences. Few civilian institutions have extensive collections of classified materials and their use is limited. Fundamentally, the bulk of these materials results from research bent toward military utilization and it is only natural that the major use should be in the military library. The volume of this use and the mass of the materials lead to numerous problems which should be considered. There are problems of organization, of analysis, of physical arrangement, and many others.

Analysis

A major problem is that of analysis. The Air University Library receives an average of two thousand documents

each week. No matter how large the staff nor how perfect the system, it is patently impossible to analyze inadequately and prepare for use this great volume of material. No doubt many other research and educational libraries face this same problem. What, then, are the answers? What can the librarian do? Many of the present solutions are partial. They include selective analysis, minimal levels of cataloging, and even complete despair. The solution to this problem does not seem to depend upon any single librarian. It will come as a result of a coordinated effort under which the responsibilities for uniformly analyzing certain fields, certain materials, or certain series will be assigned to one organization and made available to many. A group of organizations working together on a common plane may produce the only possible solution to this problem.

Operation

A post or a base librarian is frequently appalled at the grim necessities which accompany the defections of subordinate staff or fleeting personnel. A library operation must not only be organized carefully and set in motion, but thereafter, continuity becomes a major element in building up its quality and usefulness. A well-planned program can reach a high level of productivity and usefulness. At the present time, many military library installations suffer from thoughtless reductions imposed upon the military by government officials. Determined attacks on the content of the libraries, the usefulness of the libraries, and the cost of the libraries must now be faced by all government workers, and, in particular, military government employees. Again, it is the responsibility of the librarian to bring to high government officials an understanding and appreciation for what libraries can do. It is vital to demonstrate how essential libraries are to our way of life, and how critical it is for those in the military services that this way of life be continued.

The Librarian and the Development of Machines

DR. I. A. WARHEIT

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THE RECENT ARTICLE by Scott Adams on "Facsimile for Federal Libraries"¹ forecasts a program which will be of inestimable benefit to all libraries. Where teletype is being used today to request loans, facsimile will be used tomorrow to send the requested references. Essentially, the article points to a course of development which can and should be fostered by that unique complex of libraries found in the Federal agencies of Washington.

However, the experimental and developmental aspects of the problem must be understood or great damage will be done to the program. This promotion of a future goal as an immediate practicality did great harm to the installation of the facsimile equipment in Oak Ridge. Too many people seeing such figures as \$3,500 for scanning and recording equipment, 200 pages an hour at from 90 cents to \$1.21 per ten-page article, want to know why facsimile equipment is not being universally applied in libraries.² This is much like the miracle cures that appear in the popular press every time a researcher presents a new theory in medicine. What is needed as a corrective are some technical articles in the library professional journals showing the work and cost in time and money that are necessary to develop these new devices which mean so much to librarians. In other words, in addition to the imagination of science and technology, we need their realism. To make a machine fully operational, a

period of development must come after the theoretical concept and its first realization. To ignore this is fatal.

The facsimile experiment at Oak Ridge clearly showed that this device has a great future but it also brought out the great problems to be overcome before that future can be realized. It is not our purpose at this time to give the results of that experiment. That is a task for others. Rather it is a plea for realism in approaching gadgetry, because if oversold, such things backfire.

To illustrate: The flat bed facsimile is not now available for \$3,500. It costs many times that today. A price of this magnitude for experimental equipment of such promise is right and proper and not out of line. But a leading scientist who had much to say about the operation of the library where the facsimile receiver was installed could never reconcile the great cost of the equipment and the limited job it performed. He, unfortunately, had been led to expect a workaday machine and not an experiment. As an expenditure for research he would have accepted it, for his own annual expenditures for research were infinitely greater than the cost of the facsimile.

Again, having been sold the idea that the receiver needed practically no attention, some of the laboratory staff became resentful when their librarian had to spend so much time nursing the machine along. Since it is a prototype, it has had its share of bugs, defects of construction and design—defects which put it out of commission frequently and which were quickly repaired only because of the presence of skilled technicians at the laboratory.

As for capacity, it is patently impos-

¹ SPECIAL LIBRARIES, Vol. 44, No. 5, May-June 1953 pp. 169-172.

² Incidentally, such figures as well as the total costs per page of .070 to .307 cited in the Adams' article are even below present day charges for simple photostating.

sible to multiply fifteen linear inches per minute by the eight-hour work day and come up with the machine's actual capacity. And we are leaving out of consideration the fact that some men tried to use the facsimile for long distance browsing which prevented the efficient routine transmittal of copy.

Realistic accounting showed that most of the costs of interlibrary loans remained whether the item was shipped or transmitted by facsimile. The only gain was the availability of the reproduced copy which could be given on request. This was offset by the labor cost of converting the rolled paper into a cut pamphlet.

The impossibility of transmitting long runs because of the need to stop the receiver and clean out the paper fuzz which broke the electrical contact and ruined the image was a serious problem. The long and careful cleaning process each evening and the involved paper threading operation each morning also cut into the available time of the receiver. There was an ironic frequency with which large numbers of requests were bunched so that interplant mail was much faster for multiple requests than facsimile. In addition, there were delays due to the need for retransmitting certain pages which had been spoiled by various line interferences. This is similar to the spoiled images in television, and although seemingly trivial, actually meant continuous supervision at both ends of the line and checking of each page of copy. Synchronization between the transmitter and receiver proved troublesome and attempts to correct it led to a serious failure of a drive coupling. Too often, volumes proved too thick for the scanning book cradle—a design defect—or margins were too narrow.

There were many other problems most of which will in time be solved if a serious development program is followed. It is, however, extremely unrealistic to draw up operational costs based on the theoretical capacity of a machine. Worse, it oversells the device

to an unsuspecting user and his reaction when the performance falls below the expected norm, can be very harmful to the whole future of the equipment and its acceptance.

