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JANUARY 1960, Vol. 51, No. 1

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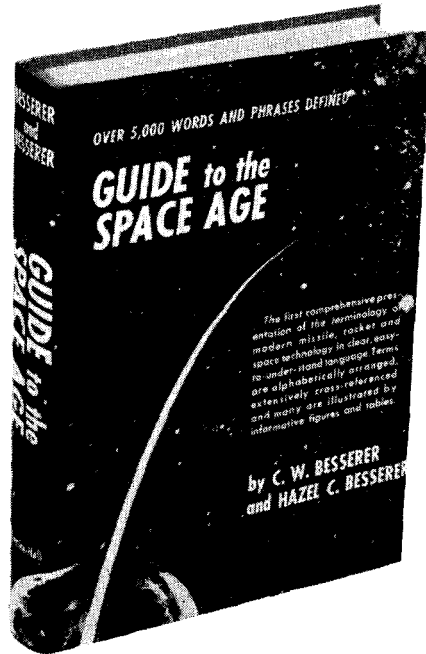
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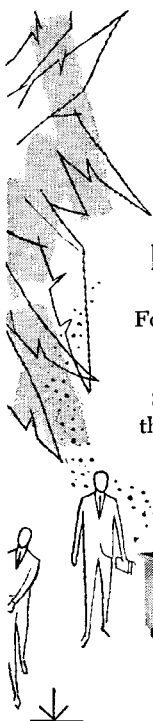
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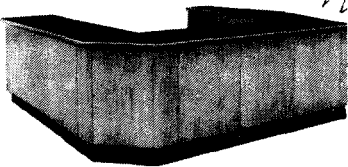
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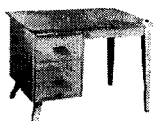
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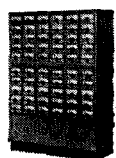
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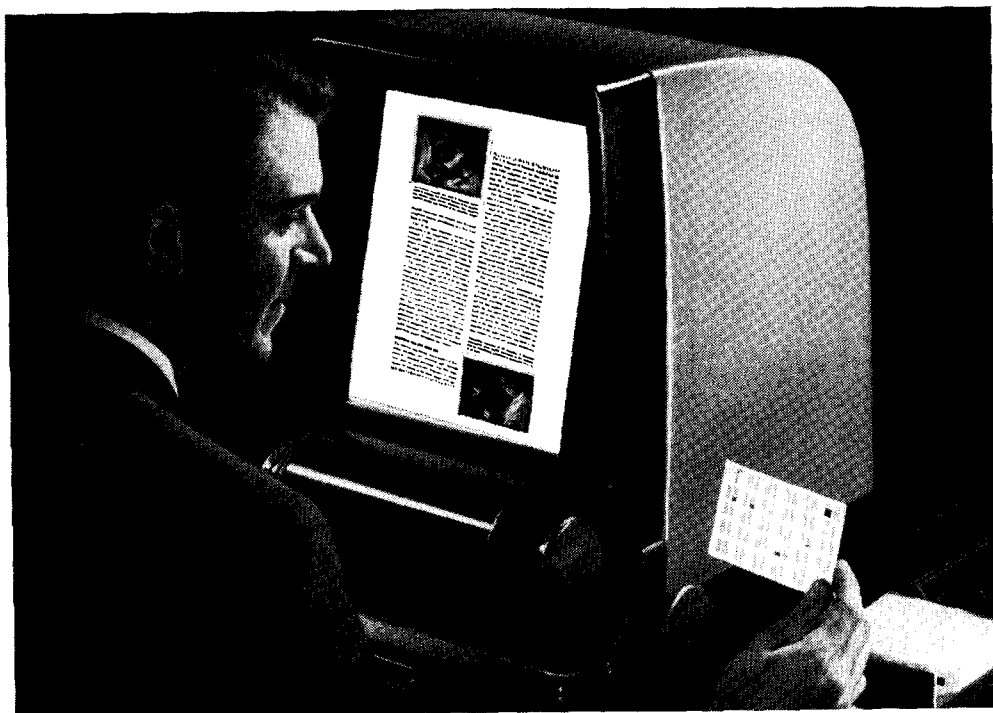
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Official Journal
Special Libraries Association

Volume 51, No. 1

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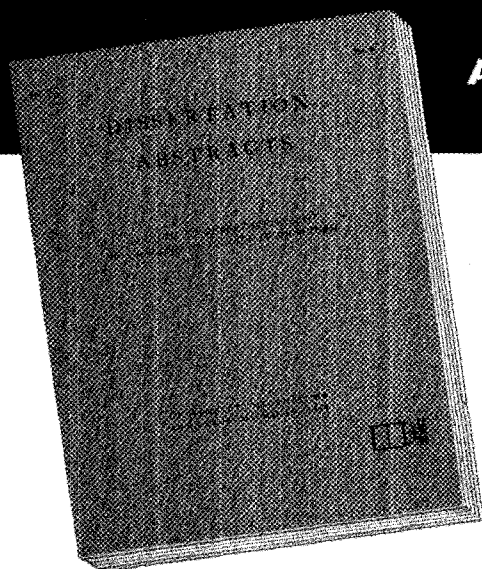
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International Cooperation In Documentation: Part II

The papers on documentation services and resources in Canada and Latin America and two of the talks on documentation agencies in the United States, which were presented at the Post-Convention Session of SLA's Annual Convention in Atlantic City, June 4, 1959, are published in this issue. Papers on documentation services in Great Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany, South Africa and Japan were published in the December 1959 *Special Libraries*.

International Documentation in Atomic Energy

DR. I. A. WARHEIT, Former Chief, Technical Library Branch
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland

MANY OF THE problems associated with documentation are not unique but are shared by all librarians. One unique problem, however, has been the availability of documents. It is true that acquisition work for books and journals is exacting, difficult and often exciting, but, generally speaking, the bulk of current publications are handled routinely by any competent dealer. In the acquisition of documents, however, nothing is simple. Unless you are a member of the family and receive things automatically, it is almost impossible, outside of the Office of Technical Services, to receive anything or even to find out about the existence of anything in the form of report literature.

The main reason for this special meeting on "International Cooperation in Documentation" is not just to tell some interesting stories about documentation 'round the world but rather to develop a real service for working librarians by drawing together in one presentation the major forces that are making scientific and technical documents available to the library community.

Until a few years ago Americans concentrated almost exclusively on United States

documents. With the coming of NATO and with the rapid post-war industrial development all over the world, the report publications of non-United States institutions have become very important, and mechanisms have had to be developed to bring this specialized literature to American scientists.

Right from its inception, the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission assumed a public responsibility for the literature of atomic energy. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 stated that the AEC must have "a program for the control of scientific and technical information to encourage scientific progress, and for the sharing on a reciprocal basis of information concerning the practical application of atomic energy. . . ." When the Act was rewritten in 1954, this policy was further elaborated so that "the dissemination of scientific and technical information relating to atomic energy should be permitted and encouraged so as to provide that free interchange of ideas and criticism which is essential to scientific and industrial progress and public understanding and to enlarge the fund of technical information." This admonition of Congress was taken very seriously by the Commission. There was, therefore, set up a three-part program to make all the AEC generated scientific and technical information available to the whole

Since giving this paper, Dr. Warheit has joined the Advanced Systems Development Division of International Business Machines Corporation in Washington, D. C.

world: a declassification program, a publishing program and a document dissemination program.

USAEC Dissemination Program

The declassification program has removed the secrecy label from a vast majority of the Commission's research and development reports. Today, except for the purely military aspects and some production information, almost everything of scientific and technical value is publicly available. Furthermore, all new classified materials are checked for possible declassification, and all older materials still of value have been reviewed twice in the last five years.

Under the publishing program the AEC has commissioned scientists to write books. Beginning with the National Nuclear Energy Series, which summarized the war-time developments in atomic energy in a 30-volume series published by McGraw-Hill and since supplemented by some 16 additional volumes, book publishing has been continued each year. In 1958, for example, as a presentation set for the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva, an impressive set of 13 volumes on fusion, reactors, chemistry, physics, metallurgy and medicine were published, 12 by Addison-Wesley and one by the University of Chicago Press. The program is continuing and there are at present some 25 books in various stages of preparation.

However, it is in the area of documents that we are primarily concerned here. The AEC at first planned to make its large store of reports available through the regular channels of scientific communication. Research people were encouraged to write for publication and still are. However, when an attempt was made in 1947 to give the reports to the standard abstracting services, they were refused on the grounds that the reports were not publicly available. A sales group was, therefore, set up and this function was later turned over to OTS. In addition a series of depository libraries was organized in the United States. Under the President's Atoms for Peace program these depositories were extended to foreign countries. From a be-

ginning of 30 domestic depositories in 1950, there are now 84 AEC depositories in the United States and 80 in 58 countries abroad.

When the abstract services refused the report literature, the Commission felt it necessary to establish its own abstract service in order to have some bibliographic control of its literature. At first this was viewed as a temporary measure until the standard journals would take over. It soon became apparent that reports would never be picked up in their entirety by the existing abstracting services and that atomic energy, although not a specific discipline, did have a very definite audience that wanted a bibliographic tool which would summarize the literature. *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, which was established to meet this demand, therefore became a regular serial publication of the Commission and was approved by the Bureau of Budget as a journal.

The AEC had now made all its report literature publicly available by sale through OTS, through the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress and by deposit in the major science libraries of the world. *Nuclear Science Abstracts* served as an announcement medium and through its indexes provided comprehensive bibliographic control of the literature. However, as the Technical Information Service of the AEC expanded its efforts to acquire everything of value and interest to project scientists, the situation became complicated. The more literature that was acquired and included in *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, the greater became the demands for the materials included in *NSA*. But, not only did the AEC not have the authority to disseminate reports originated by others, but the publishing load to reproduce this material would have been staggering. The Technical Information Service had an obligation to disseminate the AEC literature but it was not provided the resources to reproduce and disseminate the publications of other agencies.

Beginnings of International Cooperation

For some time there had been working agreements with the Belgian, British, Canadian and French atomic energy establish-

ments to exchange all unclassified atomic energy literature. *NSA*, therefore, became the prime bibliographic tool for these establishments, since all their own publications were included. For example, at an Aslib meeting in London in April 1957, the British librarians were referred to *NSA* for information about the British atomic energy documents.* In 1956, when the European Atomic Energy Society met at Saclay, France, the information officers of the major European atomic energy facilities agreed not to establish a European atomic energy abstract journal but to send everything to the AEC Technical Information Service for inclusion in *Nuclear Science Abstracts*.

In the meantime, the British had established their own depository library system and asked if the United States would contribute its atomic energy literature to the British libraries. In return the United Kingdom would give the AEC a sufficient quantity of the British documents to effect distribution to all the United States depositories. The Canadians also provided their documents. These actions, plus the availability of an H. M. Stationery Office in New York and a sales facility for Canadian atomic energy documents in Chalk River, Canada, made the British and Canadian publications as readily available as the United States reports.

All the other non-United States reports received by the AEC Technical Information Service were reproduced on Microcards for internal AEC distribution and later, with the permission of the originators, these Microcards were also distributed to the United States depository libraries. This still left unavailable to the public the majority of the United States non-AEC documents listed in *NSA*. In an attempt to remedy this, arrangements were made to provide OTS with advance manuscript lists of the United States reports in *NSA*. This would give OTS a six week start to acquire the documents missing from its files. Unfortunately this experiment was unsuccessful, for OTS ran into all kinds of proprietary and service restrictions. The problem, therefore, has been taken up by

the National Science Foundation as part of its over-all program for making United States research reports available to the whole community.

By the end of 1957 it was obvious, however, that the informal agreements for exchange and the voluntary contributions of a few European countries were not enough to assure complete coverage of the literature of atomic energy. Furthermore, with the establishment of depositories of AEC reports in foreign countries, many of the librarians were writing and visiting the AEC in order to work out the best means for utilizing the collection. As a result, arrangements were made to hold a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, at the end of May 1958. In attendance were representatives from the AEC Technical Information Service and librarians and information specialists from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and such international agencies as the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), the European Coal and Steel Authority, Euratom, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and the United Nations.

Formal Cooperative Agreements

All the participants agreed to the complete exchange of their scientific and technical reports. *NSA* would abstract and index all such materials immediately upon receipt. Library acquisition lists and local announcement bulletins would be exchanged so that each recipient could effectively monitor the literature. Each official depository would be responsible for the atomic energy report literature of its country, no matter what its source. Each depository also would be responsible for supplying atomic energy information to its nationals. This meant TIS would supply all of the United States depositories with copies of all foreign reports to make full-scale United States distribution.

The new international atomic energy organizations, as part of their information services, were interested in developing library or bibliographic services on a broad

* Availability of Atomic Energy Information, *Aslib Proceedings*, vol. 9, 1957, p. 229-33.

scale. However, there was very strong opposition to the development of duplicate tools. *Nuclear Science Abstracts* was to be the medium by which all scientific and technical information of primary interest to atomic energy was to be abstracted and indexed. It was strongly recommended that the international organizations try to develop review journals or abstract journals covering the legislative, fiscal and regulatory aspects of atomic energy. TIS on its part promised to broaden its coverage of the published literature. In 1957, for example, *NSA* printed 13,563 abstracts; in 1958 there were 17,960 abstracts; the total for 1959 will probably reach 24,000. Also, details are now being worked out to obtain abstracts prepared by the Euratom countries of their own literature and to airmail these to the United States in order to speed up the appearance of the abstracts. This cooperation will feed into *NSA* not only the primary report materials but also journal articles, patents, dissertations and other monographs.

Included also in agreements for cooperation were the translations prepared by the various organizations. Copies of these are being furnished to the SLA Translation Center at the John Crerar Library and to OTS for deposit at the Library of Congress.