Librarians, like the general public, seem to be overenthusiastic about new gadgets. Generally speaking this enthusiasm is beneficial, for it makes for progress. Unfortunately, if a device is oversold, especially in its developmental or formative state, then the reactions can be harmful. That, in part, is what happened to facsimile in Oak Ridge and it is our fervent hope that it does not have the same fate in Washington. Today we stand on the threshold of great technologic advances that can further librarianship immeasurably. Let us not endanger them by overenthusiasm and impracticality.

MR. ADAMS REPLIES

I should like to make the following comments on Dr. Warheit's cautionary article:

First. My paper was intended to be provocative, not reportorial. I agree with Dr. Warheit that many studies are needed in the area of interlibrary communication; I agree that further development of facsimile is essential. However, the industry will not undertake development for library application unless librarians provide a prospective market. The day of heavy government subsidy for experimentation is past; facsimile will be developed for libraries only when enough librarians want it to stimulate application, standardization and production. Dr. Warheit fears overselling; knowing how few libraries outside the Atomic Energy Commission yet realize the potentiality of facsimile, I fear underselling.

Second. There has been much activity in the facsimile field since 1948 when RCA built the experimental model about which Dr. Warheit reports so many difficulties. The cost figure I used represents the tentative production price of one company in the field; a second expects to produce at half this figure equipment which can be adapted for libraries.

The first Stevens-Duryea is reported to have been built without brakes; let us not penalize the development of facsimile with the faults of one pioneer model.

SCOTT ADAMS, *Librarian*
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What Makes Us Special*

KATHARINE L. KINDER

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WITH FULL RECOGNITION of the dangers incident to generalization, this attempt is made to characterize the special library:

First: The special library exists as a service unit within an organization having non-library objectives. For instance: a manufacturing company, a business office, a hospital or a government agency.

Second: Library materials are collected and information services developed with the needs of the specific organization in mind. And.

Third: The special library is usually a small one, both in amount of material held and in number of staff members.

Qualifications

Desirable training and qualifications for the special librarian may be viewed in the light of these characteristics. We noted first that the special library is *part* of an organization. For this reason, the librarian will benefit from a general knowledge of the structure of corporations, government offices and other groups which utilize a library information service. A primary responsibility is the determination of "how" and "where" the library fits into the total picture. Study of this relationship between the library and its sponsoring organization is most rewarding. The special librarian's job is a creative one. Frequently, the growth and development of infor-

mation services will depend upon imagination, ingenuity and adaptability. Although mentioned last, adaptability is a foremost qualification. It is vital to think, speak and write in terms appropriate to business. Library proposals must compete with others on the basis of furthering the organization's objectives. They may travel further when presented in the other man's language.

Specialization

The second characteristic is closely related to the first. The library's collection and services are developed with the needs of the specific organization in mind. This factor is descriptive of special libraries as a type and also distinguishes one special library from another. Uniqueness is largely a matter of subject specialization. The library collection of an insurance company bears

Rutgers Graduate Library School

In July 1950, Dr. John H. Bosshart, at that time New Jersey State Commissioner of Education, appointed a committee to study the professional education and training of library personnel in New Jersey. This committee filed its report on March 16, 1951, in which was recommended "the establishment of the coeducational Graduate Library School at Rutgers University, the State University, at New Brunswick." The Legislature of 1953 made available funds to permit the initiation of this school.

An Advisory Committee, broadly representative of the library profession in the state, has been appointed to assist in the organization and planning of the school curriculum. Representing special libraries on this committee are two members of the SLA New Jersey Chapter, Katharine L. Kinder and Alma C. Mitchill. Genevieve Ford, president of the New Jersey Chapter, serves as an ex-officio member.

* Remarks from panel, "What New Jersey Libraries Expect of a Graduate Library School." New Jersey Library Association, Annual Conference, Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 30-May 2, 1953.

slight resemblance to the one of a steel corporation. In each location, the librarian needs to be thoroughly familiar with the information sources and the literature of the subjects involved. A fundamental knowledge of the subjects themselves is equally desirable. This is vital to communication. Questions must be understood before they may be answered. Here, it might be well to note that approximately 60 per cent of the special libraries in New Jersey have scientific or technological collections. Educational backgrounds in these fields are in demand. Talents are enhanced even further with a knowledge of foreign languages.

Functions

The services of the special library are designed to save the time of fellow employees. This in turn saves money for the organization. A library employee, trained in bibliographical work, is doing that part of the organization's job at which he is an expert. He is locating and presenting in a readily usable form the information available from printed and manuscript sources. Current publications are examined for items of interest. These are brought to the attention of the employee concerned by means of an abstract bulletin or other suitable device. Specific problems are investigated. This information may be presented in the form of an abstract bibliography or a memorandum. Collecting, organizing and disseminating needed information are major responsibilities of the library in performing its "staff" or supporting function.

Library Skills

Formal library training is not being forgotten. The special library, like others, acquires, arranges and circulates library materials. It may streamline procedures in the interests of simplification. Nonetheless, it is still charged with the responsibility of maintaining and preserving these library materials for their period of active usefulness. For this, library skills are needed.

Developing Services

Before leaving the matter of developing services to fit the needs of the organization, some less typical responsibilities often accepted by the special library deserve mention. The records management function may be one of them. Reports and business papers accumulating within an organization are often invaluable sources of information. Their arrangement and indexing may fall to the librarian. In an organization lacking an editorial staff, the librarian may have these duties. Responsibility for historical and archival material is frequently delegated to the library. Information services may and do have an extended scope.

Space and Staff

There is a third characteristic. Special libraries are usually small libraries. They operate most effectively when near their clientele. This often means limited space and a small staff. The librarian is both administrator and practitioner. Procedures are determined, layout of the area is planned, personnel is interviewed and trained, work schedules are made, a budget is prepared, equipment and materials are purchased, a public relations program is developed and, foremost, an information service is conducted. Small wonder that we streamline detail whenever possible.

Summary

Those are the three characteristics of special libraries: Sponsorship by an organization, custom-made services and small size. Their difference from other types of libraries is a matter of degree.

They have a less numerous and more homogeneous clientele with which they work continuously in a "staff" capacity rather than intermittently upon request. They may best fulfill their purpose by having personnel qualified with a combination of subject and library training.

The Preservation of Medical Literature During a Period of War

INGRID E. VOSS

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“**T**O PROMOTE MEASURES for the protection of books . . . against the hazards of war”¹ was one of the purposes of the handbook issued by the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources of the National Resources Planning Board in 1942. Undoubtedly, it was the knowledge of the damage already done to the Asiatic and European libraries at that time, coupled with the realization that “those areas of the continental U. S. within roughly 100 miles of any coast or border”² were exposed to air attack, that prompted its publication.

A short review of the fate of libraries in World War II supports the view that, unless special measures are taken to protect libraries in war, they will most probably be destroyed during the course of aerial warfare. In Asia, Japan was successful in carrying out a campaign for the destruction of libraries, since the countries attacked had been in no position to take protective measures. As early as 1939, the Chinese Library Association of Kunming estimated that the contents of 2,500 of their 4,000 public and private libraries, had been lost. Inasmuch as these libraries had contained proportionately a much larger number of books than those remaining, the loss of book stock was even greater than the figures show. Typical of the results of Japanese air attacks were the losses of the library of the National University of Fuh-tan, Shanghai, and the National Central Library of Nanking: the former 150,000; the latter 400,000. The entire prewar collection of the library of the University of Canton was destroyed. The three hundred and fifty year old church of Santo Domingo and its library of 20,000

volumes was bombed. Losses of the Military Medical Library, Batavia, Indonesia, cannot even be estimated as all of its prewar catalogs and other sources of information vanished.

In Europe, the Allied countries fared the worst. Whereas only one library of note was lost in World War I, two hundred had been reported destroyed as early as May 1945. The great University of Louvain with 900,000 volumes was razed again by the Germans as it had been in World War I. All the works of Niels Bohr were lost when the Geophysical Library in Copenhagen was stripped and burned. Incendiary bombs demolished the National Library of Yugoslavia in Belgrade. In Russia, 60 to 70 per cent of the libraries were destroyed; 55 million volumes vanished in the Ukraine alone. Britain lost nearly a quarter million volumes, plus the six million volumes in the stores of booksellers and publishers which were destroyed in the fire of December 1940.

In short, this is the grim picture of countries stripped of their libraries by war: “The needs of all war-damaged countries for books and publications of all sorts are so immense and so general on all subjects and classes of literature, that it can be said without exaggeration that a recipient can be found for almost every book, pamphlet and periodical in reasonably good condition.”³ Accustomed as we are to a wealth of printed matter, we can hardly grasp the full significance of that statement.

When one considers that the entire area of Britain was under aerial attack, it is surprising that British losses were not greater. However, it was forethought and execution of carefully laid plans that paid dividends. As early as

1939, a handbook entitled *Air Raid Precautions in Museums, Picture Galleries and Libraries* had been published by the British Museum. Evacuation of material to the country whenever possible was advised. As a result, before the bombs began to fall, everything of monetary value that could be withdrawn, had been removed to the country. Had all library material been evacuated, library losses in Britain might have been less. But when a choice had to be made between protection and use of the basic collections of the large city libraries, use took precedence over protection. As a result, the books lost because of direct bomb hits, fires caused by incendiaries, and water damage, were not the rare nor the costly items, but those in constant use. The librarian of King's College wrote, "It is no exaggeration to say that while we lost no museum pieces, we lost what was in effect, the daily bread of students".⁴

That libraries are indispensable was appreciated in Germany; consequently in its plans for world conquest, it had included the protection of its libraries, and hardly a library in Germany failed to evacuate at least some of its book stock. The greater part of the library collections of such institutes as the Geologischer-Paleontologisches Institut of Heidelberg and the Geographisches Institut of Bonn had been removed to places of safety before the buildings were damaged or destroyed by bombing. Of course, the loss of library buildings is crippling enough since adequate housing is necessary before books can be properly classified and cataloged for use. However, many German libraries escaped with a book loss of only 10 or 15 per cent. In short, it was only in Germany and Britain where some forethought had been given to the protection of libraries that losses were relatively small.

Today world conditions are such that there is reason for our being haunted by the fear of a Third World War. For us in the United States, another global conflict may mark the end of our pre-

vious good fortune in escaping air attack. G. F. Eliot, writing on *What Kind of War*, suggests that ". . . we are compelled to assume that if the Kremlin launches an all out war, it will begin by (a) attacking the production centers of the U. S. with atomic weapons . . .".⁵ We have 33 metropolitan areas with populations of more than 500,000 each. It is estimated that only one *H* bomb is needed to destroy any one of these areas, and that ten *H* bombs dropped on the first ten major population centers could kill or injure 40,000,000 people. Our other cities are "only" *A* bomb size. The medical profession, in assuming leadership in matters of health protection in civilian defense, accepts the fact that it must think in terms of atomic warfare, and that it must plan for the care of overwhelming numbers of injured at a time when the destruction of physical facilities for medical care is widespread and transportation and communication are reduced to a primitive level.

Although we hope that our country will not be subjected to atomic attack, it may be wise to face the possibility and take steps now to preserve our medical literature, for it will be needed as the basis for research and the practice of medicine long after war is over. In any planning we do, we must bear these points in mind:

1. Heavily populated areas will constitute target areas.
2. Bombing of metropolitan areas will result in widespread destruction of medical literature, since the greatest number of medical libraries are located in cities.
3. Plans must provide for the preservation of that literature which constitutes the "working collection" of medicine.
4. The entire burden of post-war rehabilitation would fall on us (a situation quite different from that of the European and Asiatic libraries at the close of World War II, which were aided by both Canada and the U. S.). Since New York City would undoubt-

edly be a target area, it is interesting to see what is being done by its libraries to plan for the protection of medical literature. Questionnaires were sent to twenty-two medical libraries. Twelve of these libraries have 10,000 volumes or more; ten libraries have collections of less than 10,000 volumes.