One of the interesting developments at the Conference in Geneva was the attempt to work out some agreement for the adoption of a classification scheme. The United Kingdom and CERN in Geneva used the Universal Decimal System (UDC). The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Library had a special expansion of UDC to take care of the rapidly changing atomic energy information. The French had a very detailed multi-dimensional special classification scheme with a very simple notation which would lend itself to machine coding. The Spaniards had adopted the French scheme with certain modifications. With the Americans remaining completely neutral, the various European participants presented briefs for their schemes.

All recognized the difficulty in trying to keep a classification scheme up to date, especially for a rapidly developing science and technology such as atomic energy. International organizations like CERN pointed out

the utility of classification schemes that were independent of language. However, no agreement could be reached, and when the Euratom countries sat down to work out their standard, they dropped all classification schemes in favor of subject headings. The Gmelin Institute, for example, compared its subject headings with those used by *NSA* and found that over 90 per cent of the headings were identical. The differences were minor and could be easily adjusted.

What is needed are adequate concordances so that the subject headings can be effectively used in the various languages. Actually, in the case of atomic energy where the dependence on English literature is still very large, knowledge of English is widespread and the language problem is less acute. An additional factor is the availability of a printed bibliographic tool, *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, which makes it possible for a library to dispense with internal cataloging of reports and journals. This becomes especially effective now that *NSA* has complete indexes in each issue and cumulates these quarterly, semiannually and annually.

There were many secondary benefits derived from the Conference which do not appear in the minutes. The contacts made between the various representatives have greatly stimulated the interchange of information. The flow of documents between the organizations has been stepped up. Everyone came away with ideas for improved techniques, modern methods and procedures, but these are the benefits of almost every professional conference. What was unique and important in the Geneva conference was that the mechanics were worked out for making a whole literature available to the world. Here were responsible individuals interested in obtaining for their clientele a literature which, in the main, could not be purchased. Information exchanges on a person-to-person basis could take care of only immediate needs. By assuming responsibility on a national scale, the whole scientific community benefits.

Copies of the minutes of the Geneva meeting were distributed to all the depository libraries. A few additional copies are available on request from the AEC Technical Information Service in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The Library of Congress and International Documentation

LEWIS C. COFFIN, Associate Director, Processing Department
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.



THE THEME of this Conference, "International Cooperation in Documentation," persuades me to quote immodestly yet with pride from "The Story Up to Now"* written about the

Library of Congress in 1946 by David C. Mearns: "Indeed it is the Library's everlasting honor to have been the first office of the Federal Government seriously to participate in the promotion of international intellectual cooperation." Having thus established an historical, though tenuous, basis for the Library's representation on this program, I shall pass over lightly the chronicler's notation that the catalyst of this reaction was a French ventriloquist, mimic and sleight-of-hand artist named Alexandre Vattemare, whose memorial to the U. S. House of Representatives on February 5, 1840, eventually resulted in the first Congressional grant of authority to the Librarian of Congress to enter into extensive exchanges of duplicates and official documents with foreign countries.

The intervening 119 years have seen that authority increased substantially and the Library's exchange activities enlarged tremendously. Over 17,000 foreign institutions and government agencies are now counted among the Library's exchange partners who supply its collections and various services with more than 440,000 items annually, in most fields of knowledge.

Building Library's Collections

The Library collects extensively the current publications of the world in all fields of

* *In* Library of Congress. Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946, p. 13-227.

knowledge except clinical medicine and technical agriculture. Technical agriculture and clinical medicine are excepted because of the comprehensive acquisitions programs of the Library of the Department of Agriculture and the National Library of Medicine whose specialized and extensive collections serve both governmental and non-governmental research so excellently.

Besides the medical and agricultural exceptions, the Library is highly selective in its acquisition of currently published textbooks, translations, reprints, extracts and separates. The last three are excluded when the Library's collections contain the serial or other publications in which the material originally appeared.

Non-current publications are acquired selectively also. The determining considerations include: their availability by gift, exchange, transfer or purchase; their importance; and if available only by purchase, their cost. The Library must guard as a miser its \$410,000 in annual Congressional appropriations for the purchase of both current and non-current materials to increase the general collections and the collections of the Law Library and to defray expenses such as travel, communication and bulk-freight charges.

In its purchase activities, the Library uses over 750 book dealers, of whom some 250 hold blanket orders authorizing them to purchase and send current non-serial publications in all subject fields, with the exceptions I have noted and certain other exceptions which may be peculiar to the area, or to purchase and forward current publications in specific subject fields. Subscriptions for serials are placed on an individual title basis, not under the blanket order system; but every blanket order holder is requested to send a sample copy of each new serial

appearing in his area or subject field. Currently, the Library spends about \$180,000 a year on serial continuations for all types of materials in all subject fields.

From its purchase sources, the Library currently receives between 425,000 and 500,000 pieces a year. In fiscal 1958 copyright deposits selected for Library uses accounted for over 374,000 pieces, and nearly 600,000 items came from the Public Printer. Gifts from individuals and unofficial sources numbered 852,000 pieces, and official donations from local, state and federal agencies were responsible for about 1,800,000 pieces. These accessions, together with domestic and international exchange receipts, brought a total of over 4,511,000 pieces to the Library during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1958. From this brief analysis, it is immediately apparent that the Library depends upon non-purchase sources for the vast majority of the materials needed for its collections and its exchange program.

At this point, I should like to dispel an impression held by many that the Library of Congress receives automatically at least one copy of every book published in the United States. *This is not true.* This fable may be attributed to false conclusions reached by some because of the existence of the Copyright Office as a part of the Library. The Library of Congress is not a *dépot légal* in the sense that this term is used abroad, and thus American publishers are not required to deposit copies of all their publications.

In general terms, the Copyright Law of the United States requires American copyright claimants to deposit copies of only those works in which they have a right that may be protected under the terms of the Law and which they wish to have protected. Many publications do not come within the terms of the Law, and many authors and publishers do not wish to avail themselves of the protection which the Law affords.

Exchange Programs

Ever since Vattemare's first visit to the United States, exchange has been the customary method of acquiring official documents, the publications of scientific and learned societies and those of academic in-

stitutions. The Library's present resources for exchange purposes include: the current official publications of the United States Government (125 copies of each publication excepting confidential matter, blank forms and circular letters not of a public character—pursuant to 44 U. S. Code 139 and 139a); the publications of the Library of Congress (although United States official publications, they are generally considered and handled as a separate category); surplus duplicates; and current commercially published American books purchased for use in the Library's priced exchange program.

The Library's exchange arrangements stem from the following sources: 1) the Brussels Conventions of 1886; 2) the Executive Agreements concluded on behalf of the United States with foreign nations by the Department of State, in which the Library of Congress is named as the recipient of the foreign documents and is charged with implementing the agreements for the United States; 3) informal agreements concluded by the Library with domestic and foreign institutions and foreign governments with which there are no bases for formal agreements; and 4) priced exchange agreements. The Library's agreements pursuant to the Brussels Conventions and the Executive Agreements encompass currently issued official publications solely; the informal agreements may include current and non-current and official and non-official publications, including surplus duplicates; priced exchange arrangements generally embrace current non-official publications.

To the 11 active "Brusselians," the 45 Executive Agreements countries and to 49 foreign jurisdictions with which there are informal arrangements, the Library sends either a full set of documents, consisting of about 12,000 pieces printed annually at the United States Government Printing Office, or a partial set, made up of about 1,200 pieces a year from the same source. In return the Library expects to receive a comprehensive set of the official publications issued currently by the foreign exchange partners.

Formerly by statute, now under regulations issued pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1949, the Library receives annually

from other federal libraries in the District of Columbia between one and one-half and three million pieces deemed by them to be of no further use to their agencies. About 98 per cent of this material is non-current. As the receipts are reviewed, materials are selected for the Library's collections and for exchange use. The remainder is disposed of by transfer to other federal libraries, by sale to dealers and others, by donation to American public and private educational institutions and by sale as waste paper, in that order. Because of the quantity of surplus duplicates available for exchange use, no attempt is made to list them. Exchange partners are asked to indicate subject fields of interest, and the exchange assistants select titles for them within these fields.

Exchange Difficulties

Even with its exceptional resources for exchanges, the Library of Congress is confronted with many problems in acquiring non-trade publications for its collections and for exchange use. Some of its exchange partners desire United States publications that are certainly official but are not available to the Library through the Government Printing Office, since they are produced in the issuing agencies by one of the near-print processes and are not considered by the agencies to be subject to international exchange distribution pursuant to 44 U. S. Code 139a. On the other hand many of the exchange partners abroad find themselves required by the formal exchange agreements to send to the Library of Congress official publications of their countries that are not available to them, because there is neither a central printing office nor a law requiring the central collection of their publications in multiple copies for international exchange. Therefore, in order to obtain large numbers of official documents that should come to the Library of Congress automatically under the formal agreements, the Library must conclude informal supplementary agreements with individual agencies of these foreign governments. However, when a formal exchange partner's sendings reach a point that does not justify the continued supplying of a full or a partial set, the Library must with-

hold its shipments until negotiations for re-establishing the exchange have been concluded.

In some countries the informal agreements, though made in the names of government agencies, tend to become in their implementation personal agreements between the office holder and the Library. Such arrangements are very often made with partners in areas where there are frequent changes in incumbency, with the result that the Library is forced to check continually on its receipts from these areas and all too often must make new exchange arrangements with the new incumbents.

In countries where the publishing industry is government controlled, the distinction between official publications and non-official publications cannot be maintained, and the definition of an "official document" is fraught with considerable difficulty. It is understandable that these countries are reluctant to exchange all of "the works executed by order and at the expense of the Government" for a full set of United States official publications, but the result is extensive correspondence between the Library of Congress and the exchange partner before any understanding can be reached on the exchange.

In these same countries there is difficulty occasionally in understanding why the Library of Congress cannot send as part of its documents exchange the official publications of individual states and territories. These publications, of course, are not under federal jurisdiction, and the Library must acquire copies for its own collections by purchase, exchange or special arrangements with the states and territories or their agencies.

Staff Activities

The Library's current acquisitions program employs the full-time of 81 persons in the Order Division and the Exchange and Gift Division, plus the part-time attention of hundreds of administrative officers, staff officers, subject and area specialists and assistants throughout the Library. Besides the regular acquisitions activities carried on by telephone, correspondence and cable, field trips are taken as the availability of money for this purpose permits.

Within the last few years the late Alton H. Keller visited each of 48 state capitals in the United States to effect arrangements for the automatic receipt of state publications. During the last eight months, three of the Library's officers have travelled abroad in the interest of the collections of the Library of Congress and those of other American libraries. Jennings Wood, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, has just returned from a six-months round-the-world trip, made possible by a cooperative agreement between the Library of Congress and the Department of State, during which he discussed exchange matters with many of the Library's exchange partners in the Far East, South Asia and Europe and arranged for the purchase of three sets of Indian National and State official publications to be issued during the years 1959 through 1963 for deposit in the libraries of the University of Pennsylvania and the University of California and in the Midwest Interlibrary Center. Cecil Hobbs, Head of the South Asia Section, visited acquisitions sources of South Asian materials in various European and Asiatic countries, concentrating most of his attention on Southeast Asia; William H. Kurth spent three months in Mexico and South America on behalf of the Library of Congress and other North American libraries.

Library's Serial Publications

To make its current receipts of materials generally known, the Library of Congress issues, in addition to numerous monographs and its printed catalog cards, the following periodical publications:

1. *The National Union Catalog, a Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries* includes titles with imprint dates of 1956 and subsequent years. About 500 North American libraries currently contribute entries for inclusion.
2. *New Serial Titles* (alphabetical arrangement), a monthly list with annual cumulations which are self-cumulative over five-year periods, contains serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Some 280 libraries report their new serial titles to this publication.

3. *New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement* contains the same material as that in the alphabetical arrangement but is available in monthly issues only.

4. The *East European Accessions Index* is a monthly record of publications issued in the languages of the following East European countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. It includes monographic publications issued after 1944 and periodical publications issued after 1950 which are currently received by the Library of Congress and, as reported, by about 120 other American libraries. Arrangement in the first part is by country and within each country by 17 subject classes. In addition to the entry in the original language, a translation of the title or a descriptive annotation in English is given for each monograph and periodical, with the tables of contents translated into English for selected periodicals. The second part, comprising approximately two-thirds of the *Index*, consists of a subject index to all articles appearing in periodicals for which the tables of contents are translated and to all monographs listed. Cumulative annotated lists of periodical and newspaper titles received either by the Library of Congress or other American libraries and arranged by country are included in the December issue of each volume. Each issue carries a supplemental list of periodical titles newly reported.

5. The *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* is a record of publications in the Russian language issued in and outside the Soviet Union and currently received by the Library of Congress and, as reported, by over 185 other American libraries. It consists of three parts: Part A lists monographic literature published after 1944, with the title in the original language preceded by its English translation; Part B lists periodicals published after 1946, with their tables of contents translated into English; Part C constitutes an English subject guide to both the monographs and periodical articles listed in Parts A and B.

6. The *Southern Asia Accessions List* is a monthly record of publications pertaining to Southern Asia currently accessioned by the

Library of Congress and some 30 cooperating libraries. The *List* includes monographs in several languages of South Asia and Southeast Asia bearing an imprint of 1947 or later. Selected articles from periodicals in Western languages and periodicals in the major vernacular languages of these Asian areas, published since January 1954, are included.

7. The *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* lists those documents of the states and territories of the United States received by the Library of Congress.

8. The *Library of Congress Catalog, Books: Subjects, a Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*. The possibility of expanding this publication to become a union subject index is now being explored.