Replies from fourteen libraries revealed that only three of the larger libraries had made plans for protecting their collections against the hazards of war. There were no plans to evacuate material from the metropolitan area. In two instances, the libraries had made plans in conjunction with other libraries. Seven libraries indicated that in the event of war a working collection would be maintained in the library and service would be continued insofar as possible. Two libraries reported the microfilming of unique materials. A third library has a microfilm copy of its shelf list and certain other records made during World War II, and it is currently adding to this a microfilm of its accession book. A fourth library added that long runs of foreign journals prior to 1920 are still stored in a bank vault where they were placed during World War II. Two libraries pointed out that evacuation is expensive and that the loss of materials is great.

Of greatest interest, however, is the fact that, when confronted with a choice between maximum use and maximum protection of their collections, all the librarians have decided in favor of use. Without exception, they intend to maintain library service during a war period, for they recognize that the need for medical literature does not decrease during a period of danger. Add to the fact that library materials will not be evacuated the significant comment of one of the librarians: "None of our collection is valuable in the sense of the Rare Book Library at the Academy, although much would be impossible to replace". The result of air attack, it seems would be the loss of that minority group of books in constant demand which is the vital nucleus of any libra-

ry. It is the loss of this material, valuable because of recurring need for it, that would be crippling. It is with the problem of preventing a lack of this material in the period following atomic warfare that we must be concerned.

Since the evacuation of collections is considered impractical, it may be that stockpiling medical literature now may provide the answer. The principle to follow in planning may be that of multiplying the quantity to such an extent that, although our losses under attack were extremely high as stated in percent, the actual number of volumes remaining would be large enough to enable the medical profession to carry on through the post-war scarcity.

Since no one can foresee which sections of the country might constitute the target areas, it might be advisable to divide the country into regions, and locate a storehouse in some isolated part of each region. Having so large a number of medical collections scattered over the country would form a sort of reservoir of medical literature from which medical schools, hospitals, and research centers could draw to replace material destroyed by air attack. The choice of titles selected for storage would have to be the result of careful study on the part of a committee composed of librarians and specialists representing all fields of medicine and the allied sciences. Such a group would have the responsibility of choosing not only titles of primary value now, but also of anticipating that those will be needed by doctors dealing with casualties resulting from atomic warfare.

A difficult question to answer would be that of the amount of material to be stored. The storing of large quantities of the selected titles, which would permit sending complete libraries to devastated areas, may seem ideal. But if space were at a premium, perhaps only one set of the titles selected could be stored. With it, however, could be stored the best equipment for reproducing material inexpensively. Or perhaps, sets

of microcards with readers would be the solution.

Governing what could be done, of course, would be the funds available. Financing such a program must certainly be a cooperative effort, and the support of all who appreciate the value of medical libraries will be needed. Although the amount needed may seem astronomical, it would actually be infinitesimal in comparison to the total cost of preparedness necessary for survival. We can not equate the cost to the standards of a peace time world. Moreover, there is this difference between stockpiling A bombs and stockpiling medical literature: if the former are not needed for war, they represent a total loss of the investment; if the latter are not needed to replenish bombed out areas, they will still be of great benefit to our country, for they can then be distributed among the smaller cities and rural areas which lack adequate medical library coverage.

It may be that events will be such that only an overall coordinated plan for storing quantities of medical litera-

ture can save us from experiencing a greater famine of books than that which occurred in Europe and Asia as a result of World War II. Because we cannot take that risk, we must take steps, and take them now, to preserve our medical literature from the hazards of war. "Time is required for plans to mature. There is no time for planning when a target area has been struck".⁶

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¹ National Resources Planning Board. Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources. *The Protection of Cultural Resources Against the Hazards of War: a Preliminary Handbook*. Government Printing Office, 1942.

² IBID.

³ U. S. National Committee for the United Nations. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. *National Conference on UNESCO*. Philadelphia, March 1947.

⁴ "The War on Books: Library Losses in England." *Bulletins from Britain*, No. 36, May 7, 1941.

⁵ Eliot, G. F. "What Kind of War." *American Mercury* 76: 92 May 1953.

⁶ Simeone, F. A. "Atomic Bomb Injury; Mechanical Injuries." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 147: 1658, Dec. 22, 1951.

METALS MEETING

The SLA Metals Division and the Metals Section of SLA's Science-Technology Division will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, October 21-23, 1953, in conjunction with the National Metal Congress which begins October 19. An SLA exhibit will be featured once more at the Metal Exposition.

Papers of particular interest will include: "Abstracting and Indexing Sources for Literature on Metals and Metal Fabrication", to be presented by Ellis Mount, research associate, Research Information Service, John Crerar Library, the paper providing a list of pertinent materials, their specific coverage and their availability; also, a paper on "Services Available from Large Libraries", including literature searches, translations, photoduplication and other special services, to be presented by Professor Esther M. Schlundt, head, Readers' Division, Purdue University.

A technical session is scheduled at Case Institute, Friday morning, October 23, with Mary Frances Pinches as presiding officer.

A tentative program for the entire meeting appears in the *Metals Division News*, bulletin volume one, number one of the newly created Metals Division. Bulletin editor is Margaret A. Firth.

Have you heard . . .

Award to Marian Manley

Marian Manley, librarian of the Newark (New Jersey) Business Library, was the recipient of the 1953 Lippincott Award of the American Library Association. The announcement was made at the recent ALA convention in Los Angeles.

The honor is bestowed "for distinguished service in the profession of librarianship, such service to include outstanding participation in the activities of professional library associations, notable published professional writing, or other significant activity on behalf of the profession and its aims."

Miss Manley has received wide recognition for her pioneering work as business librarian and has written extensively on various aspects of library service.

Miss Manley has been extremely active in SLA, serving in various capacities. For five years, 1934-39, she was editor of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*. She served also as president of SLA's New Jersey Chapter.

* * *

SLA Member Honored

The Committee on Awards of the Medical Library Association announced the presentation of the Marcia C. Noyes Award for outstanding service in the field of medical librarianship to one of its most distinguished members, Mary Louise Marshall, librarian of the Orleans Parish Medical Society Library, 1920 to date, and currently also medical librarian and professor of bibliography of Tulane University School of Medicine. She has contributed widely to the professional literature.

Miss Marshall is an esteemed member of SLA's Louisiana Chapter.

* * *

Oberly Award

The Oberly Memorial Award for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture, presented every two years by the American Library Association, was awarded to three staff members of the New Orleans Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mrs. Dorothy B. Skau, librarian, and Dr. Ralph W. Planck and Frank C. Pack, research chemists. Mrs. Skau is the past president of SLA's Louisiana Chapter.

The *Abstract Bibliography of the Chemistry and Technology of Tung Products, 1675-1950*, identified as AIC-317 is a four-volume treatise of over 800 pages offering the only up-to-date and comprehensive survey in English of approximately 3,000 articles and patents relating

to the tung tree, the processing of its fruit, and the chemistry and technology of its oil and meal.

Copies of the bibliography may be obtained from the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19, Louisiana.

* * *

Elected to ALA Council

Mrs. Ruth H. Hooker, coordinator of Naval Libraries, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., a former president of Special Libraries Association, 1949-1950, and extremely active in the SLA Washington, D. C. Chapter, has been elected as a member, 1953-57, of the Council of the American Library Association.

* * *

ADI Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Documentation Institute will be held in the Department of Commerce auditorium, Washington, D. C., Thursday and Friday, November 5-6, 1953.

The two-day meeting will be devoted to papers on topics of outstanding general interest and to round-table discussions on *Problems in Editing Report Literature, Documentary Reproduction, and Organization of Documentary Material*. These discussion periods will consist of a series of volunteer papers of ten minutes duration and members and non-members are invited to submit titles for inclusion in the program.

A dinner meeting has been arranged for Thursday night, November 5, in the Congressional Room of the Willard Hotel.

Scott Adams, librarian, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, is chairman of the Annual Meeting Committee.

* * *

Regional Workshop

The Middle Atlantic Regional Library Conference Workshop to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, will feature on October 16 a presentation of *Our Library*, the visual demonstration developed by the SLA Public Relations Committee for the purpose of assisting the librarian in providing a more graphic story of library service.

Genevieve Ford, librarian, Technical Department, National Lead Company, Titanium Division, will be the chairman of this meeting. Two presentations are listed on the program: "The Technical Library", by Alma C. Mitchell, librarian, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark; and "The Public Library", by Viola R. Maihl, director, Linden (New Jersey), Free Public Library.



ROSE L. VORMELKER

SLA AWARD WINNER

Rose L. Vormelker, head of the Cleveland Public Library's Business Information Bureau, Cleveland's "laboratory of business facts", received the SLA Award for 1953 at the 44th annual convention of the Special Libraries Association at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The Award was announced at the annual banquet meeting, June 24, 1953, by SLA President Elizabeth Ferguson, who presented the inscribed sterling silver tray to Miss Vormelker.

Miss Vormelker received the Award in recognition of the great impetus she has given to special librarianship, in recognition of her own extraordinary achievements in the organization and operation of the Business Information Bureau which she heads, in recognition of her devotion to the interests of the Association and for her efforts in its behalf, and finally, in recognition of a career of splendid achievement.

Miss Vormelker has served the Association in many official capacities including the presidency of the SLA Cleveland Chapter for two terms, and the presidency of the Association, 1948-1949. *Special Library Resources*, the comprehensive survey of special library collections in the United States, published by the Association, was edited and due in large measure to Miss Vormelker's efforts.

She has been in constant demand as a speaker, lecturing on special libraries and on sources of business information at Western Reserve University and before many service and business organizations. During the war, she was Chief of Publicity and Exhibits, U. S. Information Service, Office of Government Reports, Executive Office of the President.

A contributor to many professional and business publications, Miss Vormelker's paper on "The Company Library—What It Is and Does", first published in *The Journal of Industrial Training* is available in pamphlet form, with a total of 30,000 copies distributed.

Rose Vormelker is held in great esteem by her fellow librarians not only for her record of professional accomplishment, but for her constant encouragement and help to everyone working or interested in libraries and in library service.

E. M. B.

Workshop on Core Curriculum for Librarians

The Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, held a Workshop at the University, August 10-15. Representatives of library schools and practicing librarians in all areas of the profession were invited to attend. Some seventy-five persons were in attendance and worked in groups according to their subject interest. The Special Libraries Association representative was Eleanor S. Cavanaugh of Standard & Poor's Corporation, New York City.

The object of the Workshop was to determine whether there is a "*common core of knowledge which all librarians, special and non-special ought to master, to perform acceptably as professional librarians*".

Working independently the groups came to the conclusion *that there is such a core—and defined the core in content*. There was major agreement as to the content of such a core.

After committees appointed by Dean Asheim met and defined and "spelled" out areas accepted as the core—the five groups in general session discussed, revised and/or amplified these areas. Each area as revised was then accepted by general session as the consensus of those at Workshop as representing a core for library training at any level and as necessary for all professional librarians regardless of what area they might choose to work in.

Of interest to special librarians particularly was the awareness and accept-

ance of the Workshop of the problems peculiar to special libraries. It was thought possible that upon further exploration a "second core" might be necessary for librarians training to work with specialized subject materials. It was definitely stated that an extension of existing courses was necessary for specialization.

As a result of thinking developed in Group 4, "Training for Librarianship in Special Subject Fields" in which group the SLA representative worked, this group decided that a survey was needed to discover what types of special libraries in related fields might have enough similarity in problems, administration and materials to the end that library schools might economically establish special courses to cover these needs. It is economically impossible for any library school to institute courses that will cover all areas of specialization on an individual basis.

Group 4, therefore, will ask the Joint Committee on Library Education to request the Sub-Committee on Special Library Education to initiate such a survey.