It should be noted that all of these publications except the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* and the *Library of Congress Catalog, Books: Subjects* contain the reported holdings of other American libraries.

For librarians and others interested in international conferences, the Library's new publication, *World List of Future International Meetings* should prove to be a most useful tool. It has superseded the National Science Foundation's *List of International and Foreign Scientific and Technical Meetings*, which ceased publication with the January 1959 issue. The *World List* is issued in two parts: Part I is devoted to science, technology, medicine and agriculture; Part II records meetings in the social, cultural, humanistic and commercial fields. The separate parts are available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

This publication is prepared in the General Reference and Bibliography Division's International Organizations Section. Its staff of ten is engaged in: collecting information both published and unpublished concerning future meetings; supplying information to the Library's acquisitions divisions to assist in the collection of proceedings and other published materials on meetings already held; maintaining dictionary and chronological card catalogs of information on both

types of meetings; and giving reference service to visitors, to telephone inquirers and to correspondents.

Science and Technology Division

The special librarian will find the records and services of the Science and Technology Division of particular interest. Through this division the Library offers reference and bibliographical services on its scientific and technological materials, which constitute over 25 per cent of its classified collections. Science reference service to readers is provided in the Science Reading Room, which is operated on a seven-day-a-week basis. Inquiries of a general nature received by telephone and by mail are also handled here. Inquiries of a more advanced nature are handled by staff members who have had specialized training in the various fields of science.

An open catalog to the Library's extensive collection of unclassified United States Government scientific and technical reports is maintained in the division's Reports Reference Center, a service made possible through the support of the National Science Foundation. The imprint copies of many of these reports may be purchased through the Office of Technical Services in the Department of Commerce, while the remainder are available in photocopy form through the Library's Photoduplication Service.

Limitation of time precludes further description here of the many documentary controls and services of the Library of Congress, but the Library will welcome visits by all of you. For those who cannot visit the Library, I suggest reference to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* and *The Library of Congress Information Bulletin*.

Library of Congress To Establish New Unit

The Library of Congress will establish a separate African unit with the aid of a five-year grant of \$200,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The grant will provide for a staff to identify the Library's extensive African materials, prepare and publish bibliographies, give specialized reference service and identify gaps in LC's holdings and in those of other American research libraries.

The Science Program in The Department of State

DR. RAYMUND L. ZWEMER, Assistant Science Adviser

Department of State, Washington, D. C.

AN ESSENTIAL function of the science program in the Department of State deals with the mutual influence of scientific activities and foreign relations.¹ The Office of the Science Adviser to the Secretary of State endeavors to follow very closely new discoveries or proposals for scientific research or support of research that may affect the course of events in a particular country, a region or an international organization. On the other hand, scientists are well aware that foreign policy decisions may affect the way they are able to carry out their research and other activities. The staff of the Science Adviser endeavors to keep in daily contact with science activities and with scientists in order that the latter may understand the peculiar area of foreign relations. In carrying out activities that help promote scientific progress, it is important that day to day decisions be made that can give the maximum benefit both to the foreign relations and scientific progress of the United States.

The Washington staff assists in evaluating and formulating solutions for scientific problems that may have a bearing on United States foreign policy. It also provides a backstopping for our science officers abroad and for liaison with agencies within and outside the Government that have important foreign science programs.²

The overseas part of the program is not yet in full operation but eight distinguished scientists have already been appointed for service in London, Paris, Bonn, Stockholm and Tokyo; others are under consideration for Moscow, New Delhi, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.³ Leaders in science who have had experience as educators, research scientists and administrators have been selected for these posts because of

their international scientific reputation, their knowledge of the status of science and their acquaintance with scientists in the country of assignment. Each of the appointees has a working knowledge of the language of the country to which he is assigned.

In general the duties of a scientific attache are to serve as an adviser to the Ambassador and in a staff capacity to report to the Chief and Deputy Chief of Mission. While the science officer is assigned to a specific country, he may be asked to serve a limited region of several countries. In the country or countries of assignment he will serve as adviser to the Ambassador and his staff on scientific and engineering matters and on the relationship between foreign policy and science. He will also assist the Ambassador in assuring that scientific representatives from the United States in his area of assignment are thoroughly cognizant of foreign policy implications of their scientific and technical activities.

The Ambassador, in coordinating United States scientific programs and activities in his country, will call on his science officer to make sure that the programs are consonant with the foreign policy of the United States and are complementary rather than duplicative or competitive. In promoting the exchange of scientific information between the scientific community within the United States and the scientific community of the area of his assignment, the officer will report, for appropriate dissemination in the United States, significant scientific development and trends with an evaluation of their implications on international relations. Scientific groups within the area of assignment will be advised of scientific policies of governmental and non-governmental organizations within the United States. When requested, the science officer will represent the United States

A summary of the talk presented by Dr. Zwemer

at scientific meetings and will maintain contact with and assist, where feasible, scientific representatives of non-governmental organizations from the United States. Personal and Embassy contacts with the scientific community of the area of his assignment will also be maintained.

Scientific reporting by the attaches can be of various kinds:

1. *Topical*: Whenever the occasion arises, the science officer will report voluntarily on a developing situation, which he will evaluate on the basis of his scientific experience. In order to present the full implication of his findings, he will consult with other Embassy officers in order to incorporate their views in the report as appropriate.

2. *Periodical Reports*: The science officer may contribute a section on scientific developments in the weekly report prepared jointly by those on the Embassy staff for despatch to the Department. He will also prepare the science section of the similar comprehensive annual report to the Department.

3. *Requested Reports*: Occasionally requests will be sent to the Embassy to review and evaluate proposals of a United States agency that wishes to extend a research grant in the area of assignment. The Department might also transmit for another government agency a request for information on a particular question, for example, the status of British civil service scientists or the reaction of the Swedish scientific community to our policy of polio vaccine distribution. On the basis of his intimate knowledge of science in his assigned area and his scientific experience, he will furnish the information or advice as to how the information may be obtained, taking advantage of the knowledge of other Embassy officials.

In carrying out the above assignments, the science officer should not be obliged to devote his time and energy to the collection of statistics on scientific achievements, reports on foreign scientific organizations, easily available scientific studies, government publications on scientific expenditures, etc.

Before leaving for their posts abroad, science officers are given several weeks of brief-

ing.⁴ This includes lectures at the Foreign Service Institute, consultations with political, economic and other officers of the Department of State and visits to governmental and non-governmental organizations that have substantial scientific activities in foreign countries. The briefing very often relates the foreign program with the domestic, and the officer is given specific information regarding the persons and institutions in his country of assignment that will assist him in his work.

An area needing clarification is that of the growing complex of international and regional organizations that have science programs. In Paris, for example, are located the headquarters for UNESCO, a United Nations specialized agency; The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (a very old international organization); the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). Each of these has a science program which is unique and yet closely related to some aspect of one or more of the others. The Secretariats of non-governmental groups in the same city promote documentation in their member states or societies.

As a scientist, the attache is vitally interested in promoting scientific progress through international meetings, scientific cooperation and the exchange of scientific persons and information. He recognizes that the exchange of scientific information is vital to the progress of science. In view of the other responsibilities placed upon him, however, his functions in this field are directed chiefly toward facilitating the work of others more immediately concerned with the collection and exchange of information.

CITATIONS

1. RUDOLPH, Walter M. The Mutual Influence of Scientific Activities and Foreign Relations. *Journal of Chemical Education*, vol. 34, March 1957, p. 108.
2. FARINHOLT, L. H. Science in the Department of State. *The Capitol Chemist*, vol. 9, May 1959, p. 134.
3. Embassies Get Science Attaches. *Chemical & Engineering News*, vol. 36, December 22, 1958, p. 13.
4. Cram Course for Science Attaches. *Chemical & Engineering News*, vol. 37, May 2, 1959, p. 34.

Documentation in Latin America

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DOCUMENTATION, that thorny 20th century hybrid product of modern technology and librarianship, is taking root in Latin America. Documentation, in fact, is being pursued with a great deal of interest and even devotion not only by librarians and technicians working in the field but by governments and the intellectual community at large which are giving it active support.

My objective here is to present a general view, with evaluations, of outstanding, practical efforts in documentation currently underway in Latin America. This survey, although covering all of Latin America, will disregard countries or areas where little activity is evident, regardless of the high degree of interest that may be present. Documentation services in Argentina are not mentioned, for there is a separate, detailed report on this country by Emma Linares in this issue. To better understand the manner by which documentation has been introduced and its developing in this part of the world, bear in mind three factors that affect the evolution of any intellectual endeavor.

1. Latin America is facing the same pressing need for timely technical and scientific data that more advanced industrial communities are experiencing, but with a differing sense of urgency. For example, widespread industrialization is believed to be the basis for an adequately balanced and diversified economy without which a higher living standard and social welfare cannot be achieved. Industrial development came to England and the United States through gradual, evolutionary processes lasting several generations. These countries have reached the level where they are able to forge ahead beyond scientific frontiers hitherto unfathomed; and thus their pressing need for information is concerned with up-to-the-minute specialized facts in the

most recent technological or scientific discoveries. On the other hand, the Latin American countries, lacking even rudimentary technical development in many cases, feel that with increasing competitiveness, growing specialization and ever-changing technology elsewhere, they can not afford to wait for industrialization to spread gradually. They require and must have as quickly as possible know-how, ranging from the barest essential or simplest technical fact to the most complex of scientific data.

2. The peoples of Latin America are being exposed more and more to the onslaught of information—the published and unpublished facts that uttered today seem to make yesterday's ideas obsolete. With the proximity of the United States, new ideas are spreading faster and wider in Latin America. Among intellectuals and professionals there is growing concern with records and reports of all types, which very often are unobtainable.

3. The philosophy of life in Latin America is out of step with modern industrial living; this condition stems very directly from long-prevalent academic attitudes. Traditionally education in Latin America emphasizes theoretical rather than pragmatic ends. Scholastic achievement until very recently has not been concerned with scientific investigation, and study on all levels demands almost no research of any kind. The student, with rare exceptions, is ignorant of research techniques and methodology—and libraries and librarianship reflect this attitude. Librarians are viewed as custodians and libraries as passive storehouses of knowledge. Documentation, which assumes active utilization of recorded knowledge, is being most helpful in changing this academic orientation.

Documentation came to Latin America after the Second World War, by way of Unesco. Shortly after its creation Unesco initiated a number of studies dealing with underdevelopment in various parts of the world. One important result was the realiza-

tion that exchange, coordination and dissemination of ideas among workers, technicians and scientists had a greater role to play and must be stimulated. Unesco offered to help certain Latin American countries establish documentation centers to do this work. By 1950 two centers were set up under Unesco sponsorship, one in Montevideo, Uruguay, and another in Mexico City. A third was established in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by 1954. These centers represent the bulk of documentation work in Latin America.

Scientific and Technical Documentation Center of Mexico

In 1950 Mexico's Department of Education and Unesco's Department of Technical Assistance signed an agreement setting up the Centro de Documentación Científica y Técnica de México. In 1954 Unesco retired but not before making sure the project was mature and that its trained technical personnel were prepared to carry on with the objectives set forth. The Center now operates under the direction of the Federal Department of Education, as ordered by presidential decree.

The Center is noted primarily for its function of coordinating scientific material between Latin America and the rest of the world. Its major work consists of collecting, classifying and distributing scientific and technical material, but its most important job is disseminating information about what is available and where it is obtainable. To this end it publishes a monthly bibliographic bulletin, the only one of its kind, which covers all fields of the pure and applied sciences. It is published in Spanish and contains Spanish titles and analytical English summaries. The bulletin, issued as a whole, presents material under five major scientific areas or disciplines; it is also published in separate parts, by discipline.

The Center offers private individuals and groups special bibliographic services for research purposes and makes complete, up-to-date bibliographies in any field for Latin American consumption. In this respect the Center is not as well staffed with research personnel as it would like to be, so it is

presently drawing on the experience of students who have been trained in research methods and who are willing to work on a part-time basis. The Center also conducts classes, lectures and seminars to teach techniques of bibliographic research. Furthermore it has a national competitive program underway in which prizes are offered for the best documented theses and dissertations.

One of the most important divisions of the Center is the photoduplication department. According to the 1956 report (the most recent), the 3,636 requests, in 1956, for microfilm reproduction represented 93 per cent of all requests for reproduced material. Only two per cent of the requests could not be satisfied by the Center, not even with the help of more than 32 documentation and research centers throughout the world with which it collaborates.

There is a preponderance of requests in the fields of medicine and agriculture, and requests come from all over Latin America. Requests, by language, rank in the following order: English, German, French and Spanish.

In the translation department, since 1955, three-quarters of the services rendered have been to industry and industrial organizations, with services to other groups in the following decreasing order: professionals, research institutions and students.

Brazilian Institute of Bibliography and Documentation

The Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação differs from the center in Mexico in that it was established as a national center for bibliographic control and is not limited to supplying bibliographic-documentary information or to publishing bibliographies. It is designed to serve as coordinator in all kinds of bibliographic research and sources for all Brazil. For this reason its roles as a publisher of bibliographies, indexes and translations and as a producer of photoduplications, are only two aspects of its many worthwhile functions. Emphasis is placed on the liaison work carried out by the Institute by means of agreements between the Institute and national organizations such as the Brazilian Society

for Scientific Progress, National Book Institute, the National Research Institute and with leading universities. In this area its work involves exchange of bibliographic information, organization of interlibrary loan programs, the establishment of national union catalogs, exchange of microfilm, etc.

To foster the understanding of documentation in Brazil, the Institute is working toward the adoption, translation and dissemination of the bibliographical standards proposed by the International Organization for Standardization and is cooperating with the Committee on Documentation of the Brazilian Society for Technical Standards. The Institute is also active in the following areas: bibliographic standardization, classification, national union catalogs, lists of serials, cooperative cataloging services and even in the presentation of current bibliographic publications.