A more detailed report on the Workshop has been filed with the SLA Board.

Also a complete report on the Workshop will be available from the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, at a later date.

ELEANOR S. CAVANAUGH
SLA Representative

NEW JERSEY CLINIC FEATURES OUR LIBRARY

The SLA Public Relations Committee's visual aid, OUR LIBRARY, provides the theme for the New Jersey Chapter Educational Clinic scheduled October 15, 22, 29 and November 12, 1953. The meetings will be held at the Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark, New Jersey.

Participants are to develop presentations for use in their own libraries. Each person will work on an application designed to forward some individual objective. One purpose of the Clinic is to determine different ways in which this material has value to the special library.

A mutual effort is planned to familiarize members with the handling of such a visual aid and to increase skill in using this medium effectively.

SLA Authors In Print

Verner W. Clapp and Scott Adams are guest editors of the current issue of *Library Trends*, the quarterly journal published by the University of Illinois Library School, Urbana.

The July 1953 issue is devoted to "Current Trends in Libraries of the United States Government."

In addition to Mr. Clapp and Mr. Adams, contributors to this special issue include the following SLA members: Mrs. Ruth H. Hooker, Ruth Fine, Ralph M. Dunbar and Joseph W. Rogers.

A paper on "Undergraduate Training in the Use of Printed Materials in Engineering and Science", presented at a meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education by Melvin J. Voigt, assistant librarian at the University of California, has been published in the May 1953 issue of the *Journal of Engineering Education*, pages 519-523.

Mr. Voigt, a member of SLA's Finance Committee, 1949-51, is active in the San Francisco Chapter of the Association.

"Potential Uses of Government Libraries for Geographical Research", a paper by Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, chief, Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. appeared in *The Journal of Geography*, January 1953. A limited number of reprints are available from the author.

Walter E. Forster, head of the Business and Commerce Division, The Detroit (Michigan) Public Library, is the author of a paper, "Investment Know-How", published in the May 15, 1953 issue of *Library Journal*.

"A Local Research Service for Officials", an article by Mrs. Mary Friedrich Mitchell, chief of the Municipal Reference Library of the Detroit Public Library, appeared in the May 1953 issue of *Public Management*, the official journal of the International City Managers Association.

Mrs. Mitchell is an active member of SLA's Michigan Chapter.

Donald B. Campbell, SLA member in Mexico City, associated with George D. Camp, consulting engineer, is author of the article on "Records Management", published in the July issue of the *Mexican American Review*, a monthly magazine published by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico.

Bella E. Shachtman, chief of the catalog and records section, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the author of a paper, "Current Serial Records—an Experiment", published in the July 1953 issue of *College and Research Libraries*.

In the same issue, Rose Z. Sellers contributes the article, "Special Services in Liberal Arts College Libraries".

SLA Members In Print



Library Journal

Members of the SLA Newspaper Group of the New York Chapter visited the National Industrial Board library at a regularly scheduled meeting. The photograph which appeared in *Editor and Publisher* and also in *Library Journal*, shows left to right: Peter Dinella, *New York Post*; Matthew Redding, *New York World Telegram and Sun*; Mrs. Freeda Franklin, *The New York Times*; and, Jeanette Sledge, librarian at the Conference Board.

"Library—Key Spot in Technical Life of Station" is the title of a feature story in the June 12, 1953 issue of *The Beacon*, weekly employe publication of the Hercules Powder Company Experiment Station, Wilmington, Del.

The full-page illustrated article describes the library and its collection, and the many varied services rendered by the 26-member library staff headed by Lura Shorb.

Miss Shorb is a member of the SLA Philadelphia Council and has given long and distinguished service to the Association.

The *Kansas City Star*, August 9, featured an article describing the Logan Clendenen Library of the University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Missouri. Librarian of the Clendenen Library is Phoebe Peck, member of SLA's Heart-of-America Chapter.

A feature article in *Newsweek*, June 8, with the title, "Science on Tap", carried a description of the John Crerar Library in Chicago, its holdings and services, and lauded the capable administration of its director, Herman H. Henkle.

Fred Harsaghy, reviews editor for the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, New York, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the new publication, *Journal of Public Administration*, the official journal of the New York University Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration. The *Journal* will promote the improvement of student research and report writing and will provide an opportunity for publication and critical analysis.

COPNIP List

The Committee on Pharmacomedical Non-Serial Industrial Publications, of the Pharmaceutical Section of SLA's Science-Technology Division announces the publication of its new quarterly, *COPNIP List*. This publication will include listings of current informational pamphlet material issued by manufacturers in the pharmaceutical and related industries and by organizations such as trade associations or foundations supported by them.

Material covered will include both technical and popular material of value in the pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary fields and in aspects of chemistry, physics or technology related to these fields. The publication will be indexed annually by author, company and subject.

Serving on this project are committee chairman, Mollie G. Weller, Stine Laboratory of E. I. DuPont de Nemours; Ruth Mishnun, Squibb Institute for Medical Research; Katherine C. Owen, Withrop-Stearns; and, Lorena E. Keyl, Upjohn Company.

Subscription to the *COPNIP List* is three dollars a year. Checks should be made payable to the Pharmaceutical Section, Special Libraries Association. Send checks and subscription orders to Mrs. Katherine C. Owen, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, New York.

* * *

Books Requested

The Monastic Library of the Cistercian Order of the Strict Observance was completely destroyed in the March 1950 fire which gutted the Abbey, then in Rhode Island. If you have in your duplicates any volumes in the field of religion, literature, arts, medicine, machinery, psychology, psychiatry, reference, history, poetry, the arts, architecture, tilling the soil, animal husbandry, please send them to The Librarian, Saint Joseph's Abbey, Alta Crest Road, Spencer, Massachusetts.

If you have any shelf-worn, used or new books which you will be willing to release for distribution to the Armed Forces, they may be shipped to me to be allocated to Installations at home and overseas.