The Institute's structure is revealed in its diversity of services. The Technical-Scientific-Information Service (the Institute's public relations organ) is divided into three sections: information and exchange, technical assistance and the bibliographic and translation service. The latter service is in charge of issuing current national bibliographies in the various disciplines. There is a National Union Catalog, which has a reference section. The Cataloging Exchange Service was initiated in 1957 in cooperation with the National Book Institute. The photoduplication laboratory, which is working with Recordak in 16mm film, is in the process of mechanizing the reproduction of Microcards and amplification of microfilm from 16mm to 35mm. The library of the Institute is highly specialized in bibliography and documentation and efficiently distributes all kinds of material in this area. It contains 3,130 books, 5,808 pamphlets, 1,573 serials, 12,089 scientific works reproduced in microfilm and 868 rolls of microfilm.

As part of its official publications program, the Institute issues an *Information Bulletin*, which is considered to be the best professional journal in the field in Latin America. It also publishes national current bibliographies in the fields of agriculture, botany, social sciences, mathematics, physics,

chemistry and zoology. In 1957 a new series was started entitled *Nuclear Energy Summaries*.

I must point out that of all the countries of Latin America, Brazil is the most advanced in the area of scientific research. This is indicated by one of a number of similar facts, namely, that in 1958 the National Research Council of Brazil supported 24 research projects in physics alone, at a cost of over 19 million cruzeiros.

Other Documentation Centers

Unesco's Center for Scientific Cooperation for Latin America in Uruguay was created in 1949 for the specific purpose of fostering contacts and exchange among scientific institutions and scientists in Latin America and those of Europe and the United States. Its most important work is the publication of the series called *Scientific Institutions and Scientists in Latin America*, arranged by country and supplemented periodically. The Center's library provides bibliographical information and microfilm and photoreproduction services.

Two other agencies active in the field of documentation should be mentioned here for their contribution to special areas of documentation. Both are operating under the auspices of the Organization of American States. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, however, is autonomous in its administration; the Inter-American Housing Center is directly supervised by the Secretariat of the Organization of American States, the Pan American Union.

In 1949 the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica initiated a Scientific Exchange Service, which was to make more accessible to technicians literature for research and teaching in agriculture and related fields. The Institute's quarterly review, *Turrialba*, publishes results of agricultural research in Latin America, and its bibliographic supplement, containing abstracts, is issued in the form of detachable 3 x 5 inch cards. The Institute also puts out a bibliographic index to 16 scientific journals of Latin America.

On the basis of agreements with abstracting services, such as Biological Abstracts and

Meteorological Abstracts, the Institute translates their materials into Spanish and reproduces them. The Institute's Orton Memorial Library, besides providing selected bibliographies to technicians lacking library facilities, makes available photocopies and microfilms of any material in its collection or from outside sources, such as those contained in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Inter-American Housing Center in Bogota, working in collaboration with the Colombian government, is organized to study and assess problems and projects in housing and urban planning.

It has a Scientific Exchange and Documentation Service designed to meet the documentation requirements of the participating member states. To this end it has established relations with some 3,000 institutions and individuals in Latin America and elsewhere. The exchange service also acts as a distribution center for publications of organizations that do not have the facilities for such a service. The Bibliographic Reference Service prepares and distributes bibliographies upon request, maintaining, as well, a highly specialized collection of bibliographical journals and abstracts. To help finance the documentation services, the sale of publications and photoreproductions was authorized recently, and these are presently sold for the cost of materials used.

Summary

Documentation in Latin America is of very recent vintage, for the movement was not introduced there until after the Second World War. The documentation centers now in operation originated through the initiative of international organizations such as Unesco and the Organization of American States. All these centers are engaged in documentation work emphasizing science and technology, although with varying objectives and procedures and in some cases with rather limited financial means.

The effects of the activities of these centers are already tangible in the universities, research institutions and industry in general. In the light of inter-American cooperation and in terms of further needs in the field of docu-

mentation, it might be advisable to establish as a clearing house an inter-American agency that would coordinate the work of the centers and render any assistance necessary. It is felt that only through such a clearing house can much duplication be avoided. Furthermore only through a well organized network of information can sources and resources be made available to small documentation centers and libraries.

Documentation Centers Mentioned

Centro de Documentación Científica y Técnica de México

Plaza de la Ciudadela no. 6

México 6, D.F., Mexico

Director: Dr. Armando Sandoval

Publication: *Boletín del Centro de Documentación* (etc.), monthly. One year \$7.; separate sections \$2.

Translations: Page (double space) \$1. (English, French, Italian); \$1.20 (German); \$1.60 (Slavic, Scandinavian and Japanese languages)

Photostats: Page (letter size) \$.20 (minimum \$5.)

Microfilm: 10 pages \$.40

Bibliographies: price varies; \$16. for large subjects

Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação

Avda. General Justo no. 171

Rio de Janeiro, D.F., Brasil

Director: Lydia de Queiroz Sambaquy

Publication: *IBBD; boletim informativo*, bi-monthly. Gratis.

Translations: Page (typewritten copy) Cr\$80. (English, French); price varies for other languages

Photostats: Page (letter size) Cr\$15.; Page (legal size) Cr\$30.

Microfilm: Page (double) Cr\$2.

Cards: Annual subscription Cr\$4.000 (10.000 titles)

Centro de Cooperación Científica de la Unesco para América Latina

Montevideo, Uruguay

Publication: *Boletín del Centro* (etc.)

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas

Servicio de Intercambio Científico

Turrialba, Costa Rica

Director: Rogelio Couto Monge

Publication: *Turrialba*; revista interamericana de ciencias agrícolas, quarterly. \$3. (\$5. two years).

Includes *Suplemento Bibliográfico de Turrialba*, quarterly

Photostats: Page \$.05

Microfilm: Page \$.02

Bibliographies: Free

Centro Interamericano de la Vivienda

Servicio de Intercambio Científico y Documentación

Bogotá, D.E., Colombia

Director: Luis Florén

Documentation in the Field of Atomic Energy in Latin America

EMMA LINARES, Head Librarian

Library of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, Buenos Aires, Argentina



DOCUMENTATION IS fundamental in the scientific field. No investigation is possible if essential information tools are not available. It is of vital importance for an investigator to be up to

date, since the lack of accurate information about a certain problem can mean loss of time and money.

Today the world is engaged in a scientific race in which no country should be left behind and where documentation occupies a most important place. During the last years, Latin America has also experienced extraordinary progress in the scientific field, and the need for information has also increased considerably.

Within the scientific field, atomic investigation demands more than any other that information on the latest developments of research and on the latest experiments be kept up to date. Atomic literature has already reached such a tremendous size that it becomes increasingly difficult to know everything written on the subject. If this has become a problem in countries like the United States, where means for modern bibliographic techniques are available, you can imagine the magnitude this problem attains in Latin America where technical documentation has not kept pace with the progress of this country.

Among the many difficulties to be faced in Latin America, the following factors work against good information services:

1. The tremendous *scope of the field* of atomic investigation makes it necessary to acquire data in related fields such as physics, mathematics, chemistry, electronics, industry, medicine, etc.

2. The *high cost* of bibliographic materials, such as some abstracts and books, especially those published in foreign countries.

3. The tremendous *difficulties* to be overcome in purchasing bibliographic foreign material, due to the lack of foreign exchange for this purpose.

4. The lack of *national bibliographies* covering the latest material published regularly in our respective countries.

5. The lack of *centralized catalogues* which enables one to locate essential bibliographic tools within one country.

6. The scarcity of *documentation centers* in which to locate publications published in foreign countries and where requests for microfilm can be centralized.

Nevertheless, there are some factors that contribute favorably and counteract, in part, these difficulties. The fact that the atomic energy commissions in the various Latin American countries depend, almost in every case, directly on the Office of the President gives them a greater freedom for purchases and provides them with larger budgets than those fixed for other governmental agencies. In addition the national interest in atomic energy investigations favors acquisitions and partly alleviates many difficulties.

Atomic Investigation and Libraries

In spite of all the inconveniences mentioned, the libraries of the Latin American institutes concerned with atomic investigation are very active and perform many services. Libraries are eager to provide scientific and technical personnel with the greatest quantity of informational materials to enable them to perform successful investigations. This effort has aided library science in general and has been beneficial to all informational services, for it has stimulated inter-library cooperation.

Translated by Gloria Pineda.

For instance, when the library of the Atomic Energy Commission was created in Argentina, it was agreed that the most complete collection possible of manuals, basic books and abstracts should be obtained on the different subjects in which the specialists of the Commission were interested.

As far as periodical publications were concerned, it was agreed to purchase only journals published during the last ten years, except those considered essential of which a large quantity of back numbers was obtained. The same procedure was followed in the purchase of new literature. For books and periodicals published ten years earlier or for books that were not important enough and whose purchase could not be justified, it was decided that the libraries of the universities and other technical and scientific institutions could lend them to the Commission, so that purchase would not be necessary.

The Argentine Atomic Energy Commission Library has now become an information center where the most important literature published during the last ten years can be obtained. The library has about 700 periodicals, some of which are not available in any other library in Argentina. Reports are not mentioned because they are obtained by exchange.

Libraries concerned with atomic energy should bear in mind that scientists are particularly interested in four important matters when they are doing research on a problem: 1) a complete bibliography on the subject; 2) the progress of research both in foreign countries and in his own; 3) procedures used for the investigation of problems and the experience obtained; and 4) names of investigators and institutions who are working in his country and abroad on the same or similar problem for the purpose of personal contact and collaboration.

It should always be kept in mind that the investigator should not use his time trying to locate the bibliographical tools that he needs. This task should always be a part of library activities, no matter how difficult it is to accomplish.

The library can cooperate with an investigator in the following ways:

1. Keeping bibliographic information up to

date. This means not only acquiring, within possibilities, the new books being published but also keeping the collections of periodicals, reports, bibliographies, etc. up to date and informing investigators upon arrival of material. It is extremely helpful to publish a bulletin listing reports and new materials obtained. This should be circulated among the different laboratories and investigators. The bulletin the Atomic Energy Commission of the United States publishes, which utilized the latest developments and technique of reproduction, is also published in the Latin American countries but in many cases in mimeographed or typewritten form.

2. Keeping up personal contact with investigators, laboratories, institutes, etc., which are performing the same type of investigations. This is done by exchanging publications and consultations.

3. Keeping a close contact with other libraries and with other national and foreign documentation centers, so that the library may be able to find and obtain, either by loan or microfilm, the bibliographic material an investigator needs. This inter-library contact is very important and some times the only way possible to obtain needed tools.

4. Making available the facilities of the photocopy and microfilm services for the use of investigators in order to reproduce journal articles, reports, etc., which are not available in the library or which the scientist needs permanently in his laboratory.

The bibliographic tools a library should have to supply needed information are:

1. *Nuclear Science Abstracts* and specialized abstracts for different subjects.

2. Reports published by the different atomic energy commissions, research institutes, industrial laboratories, etc. These reports are the most important source of information in the scientific field since they provide the latest data and experiences necessary to keep information up to date. It has been said that reports represent the bridge between the scientist and the information.

3. A good collection of scientific and technical journals, since the articles published in them include more recent data than books, which usually are obsolete even on the date of publication.

4. A good collection of basic manuals and books in different subjects, as well as new books being published. A selective criterion should be used in ordering new literature, since not everything published is of interest to scientists; besides the budget for acquisitions should be managed in the best manner possible.

5. Good microfilm and photocopy equipment as well as microfilm readers and Microcard readers.

Depositories of USAEC Reports in Libraries Outside the USA

The collections sent by the USAEC to the different countries in Latin America have solved, in part, the informational needs in the field of atomic investigation. This material includes: 1) a collection of *Nuclear Science Abstracts*; 2) a collection of reports published by the Atomic Energy Commission in pamphlet form or on Microcards; 3) the National Nuclear Energy Series published by McGraw-Hill; 4) some basic books on atomic physics; 5) a card catalog where each subject is represented by several cards which can be filed by author, number, subject or institute, agency or society responsible for the work; and 6) reports on administrative matters which indicate the accomplished works, statistics, etc.

Of all of the material, the most important from the bibliographical point of view is *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, which includes practically all the literature published in the atomic field. The fact that the subject headings are in English is not considered an obstacle since Latin American investigators are familiar with English technical terms. There is as yet no definite perfect scientific terminology in Spanish, and in several instances where subject headings in Spanish are used, it is necessary to keep English references since there is not an exact term in Spanish.

However, *Nuclear Science Abstracts* does not offer complete information because it does not include legislative and regulatory information.

In regard to the card catalog, it needs a large space and requires a considerable amount of time to keep in alphabetical order.

In a way it is something like a dragon that absorbs every inch of space that can be found, and unfortunately Latin American libraries do not have even as much space as those in the United States.

Conclusions

It seems to me, after my experiences in the Library of Atomic Energy Commission in Buenos Aires, that *Nuclear Science Abstracts* is more useful than the card catalog; the information it provides is up to date and does not offer space problem.

It would be advisable to improve informational services in the field of atomic energy between the United States and Latin America by the following means:

1. *Nuclear Science Abstracts* should include not only scientific literature but also regulations and legislative information, or if possible, this literature should be published in a separate form.
2. There should be facilities available for obtaining microfilms or Microcards of articles published in journals not available in Latin America, either because they are too specialized or because they are too expensive.

On the other hand, as an independent effort from the atomic investigation, the Latin American countries should try to contribute to scientific information in the following ways:

1. Editing national scientific and technical bibliographies, which would be up to date on material published in each country.
2. Publishing or bringing up to date centralized catalogs of scientific and technical periodical publications, including the place where they can be obtained.
3. Establishing, within the possibilities, documentation centers which would handle the necessary contacts in the country and abroad.
4. Establishing offices for the purpose of centralizing the requests and receipts of microfilm of material available in the country or obtainable abroad.

This is the easiest possible way to make scientific information easily available, since the amount of literature published daily is so great that trying to be up to date practically has become a "utopia."

National Documentation Services in Canada

JACK E. BROWN, Chief Librarian

National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada



Paul Hovadal, Ltd.

HAVE YOU NOTICED the change that has taken place within the last year in articles on documentation? Until recently, most of these papers contained introduc-

tory paragraphs defining the term "documentation." Of late, these preliminary skirmishes are missing, due evidently to the belief of the authors that by this time everyone is talking about the same thing. In this spirit of apparent understanding and in an effort to save time, I, too, am going to avoid the frustration of attempting to explain what I mean by "documentation." I should mention I am limiting this discussion to those technical reports or documents that are not distributed through commercial publishing channels. Furthermore, to keep my remarks within reasonable bounds, I shall deal primarily with technical reports issued by Canadian government agencies. This restriction is not as drastic as it may sound, for in Canada the bulk of the technical report literature originates with government departments and agencies.

Before describing the manner in which Canadian technical reports are produced and disseminated, it might be helpful to outline the pattern of organized science in Canada. When compared with a similar structure in the United States, it becomes evident that the Canadian scientific organization is a rather compact affair, with the responsibility for promoting and coordinating scientific research delegated to a relatively few agencies.

The National Research Council

The one agency that has the greatest impact on the growth of Canadian science is

the National Research Council, or to give it its full title, the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (100 Sussex Drive, Ottawa). The Council was set up in 1916 for the purpose of encouraging, developing and coordinating scientific research in Canada, a responsibility it carries out in a variety of ways:

1. Through the awarding of scholarships designed to assist science students during their post-graduate training, and through a comparable system of grants to professors to stimulate research in the universities.
2. By means of associate committees made up of experts from all parts of the country and called together to deal with scientific problems of national importance. At present the Council sponsors 32 of these associate committees, one of the newest being the Associate Committee on Scientific Information.
3. Through the work of laboratories devoted to pure and applied research in the fields of biology, physics, chemistry, building, mechanical and aeronautical engineering and radio and electrical engineering.
4. Through the activities of a Technical Information Service designed to aid the small and medium-sized processing industries in solving their technical problems. This service is carried on by a group of scientists and engineers working at the head office in Ottawa and by field officers located in each of the provinces. In those provinces maintaining Provincial Research Councils, the field officer is attached to the provincial organization rather than to T.I.S. Assistance and advice is provided by direct visits to plants and factories and by the preparation of bibliographies and technical reports in response to specific requests. Those reports dealing with processes and industrial techniques of rather

wide interest are published and freely distributed.

5. Through the operation of a library whose services are available to all persons requiring scientific and technical information.

I shall return to the activities of the N.R.C. Library, but this brief summary of the work of the National Research Council indicates what I meant by the compactness of scientific organization in Canada. Here we have one organization carrying out responsibilities assigned to at least five separate agencies in the United States; that is, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Science Foundation, the National Bureau of Standards, the Office of Technical Services and the Science Division of the Library of Congress.

The results of scientific research conducted in the Council's laboratories or carried out elsewhere under N.R.C. sponsorship are reported primarily in the Council's six Journals: *Canadian Journal of Biochemistry and Physiology*, *Canadian Journal of Botany*, *Canadian Journal of Chemistry*, *Canadian Journal of Microbiology*, *Canadian Journal of Physics* and *Canadian Journal of Zoology*. Selected studies are also described in technical reports issued by each of the Council's Divisions; some are in series and others are separate monographs. These divisional reports, plus the papers appearing in the above-mentioned journals and other scientific periodicals, are listed in the Council's *Index of Publications*. The latest consolidated edition, published in 1953, contains over 250 pages. A supplement covering the years 1953-58 runs to another 180 pages. Much of this material so listed is normally covered by the world's indexing and abstracting services and is readily available from the Council, either free of charge or for a nominal sum.

To complicate matters, some of the Council's Divisions issue separate reports, which are of less general interest and, therefore, are not included in the Council's general *Index of Publications*. These reports are distributed at the discretion of the Divisions concerned and are available upon request. Because of the limited listing, their existence is naturally less widely known to the scientific community.

The Defence Research Board

The second major element in the pattern of Canadian scientific organization is the Defence Research Board. This Board, organized shortly after the close of World War II, operates within the framework of the Department of National Defence. Like the N.R.C., it gives grants in aid of research and operates an extensive system of laboratories. There is close collaboration between the N.R.C. and D.R.B., but the D.R.B.'s research activities are carried on with a view to their potential defence applications.

The Defence Research Board's Directorate of Scientific Information Service (Building A, 125 Elgin Street, Ottawa) is responsible for collecting and distributing its own reports and those received from other countries of the world. It is also the official agency for the distribution of technical reports required by holders of national defence contracts. A staff of scientific information officers analyze the reports and bring them to the attention of scientists and technical officers associated with the work of the Department of National Defence. Announcements of reports received or published by D.R.B. are made in three ways: 1) the reports themselves are circulated to scientists and technical officers; 2) catalogue cards bearing complete bibliographic information and annotations are sent upon request to libraries and scientists; and 3) a monthly publication, *Documents Digest*, based on the above-mentioned cards, is also distributed upon request.

It should be noted that, because of the classified nature of much of the research conducted by the Department of National Defence, the technical reports, catalogue cards and the *Documents Digest* are distributed only to an approved list of scientists, technical officers and libraries.

Atomic Energy Of Canada Limited

The third agency responsible for many technical reports is A.E.C.L., the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (Chalk River, Ontario). Research in the field of nuclear science was originally carried out by a branch of the N.R.C., but the volume and scope of this research soon reached a size that war-

ranted separation from the N.R.C. Thus, A.E.C.L. was set up in 1952 as a Crown corporation, and it is now the major centre for nuclear research in Canada.

As with N.R.C., most reports issued by A.E.C.L. are published in one or more of the Council's six journals and other science periodicals. Other reports are issued as separate monographs and are available only through A.E.C.L. These and all unclassified reports released by A.E.C.L. are listed in the *A.E.C.L. List of Publications* and are readily available from A.E.C.L. They may also be borrowed from the depository collections at the N.R.C. Library and McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. The existence of these reports is further publicized through their inclusion in *Chemical Abstracts*, *Science Abstracts* and *Nuclear Science Abstracts*.

Research In Other Governmental Laboratories And Universities

A substantial body of research is carried on by other government departments such as the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys (Editorial and Information Division, 294 Albert Street, Ottawa) and the Department of Agriculture (Information Services, Confederation Building, Ottawa), and by Canadian universities. In the case of the government departments, many of the reports are published in scientific journals and then distributed as reprints by these departments. Others are published by the Queen's Printer and listed in its monthly catalogue, *Canadian Government Publications*.

Much the same holds true for the distribution of reports published by Canadian universities. Some appear as periodical articles, others are published in university series. Their availability is made known through lists of publications issued by the universities.

From the foregoing it must be obvious that some sort of bibliographic control of Canadian scientific and technical reports is urgently needed. Most of the reports are announced by the standard indexing services and through lists prepared by the individual laboratories. However, it is no simple matter to identify or locate a specific report if the searcher lacks the name of the agency responsible for its issuance.

National Research Council Library

I will enlarge on my earlier remarks concerning the N.R.C. Library. Since this is the one agency in Canada responsible for collecting and making available all scientific and technical reports issued by Canadian scientific organizations, its activities and services are particularly pertinent to the subject of this paper.

The National Research Council Library was originally organized to serve the Council's scientific staff. As the work of the Council expanded, so the Library grew in size and importance. The comprehensiveness of its collection improved, and scientists and scientific organizations turned to it more and more frequently for publications that could not be found elsewhere in Canada. Thus the N.R.C. Library, now the major science library in Canada, gradually assumed the functions of a national science library. It is only in recent years that this function has been clearly recognized, and much remains to be done to acquaint scientists, libraries and scientific and technical organizations with the scope of the Library's resources and the extent of its services.

The N.R.C. Library consists of a main library, in the centre of Ottawa and housing the bulk of the collection of 400,000 volumes, and five branches, located four miles away and serving the Divisions of Applied Chemistry, Building Research, Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering, Radio and Electrical Engineering and the National Aeronautical Establishment. The main library acts as the nerve centre for the entire library system, with administrative services, acquisitions and cataloguing centralized at this point. Beyond this, each branch has complete freedom to develop and employ those techniques that will provide the best possible service for the users of that library. A union catalogue at the main library, telephone communication and a rapid delivery service unite the various units in the system and facilitate the interchange of library holdings.

The Library's comprehensive collection in most fields of science and technology is, of course, a reflectance of the Council's wide and varied interests. In its capacity as a na-

tional science library, collecting has been expanded to include all publications of value to the entire scientific community of Canada. In a few fields such as agriculture, geology and zoology, which are of limited interest to the Council or which are well covered by other libraries in Ottawa, the collection is representative rather than comprehensive. Our aim in such cases is to take whatever action is necessary to ensure that the major works in these fields are available somewhere in Canada.

In the matter of exchange the N.R.C. Library is in a favoured position, for it is able to utilize as exchange media the six journals published by the N.R.C. Thus, our budget for periodicals and serials does not begin to reflect the actual value or number of serials received by the Library.

An important step towards publicizing and coordinating the resources of science libraries in Canada was taken in 1957 when the N.R.C. Library published the *Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries*. This volume records the periodical holdings of 140 Canadian libraries and lists approximately 19,000 titles, and although intended primarily for Canadian consumption, it has been widely distributed to the major libraries of the world. A supplement, which brings the volume up to date, is now being prepared.

The current accessions of the Library are announced by means of the bulletin, *Recent Additions to the Library*. Published twice a month, it is distributed free of charge to Canadian libraries and other interested organizations. The bulletin serves not only to indicate what is being acquired by the Library but also as a book selection guide for the smaller technical libraries whose bibliographical tools are limited. It has particular significance from the point of view of Canadian documentation, since we endeavour to include within its pages all scientific reports emanating from the National Research Council, other government departments, universities, commercial firms and individuals.

One of the Library's major problems is to devise ways and means for making its resources readily available to scientists anywhere in Canada. Direct consultation of ma-

terial in the Library is supplemented by a liberal interlibrary loan policy and an inexpensive photocopying service. Basically any item held by the Library is available through interlibrary loan, the chief exception being in the case of periodicals. However, even these may be lent if a photocopy does not meet a scientist's needs.

Translation Services

Inasmuch as translations constitute a large proportion of the volume of scientific documents, I would like to conclude with a brief outline of the N.R.C.'s translation services.

The Library maintains a Translation Section to prepare English translations of foreign scientific papers requested by the Council's scientific staff. As a general rule the Library does not prepare translations for scientists outside the Council, but occasionally a non-N.R.C. scientist will request the translation of a paper of such great importance, either to N.R.C. scientists or Canadian scientists as a whole, that it cannot be ignored. In such cases the Library will undertake to prepare the translation.

Translations prepared by the N.R.C. are published in the Council's Technical Translation series. At present over 800 translations have been issued in this series and are listed in the Council's *List of Technical Translations*. These are distributed, free of charge or for a nominal sum, to interested scientists in all parts of the world. We are continuing our earlier cooperation with the SLA Translation Center in Chicago and are sending two copies of each translation to O.T.S.

The Library's Translation Section also serves as a centre for information regarding the existence and location of translations. All Canadian translations received by or reported to the Library are in turn reported to O.T.S. and Aslib. The N.R.C. Library then assumes responsibility for supplying copies of these translations upon request.

Our Canadian Index of Scientific Translations, with its more than 50,000 entries, is an expansion of the Commonwealth Index maintained by Aslib in London. It therefore includes not only translations prepared in Canada but others reported to us by translation agencies in other parts of the world.

The effectiveness of the Index depends, of course, in large measure on the extent to which translations are brought to our attention. I regret to report that we have not yet devised a scheme that will ensure that all Canadian translations are reported.

Summary

The volume of scientific and technical reports originating in Canada, although of sizeable proportions, is small compared with the number issued in the United States. Government agencies and departments are the chief producers of this material, but universities and commercial firms are playing an increasing role in this respect.

The existence of Canadian technical reports is made known through lists prepared by the issuing agencies and through citations in the standard indexing and abstracting services. This system of announcement is unsatisfactory even for those of us who are familiar with the pattern of Canadian scientific organization, and there is a real need for a consolidated listing of the report literature. The nearest approach to such a list is the N.R.C. Library's *Recent Additions to the Library*, but this is primarily a device for announcing current accessions and is not suitable for retrospective searching. We are studying the possibility of issuing a monthly publication that will list and annotate all Canadian scientific and technical reports and trust this gap in our bibliographic control of report literature will soon be eliminated.

CANADIAN SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The November 1959 issue of the *Canadian Library Association Bulletin* is devoted entirely to special libraries with four articles on Canadian libraries and five reports from special library organizations. Included are the histories of the SLA Montreal and Toronto Chapters and a short article on SLA's Consultation Service. Guest editor of the issue was Emily Keeley, past-president of the Montreal Chapter; other SLA members who contributed articles were Evelyn Campbell, Shelagh Swain, Jack E. Brown, Shirley Curtis, George Johnston, Clara Miller and Edna F. Hunt.