We are also adding books in English, the finest in format and contents, for a library in Karlsruhe, Germany; providing political and social science studies for the University of Tübingen; sending examples of our "finest" to the George Washington Memorial Library at Stuttgart; giving children's books to the refugee children of Pakistan through the All Women Association of Pakistan.

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State Librarian and Director
Rhode Island State Library's Book
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Retirements

Mary de Jarnett Cox, librarian of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's General Library, is retiring after forty years of library service. Miss Cox came to the organization in 1913 as assistant librarian, becoming librarian in 1918. Under her guidance the library, one of New York City's earliest special libraries, has grown to be one of the most outstanding in the country.

For many years a member of SLA, Miss Cox has served in many official capacities. A number of the papers she has presented at SLA conventions have been published in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*. Miss Cox plans to devote more of her time at the present to writing.

Mrs. Ruth McG. Lane retired on June 30, 1953 after twenty-two years as librarian of the Vail Library of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As Vail Librarian Emeritus, she will work on the development of the electrical engineering collection and on a program for the more effective use of that library.

Mrs. Lane is an active member of SLA's Boston Chapter, and has served the Association in many capacities.

Edith L. Mattson has retired as librarian of Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, after more than thirty years in that position. She joined the staff when the library was in its infancy and has developed it into one of the outstanding industrial libraries in the country.

Miss Mattson has been active in SLA's Illinois Chapter.

Fremont A. Rider has retired after twenty years as chief librarian at Wesleyan University. A pioneer in the field of compact book storage, Mr. Rider is the inventor of Microcards. He is a former editor of such publications as *Publishers' Weekly* and *The Library Journal*, and will continue to edit the *Genealogical Index Bulletin*.

Mr. Rider has been active in SLA's Connecticut Valley Chapter.

Miriam S. Smith, a member of the reference staff of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries for the last forty years, retired on June 30, 1953. She will continue to serve as Reference Librarian Emeritus, assigned to survey MIT Libraries' service to industrial organizations.

Miss Smith was active in SLA's Boston Chapter for many years.

Blanche Watts, librarian at the Cleveland (Ohio) College Library, retired on June 1, 1953. She had been with the library since its early years, and its growth and development was due largely to her efforts.

Miss Watts has been an active member of SLA's Cleveland Chapter.

PAMPHLETS AVAILABLE*

AUTOMATION AND OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES. Including Papers on Radioactive Isotopes in Industry Materials Substitution. (Manufacturing Series No. 205.) 1953. 55p. \$1.25 (non-members). Available from American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 36, New York.

FINANCING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. 1953. 40p. Available free from The Tax Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR PARTICLE ACCELERATOR INSTALLATIONS. By *Joint Fire and Marine Insurance Committee on Radiation*. 1953. 61p. \$1. Available from the Chairman of the Committee, W. H. Forristall, Factory Insurance Association, Hartford, Connecticut.

FLEXIBLE MONETARY POLICY: WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS. 1953. 35p. Available on request from Committee for Economic Development, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

A GUIDE TO AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS IN INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS. A List of Films, Filmstrips, and Recordings Used by Management, Unions, and Educators. By *J. J. Jehring*. 1952. 56p. 25 cents each copy (free to New York State residents). Available from New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

HOW TO INSURE A SUCCESSFUL FILM SHOWING. Prepared by *The Motion Picture Bureau of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies*. 1952. 14p. Single copies available free from the Institute of Life Insurance, 60 East 42 Street, New York 17, New York.

IMPROVEMENT OF OIL GAS SUBSTITUTABILITY FOR NATURAL GAS BY PRESSURE GASIFICATION. By *D. L. Nicol, J. J. Guyer, E. F. Searight, H. R. Linden*. 1953. 36p. \$2.50. Available from Institute of Gas Technology, 17 West 34 Street, New York 1, New York.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD—PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS. (Financial Management Series, No. 101.) 1952. 28p. \$1.25 (non-members). Available from American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18, New York.

LIFE INSURANCE OWNERSHIP AMONG AMERICAN FAMILIES 1951. Prepared by *Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan*. 1952. 37p. Available from the Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, New York.

THE PEOPLE VERSUS INFLATION. By *George Katona and Albert Lauterbach*. 1952. 14p. 25 cents. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW CLIMATE OF UNION-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS. Including a Forecast of General Trends Under New Government and Union Leadership. (Personnel Series No. 150.) 1953. 32p. \$1.25 (non-members). Available from American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18, New York.

POLAND: HISTORY AND HISTORIANS. Three Bibliographical Essays. By *Bernard Ziffer*. 1952. 107p. \$1.50. Available from the Mid-European Studies Center of the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., 4 West 57 Street, New York 19, New York.

PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF THE RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION. Compiled by *Homer L. Calkin, Meyer H. Fishbein, and Leo Pascal*. 1952. 226p. Available from The National Archives and Records Section, General Services Administration, Washington, District of Columbia.

PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF TAR EMULSIONS IN HIGH-BTU OIL GAS PRODUCTION. By *H. R. Linden and R. Parker*. 1953. 16p. \$2.50. Available from Institute of Gas Technology, 17 West 34 Street, New York 1, New York.

THE STORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS POSTAGE STAMPS. Prepared by *Sol Glass*. 1953. 36p. 25 cents. Available from Sales and Circulation Section, Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York 17, New York.

TVA, TWO DECADES OF PROGRESS. Annual Report to Congress. 1953. 76p. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

TAX AND EXPENDITURE POLICY FOR 1953 1953. 20p. Available from the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PEDOGEOGRAPHY OF CANADA. 1953. 22p. Available from Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Geographical Branch, Ottawa, Canada.

STRUCTURE AND GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS. An Abstract of Selected Literature. Compiled by *Ralph H. Bergmann*. 1952. 32p. Available from Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

MICROFILMS AND MICROCARDS: THEIR USE IN RESEARCH. A Selected List of References. Compiled by *Blanche Princharde McCrum*. 1950. 81p. 55 cents. Available from Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, District of Columbia.