JANUARY 1960

New Library Equipment

W. C. Heller & Co., 59 Wabash Avenue, Montpelier, Ohio, has entered the library furniture and equipment field with a line of reading tables, both round and rectangular, charging desks, book trucks, chairs and adjustable book shelving in many heights and several depths to accommodate all sizes of books. The equipment is available in either oak or birch with a clear, hard-surface lacquer finish. If desired, the shelving and other fixtures may be custom built for specific places in the library. The company also maintains a drafting department to prepare library layouts.

Cut-out letters, available for instant use, are now being manufactured by Mutual Aids, Dept. 323, 1946 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles 27, California. Made of durable cardboard, the letters come in a variety of colors and sizes, including two and four inch capitals and 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch manuscript style. A reusable two-sided plastic adhesive insures easy mounting.

Coming Events

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON MACHINE TRANSLATION will be held at the University of California, Los Angeles, February 2-5, 1960. Intended for professionals active in the field of machine translation, linguists, information and retrieval specialists, librarians and documentalists, computer scientists and manufacturers of data processing equipment, the Symposium will appraise the current state of progress in machine translation and describe the methods now being exploited. For further information write Sam Houston, Engineering Extension, Los Angeles 24, California.

THE PROBLEMS OF PHYSICS DOCUMENTATION, a symposium, will be held Tuesday evening, January 26, at the Hotel New Yorker, just prior to the annual meetings of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers in New York City. Dr. Robert E. Maizell, Director of the Documentation Research Project of the American Institute of Physics, can furnish full information.

National Library Week
April 3-9, 1960

Planning the New Library: The Ohio Oil Company Research Center Library

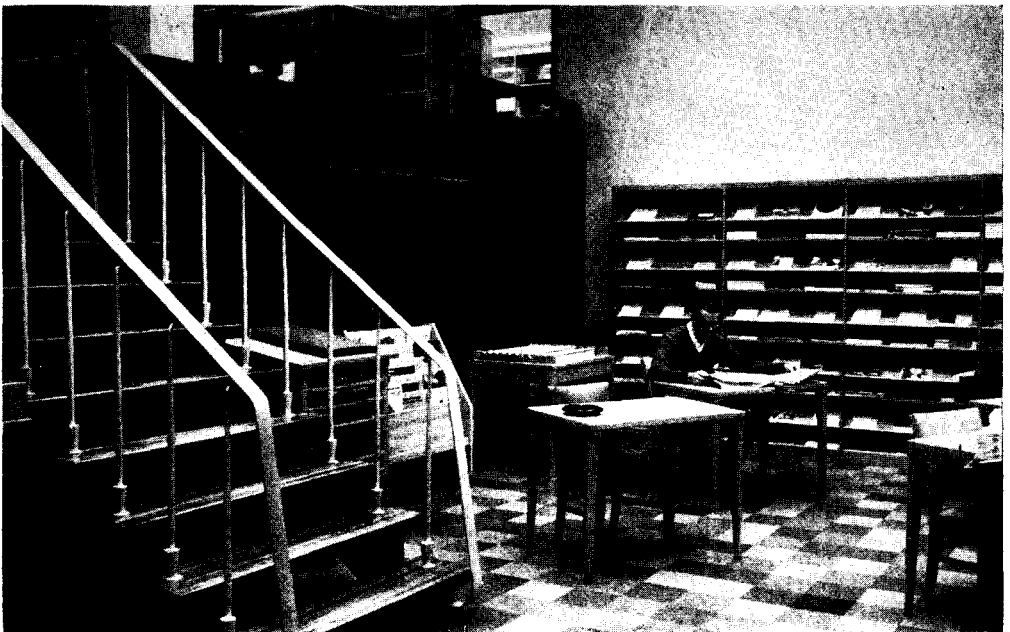
PAUL KNAPP, Librarian
The Ohio Oil Company, Littleton, Colorado

IN THESE MID-TWENTIETH century years the establishment of a new library is a not uncommon occasion. Neither is the erection of a new laboratory. But when the development of a library becomes part of the sudden growth from a no research facility to a beautiful Research Center containing extensive research facilities, a functioning research program and a staff of nearly 150 people, it is an occasion of some rarity. This happened in The Ohio Oil Company.

From the beginning the desirability of an adequate library was evidenced. A company engineer who had had a closer-than-normal association with library work was given the assignment of developing the floor plan of the library. A tri-level arrangement gathered support when it was decided to place some of the Research Center air conditioning and

utility equipment above the library and areas adjoining the library. (This part of the Research Center building has a higher roofline than most of the building. The Research Center is primarily a single-level structure.) The plans were completed, the building under construction and the furniture ordered when the librarian arrived in Denver.

Many policies had to be decided and first steps taken. The three months between the arrival of the librarian and the occupancy of the library space passed all too quickly, for the time was spent determining such matters as the scope of the library, the major sets to be purchased, the initial subscriptions to be placed, the books of most immediate usefulness, the bookdealer and binder to be utilized, the classification system and the kind of catalog to be developed.



The dark walnut panelling and stairs contrast with the light oak furniture in the current periodicals reading area and in the rest of the library on the two upper levels.



The assistant librarian has order tools and shelving conveniently accessible for processing books. Note recessed fluorescent lighting and free standing stacks.

Discussions between the librarian and the supervisors of research sections resulted in a list of periodicals with recommended lengths of sets. With this list of wanted sets in hand, the librarian made a trip to New York and Boston where dealers were contacted in person. These visits paid off in locating desired sets quickly, in expediting their shipment and in the lasting personal relationships between the librarian and the dealers.

While the original dimensions of the library provided for a maximum collection of about 10,000 volumes, the scope of the collection has been defined more by subsequent requests than by original intent. The length of periodical sets was generally set at ten years. For certain titles this period was extended because of special needs or because runs from dealers could not be broken.

A binder was chosen from an appraisal following visits to local libraries where bindings were examined and binding librarians questioned concerning the quality and service of the binding received.

Because the Universal Decimal Classification was more fully expanded and up to date, it was selected in preference to the Dewey Decimal Classification or the Library of Con-

gress Classification. It was to be used in a classified catalog. Although the belief has not diminished that this combination would produce an exceedingly useful tool, staff deficiencies forced a reconsideration of the cataloging problem. As a consequence, a change was made to the Dewey Decimal Classification and a dictionary catalog. Now classification numbers and subject headings are taken from L. C. cards and used without editing. This reduces cataloging as close to a clerical process as possible. This is not a completely satisfactory solution but, with the inevitable modifications, does offer the possibility of bringing the cataloging up to date.

Also during the three months "waiting" period, floor plans of the library were studied with relationship to the furniture on order. One special item of furniture was ordered and ordered by the newly appointed librarian—periodical index tables. They were made by a Denver cabinetmaker in a design matching that of the other furniture on order. These tables have the following dimensions: 6 feet long, 4½ feet wide and 30 inches high. Three double-faced shelves with a center partition are placed lengthwise on top of each of the tables. These shelves are 11

inches deep and 11½ inches apart. (Although careful consideration was given to the sizes of index publications that might be acquired for the library, later acquisitions indicate that the shelves should be 12½ inches apart. *Mathematical Reviews* is an example of an undesirably large index.) These index tables are a real convenience. Researchers can remove, use and replace index volumes without leaving their seats.

The collection grew so rapidly that by fall of 1958 the existing shelves were nearly filled. Fortunately one wall of the library was an outer wall to which a wing was to be attached in the second phase of the building program. The library received additional space in this new wing when it was completed early in 1959. In planning this space facilities lacking or inadequate in the original plan were incorporated.

Throughout the library there is a contrast between the walnut woodwork and the oak furniture and stacks. This is especially striking while standing in the main entrance where the walnut panelling and railing is visible below the mezzanine. Light green acoustic plaster walls above the wainscoting

KEY TO FLOOR PLAN

1. Card catalog
2. Atlas case
3. Magazine rack
4. Newspaper stand
5. Catalog table
6. World globe
7. Dictionary stand
8. Tables (3 x 2 feet)
9. Chairs
10. Table with book display rack
- 11A. Librarian's desk
 - B. Assistant librarian's desk
 - C. Stenographer's desk
12. Credenza
13. File cabinet
14. Lantern slide cabinet
15. Vertical files
16. Thermofax Book Printer
17. 3-M Microfilm Reader-Printer
18. Abstract card cabinet
19. Elevator
20. Order table
21. Map cases
22. Microfilm file cabinet
23. Microfilm reader
24. Tables (3 x 5 feet)

harmonize with a darker (but still light) green hard plaster beneath. The stair steps to the mezzanine are 3 inch thick laminated walnut, protected by an aluminum banister. The steps were so beautiful that for the first couple of years they were left bare and coated with wax over the varnish. Safety considerations and the inevitable scratches indicated the need for rubber treads. The floors are covered with a vinyl asphalt tile in a simulated cork design.

Because of the acoustic plaster and ceiling acoustic tile, the library is very quiet. Strips of recessed fluorescent lights, on three-foot centers in reading areas, provide excellent lighting. In stack areas they are on five-foot centers. To these add chairs with stuffed leather seats and backs and you have a recipe for real reading comfort. Half of the chairs have persimmon colored leather; the other half, sulfur.

Although doors and doorways are metal, they were painted a dark brown and the paint grained to resemble walnut. However, metal equipment such as vertical files and waste baskets were painted a harmonizing manila tan.

The furniture and stacks are wood in a softone oak finish manufactured by the Myrtle Desk Company. When the addition was being built, an order for matching furniture and stacks was placed. To our dismay we were informed that the oak line had been discontinued during that two year interval and only maple could be obtained. Only by strong and persistent efforts by our dealer and ourselves was the manufacturer persuaded to match our existing oak furniture. When the approval was finally given, two fifteen-tray catalog units were ordered to supplement those already in the library. Their need was believed to be several years in the future but it was feared if they were not ordered then, they might not be available later. Any new library anticipating future expansion is cautioned to investigate furniture trends in style or availability of woods.

The tables are in the Myrtle Desk "Innovator" line. In the current periodical reading area they are small for individual



The small elevator connecting the stack areas is just large enough to carry a loaded book truck.

use. In the carrels they are large enough to permit consultation between two men or for one man to have plenty of room to spread out his materials or to use maps. All of the tables and desks have formica covered tops with a design resembling oak.

The free-standing stacks are 7 feet high and have shelves of one foot depth. The bottom shelf slopes inward but has a cork strip intended to prevent books from sliding toward the inside. This effect is achieved only for large volumes; small books do slip inward.

Three features of the library may be unusual: the quantity of cabinet and counter space with stainless steel sink in the work area, the book truck elevator and the recessed map cases. Fifteen feet of cabinets above and below a brown stone counter provide ample storage for supplies, mending and labelling equipment, etc., as well as space for carrying out these operations.

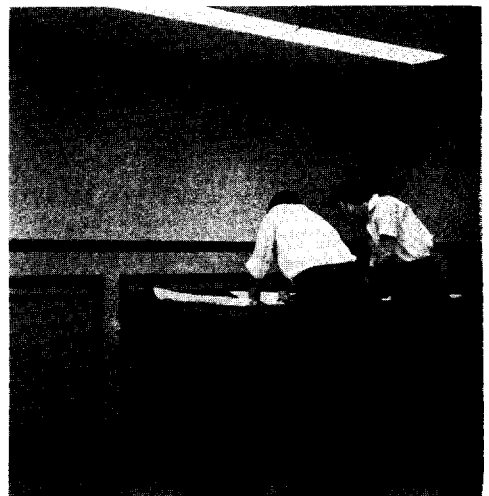
The elevator is only large enough to carry a loaded book truck. The electric controls operate only from the outside

when the elevator gate and door are closed. Gates and doors on two sides of the elevator provide access to the lower and mezzanine levels of the library, the main hall and the utility equipment level above the library.

The computer room was placed adjacent to the library. Its floor is on the same level as the corridors and the current periodical reading area of the library. A crawl space was needed beneath the computer room for the generator and other electrical equipment used by the computers. This made it possible to recess the map cases into a portion of this crawl space. A substantial saving of library floor space was effected in this manner. Twenty drawers (4 x 6 feet) in four five-drawer units were placed in this recess.

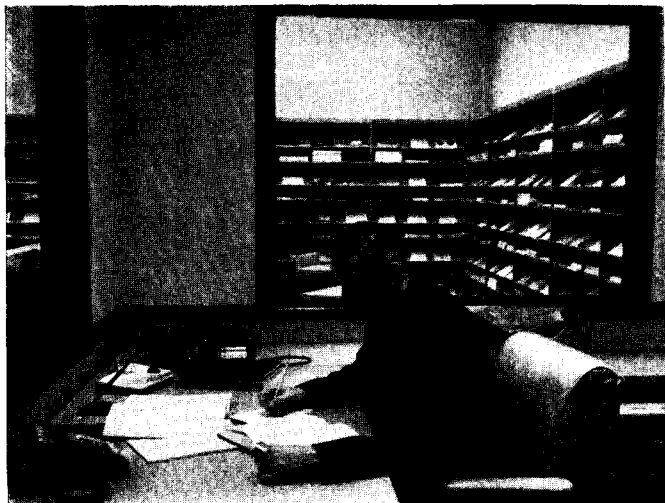
Additional map space is found on the shelves on each side of the elevator on the lower level. The shelves adjacent to the elevator wall can not be entered. These shelves have been leveled even with their neighbors so geologic atlases and quadrangle maps can be inserted from the other side of the stacks.

The library is surrounded on three sides by corridors and on the other side by the computer room. Thus there are no windows. Consequently emergency lights have been installed above each stairway. They



Examining maps in the large map cases recessed beneath the computer room floor.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES



The author in the librarian's office with its glass windows looking out on the current periodicals reading area.

light automatically whenever there is a power failure.

In the lower level space is available for potential staff growth. Three pairs of electric and telephone wells were placed in the floor. The assistant librarian is now using one pair.

None of the carrels have doors. The one housing the microfilm reader was chosen because no direct light can enter the carrel and fall on the reader screen. The Thermofax Book Printer and 3-M Microfilm Reader-Printer are set on a table of the

same design and dimensions as those in the carrels. The book printer had to be placed near to a 220 volt line.

One interesting fault in the original construction was remedied when the addition was built. It concerned ventilation. Incoming air entered through anemostats or the metal acoustic ceiling pans. Exhaust air left through two grills in the lower level ceiling. It was expected that fresh air would come down the stairs or through louvres between the main level floor and the ceiling of the lower level and diffuse

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE OHIO OIL COMPANY RESEARCH CENTER LIBRARY

Total square foot area	4200
Staff	3
Professional	2
Nonprofessional	1
Employees served at location	} 95 scientific } 45 non-scientific
Services extended to other areas	Occasionally from Production Divisions
Average number of users per day	35
Volumes and bound and unbound periodicals as of September 1959	9900
Current periodical subscriptions	450
Vertical file drawers	15
Date of completion	June 1956; February 1959
Planned by engineer and architects	
Special facilities or equipment: Recordak Microfilm Reader, 3-M Microfilm Reader-Printer, Thermofax Book Printer	

throughout the lower level. The air did enter the lower level as expected but it stayed close to the ceiling rather than diffusing completely. This resulted in a lowered temperature near the floor in the winter. This was rectified by extending the ventilator ducts to the floor and placing grills there.

No use is being made at present of the open area on the mezzanine level. This is intended for future expansion or new developments; possibly machine searching equipment that may be needed in the future.

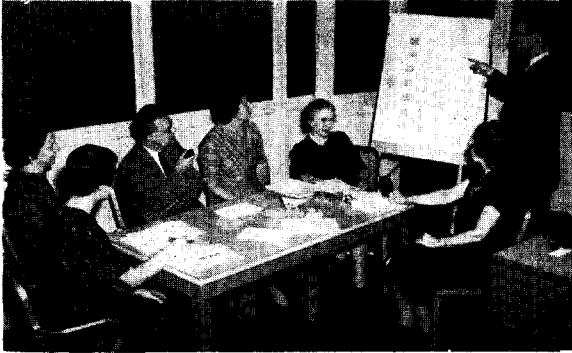
In the short life of this library many library services had to be left undeveloped. Much has been accomplished but much is yet to be done. While our experiences in the development of The Ohio Oil Company Library are not unique, we hope describing them will prove helpful to others who may have the opportunity to create a new library.

MILITARY BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Thirty-two bibliographies in the series sponsored by the Military Librarians Division have now been completed. Designed for use in both military and civilian libraries, regardless of size, the bibliographies have been prepared by United States and Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force librarians who are specialists in their fields. Following is a list of the available bibliographies (the numbers in parentheses indicate the number of book titles in the lists): Numbers 1-3, Aeronautics (10, 25, 100), Numbers 4-6, Military Art and Science (10, 25, 100), Numbers 7-9, Naval Operations in World War II, 1939-1945 (10, 25, 100), Numbers 10-11, Canadian Service History (10, 35), Number 12, Intelligence (10), Numbers 13-13b, Astronomy (10, 25, 100), Numbers 14-14a, Guided Missiles (10, 40), Numbers 15-15a, Economic Warfare (10, 25), Number 15b, Economics of War and Economic Warfare (100), Numbers 16-16a, Military Management (10, 20), Numbers 17-17b, Psychological Warfare (10, 25, 100), Number 18, Ordnance-General (10), Number 18a-18b, Ordnance—Weapons and Related Subjects (25, 70), Numbers 19-19b, Maps, Mapping and Map Reading (10, 25, 100), Numbers 20-20a, Navigation (10, 25). Single copies of the above bibliographies will be sent on request. Inquiries should be addressed to: Technical Assistant to the Director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

SPOTTED

● Encouraging indications of the increasing prestige and importance of librarianship are the number of new libraries springing up throughout the land and the honors bestowed upon librarians. ● Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, SLA President, was the only American library organization delegate at the ground-breaking ceremonies of the Eisenhower Presidential Library at Abilene, Kansas. ● Bill M. Woods represented the Association at the 100th Anniversary Academic Convocation of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City. ● Essae Martha Culver, state librarian of Louisiana, was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Letters degree by Louisiana State University during the dedication of the new University Library in October. A leader in library affairs for 34 years, Miss Culver was influential in the development and improvement of all areas of state library service. The University Library School was the direct outgrowth of her efforts to provide trained librarians and raise professional standards in Louisiana libraries. ● Honorary degrees were awarded to Dr. Harriet D. MacPherson, dean emeritus of Drexel Library School and Dr. Emerson Greenaway, director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, during Founder's Day ceremonies at Drexel Institute of Technology in December. The program featured the formal dedication of the Institute's new Library Center which houses both the library and the Graduate School of Library Science. ● Brandeis University also formally dedicated a handsome multi-million dollar library building this fall, a gift of the Brandeis National Women's Committee. ● The A. G. Bush Library of Management, Organization and Industrial Relations, part of the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago, was formally dedicated October 30th. Herman H. Henkle, Past-President of SLA, was one of the guest speakers. The Bush Library serves the staff of the Industrial Relations Center in the development of its programs and provides a variety of services to companies holding memberships in the Center. ● SLA was represented at the dedication of the Pope Pius XII Memorial Library at St. Louis University by Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, another Past-President.



CONVENTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Seated clockwise around table: Elizabeth Burrows, Ethel Klahre, Jesse H. Shera, Lois Brock, Rose Vor-
melker and Agnes O. Hanson; standing, Robert W.
Gibson, Jr.; not present, Miss Meredith Wright.

Invitation To The 1960 Convention In Cleveland

Dear SLA Members:

Our theme for this year's SLA Convention is "Fifty-Plus-One." Last year we celebrated the accomplishments of SLA's 50 years of progress in collecting and disseminating information. This year marks a return to the essential, day-to-day problems that special librarians encounter in the execution of their services. We hope to consider essential questions such as: Information—Our Greatest Resources; Mechanical Aids; How can we make our work easier for ourselves and more effective for our users? What new equipment or systems can we use? These are questions we should all begin thinking about to bring to this year's Convention.

As a center of industry and a major port-of-call on the St. Lawrence Seaway, Cleveland provides a stimulating setting for considering better and more effective means of integrating information services into the business and industrial community. Registration will begin again this year on Sunday morning. A Convention-wide tea honoring first conventioners will start the official activities of the Convention on Sunday afternoon. The opening General Session will be on Sunday evening, June 5, 1960.

Remember June 5-8—SLA Convention—"Fifty-Plus-One." Last year we celebrated and talked about what we were going to do; this year let's start discussing how we are going to do it.

Sincerely yours,
Robert W. Gibson, Jr.
Robert W. Gibson, Jr.
Chairman, 1960 Convention

SLA Sustaining Members

The following organizations have expressed their interest in supporting the activities and objectives of the Special Libraries Association by becoming Sustaining Members for 1960.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES LIBRARY, North Chicago, Illinois
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, New York, New York
AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, New York, New York
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, Research Laboratory, Richmond, Virginia
ATLAS CORPORATION, New York, New York
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
R. R. BOWKER COMPANY, New York, New York
BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY, Bridgeport, Connecticut
CARRIER CORPORATION, Logan Lewis Library, Syracuse, New York
CENTRAL VERMONT PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION, Rutland, Vermont
CHIVERS BOOKBINDING COMPANY, Staten Island, New York
CIBA PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INC., Summit, New Jersey
COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Research Department, Barberton, Ohio
CONSOLIDATED ELECTRODYNAMICS CORPORATION, Technical Library, Pasadena, California
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, Research & Development Division, Library, Pennsylvania
CORNING GLASS WORKS LIBRARY, Corning, New York
DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Rocky Flats Plant, Denver, Colorado
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Lavoisier Library, Wilmington, Delaware
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Technical Library, Wilmington, Delaware
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Research Library, Rochester, New York
ESSO RESEARCH & ENGINEERING COMPANY, Technical Information Division, Linden, New Jersey
GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION, Research Center, Tarrytown, New York
HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY, Hughes Systems Development Labs., Culver City, California
WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC., New York, New York
LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY, New York, New York
MELLON NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Division, Niagara Falls, New York
NEW YORK TIMES, New York, New York
OHIO OIL COMPANY, Littleton, Colorado
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Pattee Library, University Park, Pennsylvania
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois
PITMAN-MOORE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana
PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, New York, New York
PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, Technical Information Service, Cincinnati, Ohio
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Technical Information Services, Emeryville, California
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY, San Francisco, California
STECHERT-HAFNER, INC., New York, New York
STERLING-WINTHROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Rensselaer, New York
TIME, INC., Editorial Reference Department, New York, New York
J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY, Information Center, New York, New York
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Des Plaines, Illinois
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARY, Minneapolis, Minnesota
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY, Seattle, Washington
UPJOHN COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan
WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER COMPANY, North Charleston, South Carolina
H. W. WILSON COMPANY, New York, New York

EDITOR'S NOTE: This list includes all applications received through December 14, 1959. Supplements will appear in future issues.

Report of the Treasurer

I respectfully submit the financial statements of the Special Libraries Association for the year ended September 30, 1959, including the statement of assets and fund balances, statement of income, expenditures and changes in general fund balance and the summary of changes in special fund balances. The report of Price Waterhouse & Co., who examined the financial statements, is included herewith.

ANNE L. NICHOLSON, *Treasurer*

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets of Special Libraries Association at September 30, 1959 resulting from the cash transactions, and the income collected, expenses disbursed and changes in fund balances for the year, and are presented on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the writing off at September 30, 1958 of the \$6,612.39 Publications Fund inventory, which we then approved. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accounts of the Association are maintained on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly reflect amounts collected at September 30, 1959 for dues and periodical subscriptions applicable to subsequent periods aggregating approximately \$29,600; the corresponding amount at September 30, 1958 was approximately \$30,000. The accounts do not reflect expenses incurred but not paid at September 30, 1959 comprising principally amounts payable to the John Crerar Library totaling approximately \$2,900; the corresponding amount at September 30, 1958 was approximately \$2,800.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

56 Pine Street, New York 5, New York
November 10, 1959

EXHIBIT I

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF ASSETS RESULTING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1959

Assets	
General fund:	
Cash	\$ 73,998.64
General reserve fund:	
Cash	9,527.31
United States Government securities, at cost (approximate market value \$47,200) ..	41,352.41
	50,879.72
Life membership fund:	
Cash	3,116.28
Publications fund:	
Cash	26,092.33
Scholarship and student loan fund:	
Cash	9,772.26
Loans receivable	1,000.00
	10,772.26
Eleanor S. Cavanaugh Scholarship fund:	
Cash	2,302.51
Translation center fund:	
Cash	45,308.29
Equipment reserve fund:	
Cash	1,000.00
SLA Birthday fund (John Cotton Dana lectures):	
Cash	190.00
	\$213,660.03

EXHIBIT I (Continued)

Fund Balances	
General fund (Exhibit II)	\$ 73,998.64
Special funds (Exhibit III):	
General reserve fund	50,879.72
Life membership fund	3,116.28
Publications fund	26,092.33
Scholarship and student loan fund	10,772.26
Eleanor S. Cavanaugh Scholarship fund	2,302.51
Translation center fund	45,308.29
Equipment reserve fund	1,000.00
SLA Birthday fund (John Cotton Dana lectures)	190.00
	\$213,660.03

EXHIBIT II

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME COLLECTED, EXPENSES DISBURSED
AND CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1959**

Income collected:—

	Actual	Budget
Dues	\$ 84,831.85	\$ 90,000.00
Periodicals:		
Special Libraries	20,508.01	17,850.00
Technical Book Review Index	12,468.45	11,350.00
Net receipts from convention (after payment of expenses totaling \$20,708.36)	5,681.70	5,500.00
Interest on funds in savings bank accounts	1,635.69	1,500.00
Addressing service	2,592.90	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	499.11	300.00
Total income	128,217.71	127,700.00

Expenses disbursed:—

Allocation of funds to subunits:		
Chapters	10,381.41	10,500.00
Divisions	4,282.21	3,950.00
Committees (including \$4,574.69 net transfers to Fiftieth Anniversary fund—Exhibit III)	6,342.27	7,925.00
	21,005.89	22,375.00

General operations:

Salaries	43,985.71	42,490.00
Rent	4,140.00	4,140.00
Public relations consultant	3,466.08	5,000.00
Postage	2,520.68	2,500.00
Supplies	2,790.49	3,000.00
Payroll taxes	1,592.51	1,650.00
Porter service	1,161.00	1,300.00
Accounting and legal counsel	1,331.50	1,500.00
Telephone and telegraph	1,084.85	950.00
News bulletin	788.83	700.00
Equipment service and repairs	571.55	650.00
Building repair and maintenance	121.83	150.00
Executive Board meetings	84.72	250.00
Insurance	138.00	150.00
Miscellaneous	233.10	200.00
	64,010.85	64,630.00

Carried forward	85,016.74	87,005.00
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EXHIBIT II (Continued)