* *The omission of a price does not necessarily indicate that the publication is free.*

Letters to the Editor

The *Bulletin* of the Executive Board and Advisory Council came this morning. What a splendid job it is and what a fine Convention it must have been at Toronto! Wish I could have been there.

RUTH MCG. LANE, *Vail Librarian*
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Department of Electrical Engineering
Cambridge, Mass.

Just a word to let you know that I thoroughly enjoyed reading this issue of the *Bulletin*, i.e., Vol. 3, No. 1, July, 1953.

MRS. EVELYN MCCARTHY, *Librarian*
Armed Forces Information School
Fort Slocum, New York

Yesterday I received the July *Bulletin* with all the Convention news. It sounded most exciting and I am sure that all those who attended had a wonderful time.

I note that the convention papers will appear in forthcoming issues of SPECIAL LIBRARIES . . . I am wondering how I might get the copy that contains the convention papers.

HELEN M. HERMANSON, *Librarian*
Chicago, Illinois

I have just received my copy of the July 1953 *Bulletin*, and am so glad it is going to be continued. Congratulations on an excellent and very informative news organ.

ELEANOR V. WRIGHT, *Librarian*
Engineering Library, Chrysler Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

Congratulations! The *Bulletin* on the convention came promptly; just in time to help explain what we learned in Toronto.

ANNE WEST, *Librarian*
Employee Relations Division
General Electric Company
New York, N. Y.

ED.: Convention papers will be published in SPECIAL LIBRARIES as space permits.

CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER 10

Division of Chemical Literature, American Chemical Society, Chicago, Illinois. "Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Literature".

SEPTEMBER 11-14

Aslib, Nottingham, England. Annual Conference. "Information Service—Efficiency and Speed".

SEPTEMBER 14-16

Scottish Library Association. Airdrie, Scotland. Annual Conference.

SEPTEMBER 17-19

SLA Executive Board and Council Meeting, New York, N. Y. Hotel Statler.

SEPTEMBER 19

SLA Heart-of-America Chapter, Kansas City, Missouri. Annual Picnic.

SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 2

New England Library Association, Swampscott, Mass. Conference. New Ocean House.

OCTOBER 6

SLA Greater St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis, Missouri. Dinner-Meeting, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

OCTOBER 15-17

Middle Atlantic Regional Library Conference, Atlantic City, N. J. "Business Advises Librarians".

OCTOBER 21-23

SLA Metals Division and S-T Metals Section, Cleveland, Ohio. Fall Meeting. Case Institute.

OCTOBER 22

SLA Cleveland Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio. Hotel Allerton. Dinner Meeting.

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ELECTRON DIFFRACTION, by Professor Z. G. Pinsker, Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Translated by J. A. Spink and E. Feigl. Covers the general basic theory and experimental technique. Deals extensively with Russian advances, particularly in the application to complete crystal structure analysis. XIV, 443 pp., numerous illus., London, 1953 **\$9.80**

WELDING PRACTICE, edited by E. Fuchs, M.A., A.M.I. Mech.E., and H. Bradley, M.Met. A practical guide in three volumes. Prepared by the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Full explanatory matter and informative illustrations provide sufficient information for the appreciation of the metallurgic factors involved.

Vol. 1-3 (set) London, 1952 \$8.50
Vol. 1: Methods and Tests \$2.75
Vol. 2: Ferrous Metals \$3.50
Vol. 3: Non-Ferrous Metals \$3.50

COOLING TOWERS, by J. Jackson, B.Sc. The result of systematic research at the plants of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. For the nonspecialist and student of chemical engineering interested in water-cooling towers of the mechanical-draught type found in industrial plants. Describes a rational method of design for a particular type of tower, believed to be an improvement on other types at present available. Includes other designs for apparatus of similar character. 104 pp., illus., London, 1951 **\$3.50**

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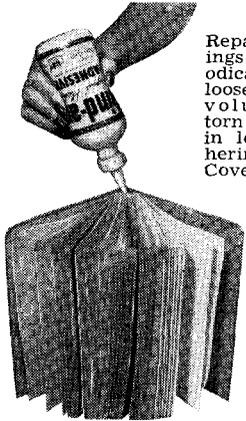
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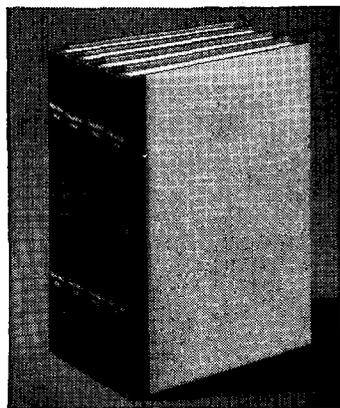


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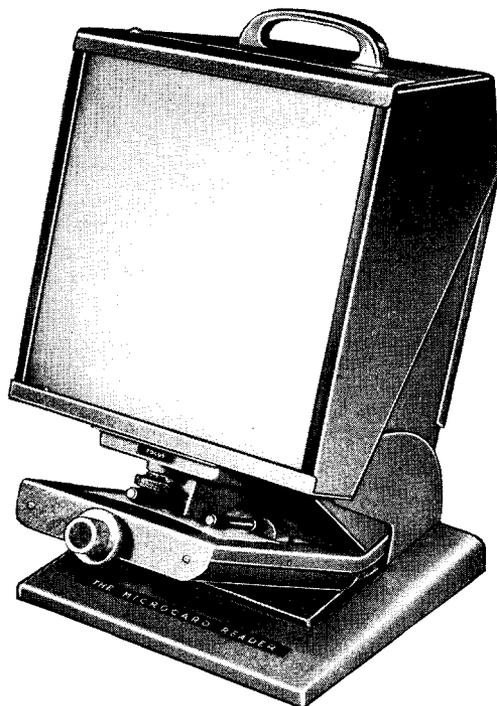
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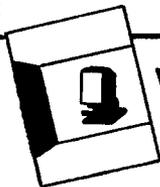


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