	Actual	Budget
Expenses disbursed (brought forward)	85,016.74	87,005.00
Periodicals:		
Special Libraries	25,660.14	28,165.00
Technical Book Review Index	9,833.95	9,925.00
President's travel	1,200.00	1,200.00
Executive secretary's expense	417.69	450.00
Equipment purchases	1,113.88	1,450.00
President's fund	18.36	200.00
Memberships in other organizations	369.00	285.00
Charter revision	913.47	750.00
Recruitment project booklet	1,320.80	1,300.00
Personnel survey	1,245.09	4,200.00
Equipment reserve (Exhibit III)	500.00	500.00
"Right now" panel show	267.78	250.00
Hall of Fame	2,663.29	4,500.00
Cumulative Index		1,000.00
Total expenses disbursed	<u>130,540.19</u>	<u>141,180.00</u>
Excess of (expenses) disbursed over income collected ...	(2,322.48)	<u>(\$ 13,480.00)</u>
Fund balance, September 30, 1958	76,235.66	
Add—Interfund transfer (Exhibit III)	73,913.18	
	85.46	
Fund balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 73,998.64</u>	

EXHIBIT III

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN SPECIAL FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1959**

General Reserve Fund

Interest received on United States Government securities and savings bank account ..	\$ 1,536.58
Balance, September 30, 1958	49,343.14
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 50,879.72</u>

Life Membership Fund

Interest on savings bank account	\$ 88.27
Transfer to general fund of interest on savings bank account for prior period (Exhibit II)	(85.46)
Membership dues	500.00
Balance, September 30, 1958	2,613.47
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 3,116.28</u>

Publications Fund

Proceeds from sales of publications	\$ 9,807.96
Interest on savings bank accounts	674.08
Production and selling expenses	10,482.04
	(10,846.24)
Excess of (expenses) over income	(364.20)
Balance, September 30, 1958	26,456.53
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 26,092.33</u>

Scholarship and Student Loan Fund

Income:	
Gifts	\$ 3,388.94
Interest on savings bank accounts	369.39
	<u>3,758.33</u>

EXHIBIT III (Continued)

Scholarship and Student Loan Fund (Continued)	
Scholarship grants	(3,950.00)
Balance, September 30, 1958	10,963.93
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 10,772.26</u>
Eleanor S. Cavanaugh Scholarship Fund	
Gifts	\$ 2,295.00
Interest on savings bank account	7.51
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 2,302.51</u>
Translation Center Fund	
Grant from National Science Foundation	\$ 24,124.00
Grant from Public Health Service	5,887.00
Receipts for services rendered to Department of Commerce	19,000.00
Other	2,681.42
	<u>51,692.42</u>
Salaries and expenses	(40,663.09)
Excess of income over expenses	11,029.33
Balance, September 30, 1958	34,278.96
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 45,308.29</u>
Fiftieth Anniversary Fund	
Net transfers from general fund (Exhibit II)	\$ 4,574.69
Expenses	(4,815.38)
Balance, September 30, 1958	240.69
Balance, September 30, 1959	<u>—</u>
Equipment Reserve Fund	
Transfer from general fund (Exhibit II)	\$ 500.00
Balance, September 30, 1958	500.00
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>
SLA Birthday Fund (John Cotton Dana Lectures)	
Gifts	\$ 190.00
Balance, September 30, 1959 (Exhibit I)	<u>\$ 190.00</u>

News From SLA Headquarters

The Translation Center Committee has announced that Donald W. Ramsdell became the new Chief of the SLA Translation Center at The John Crerar Library on December 16. Mr. Ramsdell is a graduate of the University of Michigan with a major in economics and received his library science training at the University of Southern California. He has done contact work on the cataloging of government research reports, was a field representative of ASTIA and has worked as a professional bibliographer and researcher at Teheran University.

Four \$1,000 scholarships for graduate study in librarianship leading to a degree at an accredited library school are being offered

by SLA for the 1960-61 academic year. College graduates working in a special library or with experience in a special library, or recent college graduates or college seniors wishing to enter the special library profession are eligible. Applications, which are available from the Executive Secretary, must be received by **February 15, 1960**, by the Chairman of the Scholarship and Student Loan Fund, SLA Headquarters, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3.

The Executive Board and Advisory Council will hold their midwinter meetings at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois, during February 11, 12 and 13, 1960.

Have You Heard . . .

Pan American Booktrade Study

The American Book Publishers Council, with the assistance of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., has undertaken a study on behalf of the Pan American Union of the present status of the booktrade in the American republics with a view to recommending measures which may be taken at an inter-American level to eliminate barriers to the flow of publications in this hemisphere. The study will provide a working paper for the 11th Inter-American Conference, which will discuss the possibility of an inter-American convention on circulation of published cultural materials. It is expected that the report resulting from the study will be available about February 1960 when the Conference meets in Washington, D. C.

Member In The News

FREDERICA M. WEITLAUF has resigned as librarian of the Research & Development Department of the Inland Steel Company in East Chicago, Indiana, and is temporarily leaving the special library field. The Metals Section and later the Metals Division were organized largely as a result of her leadership, and she was a prime mover in the creation of the SLA Translation Center. A member of SLA since 1945, she also served on the ASM-SLA Classification Committee.

Letters to the Editor

November 20, 1959

I read Ruth Savord's Letter to the Editor in the October issue with interest, particularly as she touched on two subjects: 1) the conduct of the annual business meeting and 2) consideration of some adjustment to allow Sustaining Members to choose publications issued by Chapters and Divisions, especially where the Sustaining Member's subject interest is outside the field of the majority of Association publications.

1. The annual business meeting this year appeared to be organized so as to present a summary report of the past year with the greatest possible dispatch and the least possible discussion. While it was an excellent report of Association accomplishments of which our President, Board, and the membership could be proud, the thought must have occurred to many there that the distribution of mimeographed copies would have served almost the same purpose as their personal appearance as audience.

This annual meeting is the one time each year that members of the Association can meet as a whole body, discuss and trade views with other members of varying interests and from widely scattered areas. In the past many members' grasp of "what was going on" outside their own Division has come largely from the individual committee's oral reports and the subsequent give and take of discussion. However, it was the absence of any provision for "New Business" on the agenda that really surprised me. I wonder if a new conventioneer would have come away this year with any concept of an active, interested, participating membership. As Miss Savord says, the result of this "shutting off" of active participation could lead to a feeling by new members that their Divisions have first claim on their allegiance and interest.

I know we are a large association now and that the annual business meeting must be confined to manageable proportions and reasonable length, which has not always been done in the past, but the remedy as evidenced in the June meeting seemed less acceptable than the condition it was designed to correct. Surely some sort of a compromise between the two extremes can be devised.

2. I had hoped under "New Business" to hear some discussion of a tentative idea that consideration be given to providing Sustaining Members with non-serial Chapter or Division publications, on a limited basis perhaps and only as requested. Many Sustaining Members, because of their particular subject area, find very few SLA publications useful—perhaps one a year, if that. Occasionally, however, they need a Chapter or Division publication. Since Chapter publications are usually regional in nature and Division publications of limited subject interest, and since new titles are few, probably neither the number of copies requested nor the extra expense involved would be prohibitive.

Librarians understand the differences between Chapter, Division and Association publications. But that distinction can be hard to explain to the Purchasing Department which, asked to pay for a Chapter publication, remembers the \$100 Sustaining Membership which was to include publications and on which nothing so far has been received. I believe that SLA in the interests of good public relations and the promotion of continuing goodwill on the part of Sustaining Members might well consider the courtesy of a complimentary copy of Chapter or Division non-serial publications as requested.

However, I have the viewpoint of only one person. I would still like to know how members (Sustaining or not) feel about it—via the Letters to the Editor in lieu of annual business meetings.

JANET BOGARDUS, Chief Librarian
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Off the Press . . .

Book Review

A SERVICEABLE RESERVOIR: Report of a Survey of the United States Book Exchange. *Edwin E. Williams*. Washington, D. C.: United States Book Exchange, 1959. 81 p. *Gratis*.

Following ten years of operation, the USBE had the extraordinary good fortune to obtain a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the services of a most competent surveyor to carry out the study for which the grant was made. Despite determined efforts throughout USBE's first ten years to publicize its work and the very considerable volume of service rendered, one conclusion of the survey is undeniably correct. USBE and its services are not well enough known. This report, when widely distributed and read, should go far towards filling this gap.

Mr. Williams' report includes a historical review of USBE and an analysis of its functions leading to a statement of an objective and a policy. He then goes on to summarize the evidence collected in visits to 92 libraries and correspondence with 110 others. The most interesting points in the report are found in chapters V and VI where future planning is the theme. Special librarians as well as others will be particularly concerned with suggestions that may lead to considerable reduction of redistribution problems in surplus materials by a broadened central service. West Coast colleagues will especially note the recommendations concerning geographical expansion, and those who are already active in USBE service will hail the proposals for more detailed and specific information of availability. Taken all together, this survey report represents a thorough, penetrating study of a unique organization in our field of work. The modest and engaging manner of presentation contributes in no small measure to the readability of the report.

JERROLD ORNE, Librarian
University of North Carolina Library
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New Serials

CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY, an international bimonthly journal sponsored by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, will begin publication in January 1960 at the University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. Designed to provide a world-wide means of communication among scholars of physical anthropology, ethnology, prehistory, folklore, linguistics, social anthropology and all subsidiary and related sciences, the journal will feature major reviews of subjects of considerable scope. The emphasis will be on subjects of new, current and growing interest and on new evaluations rather

than syntheses of traditional subjects. The journal will also carry news of research activities and discoveries, systematic surveys of guides to materials and a "Want Ad" section of requests for information and suggestions for problems for research. The annual subscription rate is \$10. In addition to CA, the University of Chicago has taken over publication of the VIKING FUND PUBLICATIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY and plans to publish two monographs a year. This series will be available at an annual rate of \$5 but only by subscription to *Current Anthropology*. An additional bound set of the six yearly issues of CA will also be available for \$4.

DATA PROCESSING, formerly a bimonthly journal, will be published monthly beginning with the January 1960 issue. Addressed to users of automated office equipment, it is a publication of Gille Associates, Inc., 956 Maccabees Building, Detroit 2, Michigan, who also publish the Punched Card Annual (\$15).

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER, a bimonthly Pergamon Press publication, is designed to increase basic understanding of heat and mass transfer processes and their applications to engineering. The emphasis will be on original research, both analytical and experimental. Each issue will carry an international bibliography of recent papers on heat and mass transfer, listed by title, author and source, and a separate section devoted to a discussion of papers published earlier. The annual subscription rate is \$20 to libraries and other multiple-reader organizations and \$10 to private individuals. The first issue will be published in January 1960.

OPTICS AND SPECTROSCOPY, a translation of the Russian monthly journal *Optika i Spektroskopiya*, which features the work of Russian scientists in all branches of optics and spectroscopy, is being published by the Optical Society of America with a grant-in-aid from the National Science Foundation. The English translation starts with volume 6, January 1959, and it is hoped that current issues will appear within four months of the Russian original. Available only as a unit with the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, the annual subscription rate is \$25; foreign, \$25 plus \$3 postage. A back number single-copy price is tentatively set at \$3. Subscriptions should be sent to the American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York.

PROBLEMS IN INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL, a quarterly international journal published by Pergamon Press, will feature original work on the techniques and theory of information storage and retrieval with emphasis on scientific information and the intellectual problems involved. Papers will discuss new departures in classification and indexing and the recording and dissemination of information, the application of such disciplines as experimental psychology, semantics and logic and reports on automatic data processing and mechanical translation. News items

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Material has been completely up-dated, and new chapters on employee publications and communi-

cation and control and a new section on communication in scientific and industrial research have been added.

CORPORATE RECORDS RETENTION; vol. 1: A Guide to U.S. Federal Requirements (Series VII, no. 2). Robert B. Wheelan. New York: Control-ership Foundation, Inc., 2 Park Ave., 1958. 221 p. \$10.

The first in a three part series dealing respectively with United States, Canadian and American state government requirements for retention of records. Based mainly on the index in the Federal Register, vol. 23, Appendix A, May 13, 1958, this book is divided into 27 sections, each containing excerpts from statutes and regulations on records retention, nine general and 17 dealing with laws pertaining only to specific businesses. An appendix provides the text of the Robinson-Patman Act, which is aimed primarily at unfair competition.

LIVING MUSEUM: Experiences of an Art Historian and Museum Director—Alexander Dorner. Samuel Cauman. New York: New York University Press, 1958. 228 p. illus. \$10.

A richly illustrated book tracing the career of a famous museum director, showing the evolution of museums and attitudes towards art.

MICROFILM: A HISTORY, 1839-1900. Frederic Luther. Annapolis: National Microfilm Association, 1959. 175 p. illus. \$7.50.

The first book to relate the early history and technology of microfilm and documentary reproduction, including full details on the work of Dancer and Dagron. It is fully documented and illustrated and has a chronology and sections of notes. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

RUSSIAN-ENGLISH BIOLOGICAL & MEDICAL DICTIONARY. Dr. Eugene A. Carpovich. New York: Technical Dictionaries Co., 1958. 400 p. \$12.

Contains 35,000 fundamental Russian terms in biology and medicine. Entries are arranged in a single alphabetical list, and there are three types of cross references that refer readers to synonyms, closely related or derived words and antonyms.

SOVIET RESEARCH IN CRYSTALLOGRAPHY IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION (Chemistry Collection No. 5, vols. I and II). New York: Consultants Bureau, 1958. 634 p. pap. illus. vol. I, \$100; vol. II, \$30; Set, \$115.

STRUCTURE OF GLASS: Proceedings of a Conference on the Structure of Glass, Leningrad, November 23-27, 1953. E. B. Uvarov, trans. Originally published in 1953 by the Academy of Sciences USSR Press, Moscow-Leningrad. New York: Consultants Bureau, 1958. 296 p. diags. \$20.

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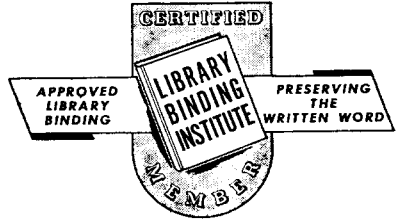


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